



**Mexican-German
Climate Change
Alliance**



On behalf of
 Federal Ministry for the
Environment, Nature Conservation
and Nuclear Safety
of the Federal Republic of Germany

International Workshop and Training on Adaptation Monitoring and Evaluation

29 April – 3 May 2013
Xochitepec, Morelos, Mexico
Hacienda San Antonio El Puente



Group picture



Credits and acknowledgements

Many have contributed to the success of this workshop.

- Idea to convene in and invite to Mexico: SEMARNAT, INECC and GIZ Mexico
- Concept of training and workshop: IMACC team and Alfred Eberhardt
- Organisation: Sofía Muñoz and Nele Bünner
- Excursion to irrigation site in Cuautla: Waldo Ojeda, the Asociación Civil 'General Eufemio Zapata Salazar' and Camilo de la Garza
- Pictures: Nele Bünner, Camilo de la Garza, Lea Herberg, Michael Hoppe, Waldo Ojeda and Timo Leiter
- Lively participation, enduring the long flights and adapting to the climate and food: all participants!



Therefore, we would like to thank you!

Monday, 29 April



Programme of the Workshop and Training

Programme				
Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
9:00 Welcome & Opening	Opening & Recap	Excursion: Meet CONAGUA, Visit irrigation Ag.	Re-opening & Recap	Opening & Recap 8:30
Getting to know each other	Avalanche	Learning at 8:30	Webinar: Adaptation in the UK	Action planning for your country case
Introduction to the training: objectives & program	Module G1: Define what to monitor (Pilot)			
Break	Break		Break	Break
Introduction to Climate Change Adaptation	Module G2: Develop an indicator system		Presentation of Country cases	Presentation of group results
Introduction to Climate Change Adaptation M+E			Round I	Elaborating lessons & recommendations based on working paper
12:30 Lunch	Lunch	Lunch	Lunch	Lunch
Presentation of Working Paper	Module G3: Use existing M+E system	Sight seeing: Visit Tepoztlán	Round II	Presentation of working paper
Introduction to national level M+E Page				Final Evaluation
Module G4: Describe the context (cont)	Interims Evaluation			End
Break	Break		Break	Depart to Mexico City 15:00
Continued	Prepare country cases		Exchange & Peer-to-peer advice	
12:30 End	End		End	
Hivision Whole			Support Adaptation Community Joint Dinner	

- The programme included **training sessions** (blue cards) and **workshop sessions** for exchanging country experiences and peer-to-peer advice (green cards).
- Through the combination of technical input via training and exchange about and peer-to-peer advice on the individual country cases from Tunisia, South Africa, Philippines, Mexico, Indonesia, India, and Grenada, the outcome of the overall event was maximised.
- On Wednesday (public holiday in Mexico) an **excursion** to Cuautla and Tepoztlán was scheduled. In Cuautla an irrigation project was visited that uses traditional irrigation technology for adaptation to new climate change challenges and changing water consumption patterns in urban areas.

Getting to know each other



Mexico-India

Participants from Tunisia, South Africa, Philippines, Indonesia, India, Mexico, Grenada and Germany presented each other after pairwise interviews.



Philippines-Mexico



Germany-South Africa



India-Tunisia



Mexico-Indonesia



Tunisia-Indonesia

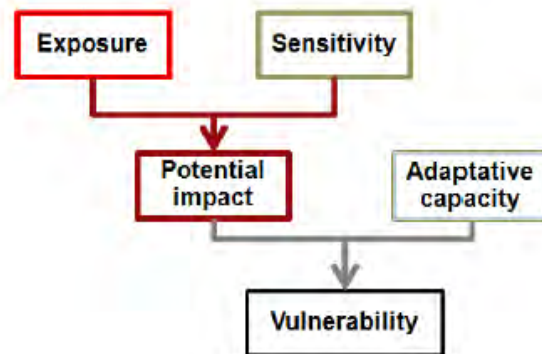
Grenada-Philippines

Participants find the complete list with email-addresses on the USB-stick

Introduction to Climate Change Adaptation



IPCC Logic for adaptation terminology



Participants find the the complete presentation on the USB-stick

Key terms in **adaptation** are:

- System of interest
- Exposure
- Sensitivity
- Adaptive capacity
- Vulnerability
- Impacts

Take-away from the exercise:

- Two basic houses in the same location in a floodplain. Compare to a house on stills and a house a bit higher on the mountain (Do they face the same exposure? Do they have the same sensitivity?)
- They have different wealth, e.g. car vs. bike, radio or good social relations (Do they have the same adaptive capacity?)
- Thus, do they have the same vulnerability?

Introduction to Adaptation M&E

The presentation “**Introduction to Adaptation M&E**” by Timo laid the ground for a common understanding of adaptation M&E and was referred to in further training and exchange sessions.

It explained the **rationale** behind adaptation M&E, **challenges** in measuring adaptation as well as **different levels of application**.



Participants find the complete presentation on the USB-stick

General idea of adaptation M&E as show in the graph:

Measuring in how far negative effects of CC can be reduced through adaptation measures.

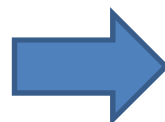
Challenges in measuring adaptation

- **No single metric** (just as carbon emissions for mitigation)
- **Uncertainty** in future climatic and socio-economic development
- Adaptation happening over **long time scales**
- **Close interlinkage** between climatic and non climatic-factors: vulnerability is often the result of both climatic and non-climatic pressures

Introduction to Adaptation M&E

No one-size fits all approach:

Due to the diversity in adaptation responses and the purposes of adaptation the design of M&E (i.e. what is being measured and how) can be quite different.



Appropriate approaches depend on

1. The purpose of M&E
2. The level of application
3. Context and capacities

1. Different purposes:

Adaptation M&E may be undertaken for different purposes:

- Learning what works well
- Tracking progress of implementation
- Assessing effectiveness

2. Level of application

What scope does M&E refer to?

- Project-level
- Climate-finance or portfolio level (bundle of multiple projects)
- National-level

3. Context and capacities

What circumstances exist?

- Political context
- Institutional structures
- Legal considerations
- Access to data and information
- Financial resources

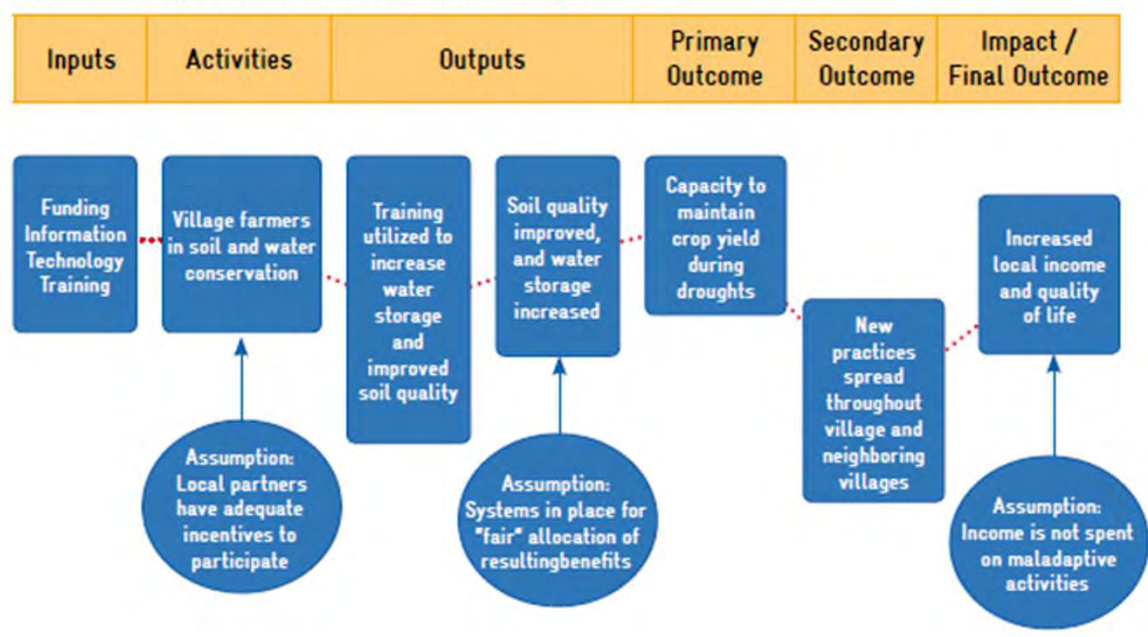


Introduction to Adaptation M&E

In the Q&A after Timo's presentation, participants already had further questions:

- How can a **results chain** (see graph below) be used for adaptation M&E?
 - How to differentiate outputs and outcomes?
 - How to link projects to higher order results like increased resilience or quality of life?
- **Importance of the local level**
 - Local level relevant for project, portfolio and national-level M&E
 - How can local level results be linked to national level adaptation M&E?
- **Relation between adaptation and development**
 - In how far are M&E of adaptation and sustainable development connected?

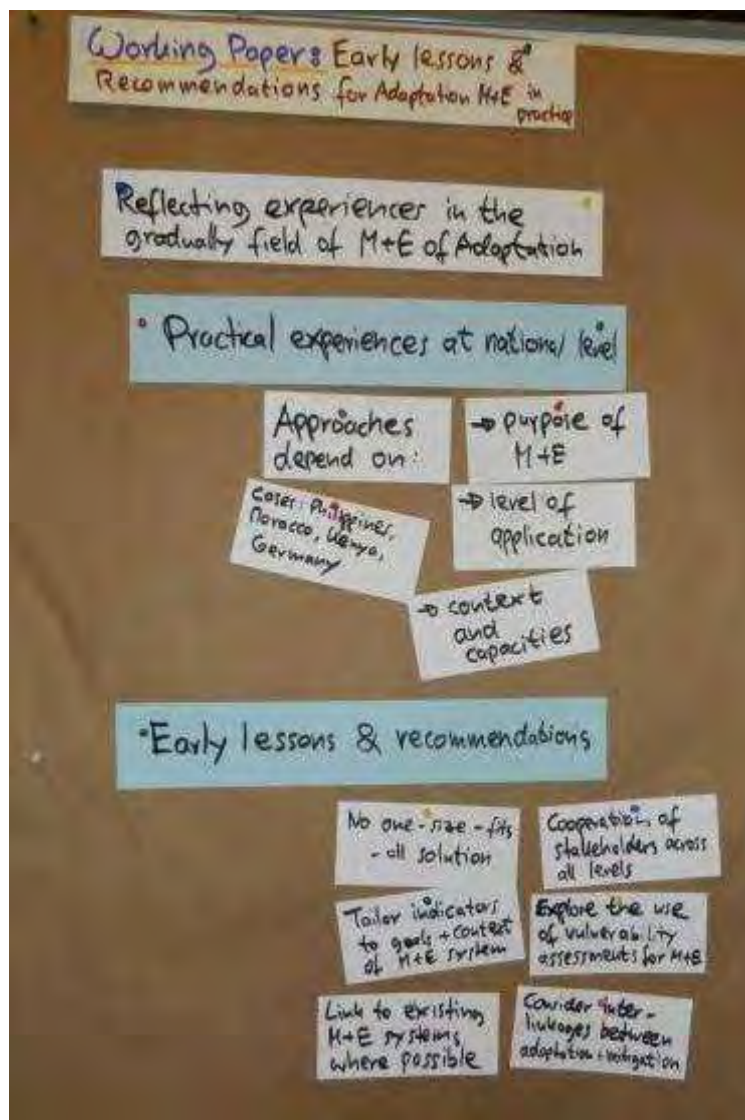
Figure 6. Example Theory of Change with Assumptions⁴¹



The graph on the left shows a typical **results chain**, that means a logical connection of actions and their effects. **Indicators** can be developed for all stages of the results chain.

The example is taken from the publication "Making Adaptation Count" by WRI/GIZ 2011, p.31.

Early Lessons 'Working Paper on Adaptation M&E'



Background of the working paper:

It reflects the view and experiences of a practitioners community on adaptation M&E in a few countries. Through this working paper IMACC provides an input for debate amongst the M&E community and the workshop participants.

Practical experience has shown that:

- M&E approaches depend on
 - Purpose of M&E.
 - Level of application.
 - Context and capacities.

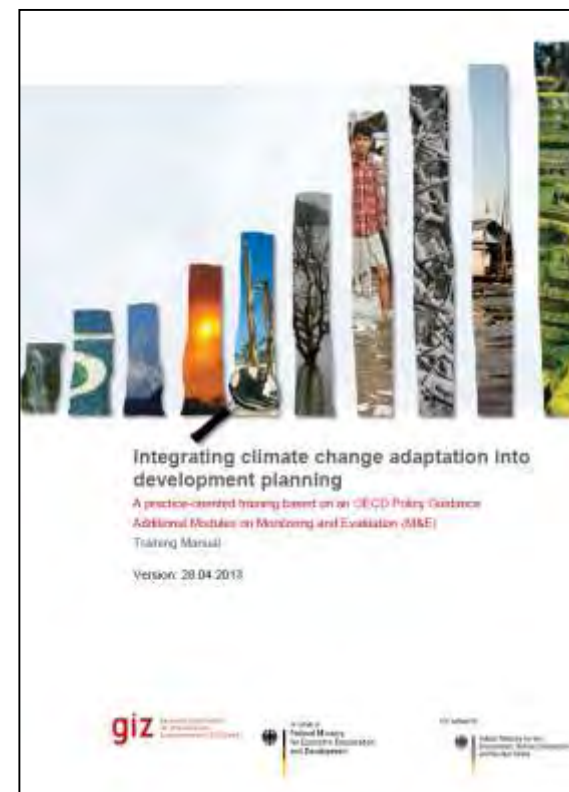
Early lessons include:

- There is no 'one-size-fits-all' solution.
- Cooperation of stakeholders across all levels is helpful
- Indicators should be tailored to goals and context of the M&E system.
- The use of vulnerability assessments for M&E should be explored.
- Links to existing M&E systems should be considered
- Interlinkages between mitigation and adaptation should be considered.

At the end of the week, when everybody had learned more on Adaptation M&E and worked on her/his country case, the lessons were expanded by the participants.

Introduction to the Training

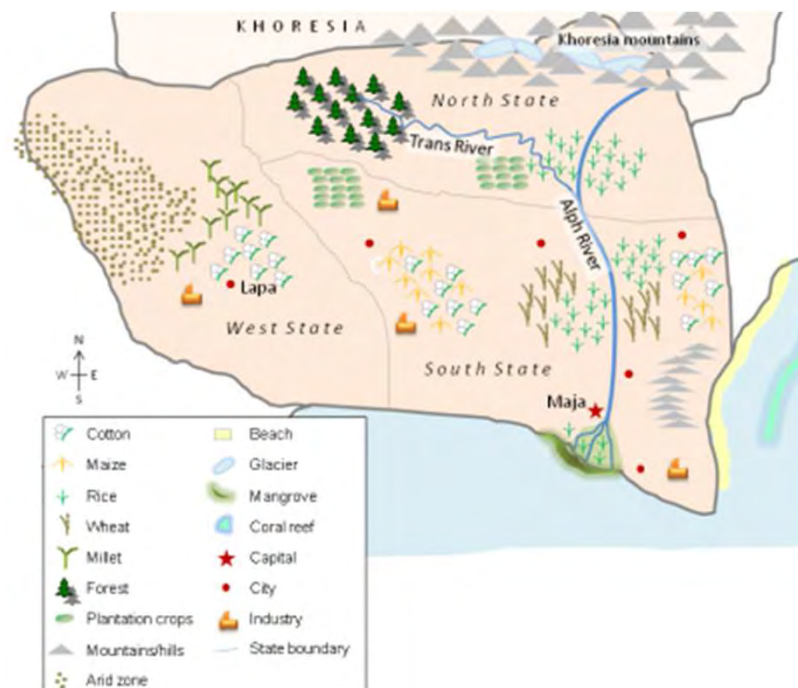
- The training sessions on Adaptation Monitoring and Evaluation are part of the Training “**Integrating climate change adaptation into development planning**”.
- The objectives of the training are:
 - To **make CCA tangible** for practitioners in a step-by-step approach
 - To **enable action on CCA** and its mainstreaming into planning
- The target group is:
 - Administration officials, planners and practitioners in various sectors and other relevant sectors, at international, national, provincial and local levels
- The training uses the **Harvard Case Method** as a training methodology which **supports learning success** through practice-oriented interactive exercises and **encourages to act** and make decisions under uncertainty.
- The training has 10 modules, going from module 1 “Apply a climate lens” to module 10 “Integrate adaptation into the project cycle” and several sub-modules. Currently, additional modules on Adaptation M&E and Ecosystem-based Adaptation are being developed and finalized. These additional modules (including additional modules on interpreting and finding climate information) were developed with the support of BMU.
- The training was developed by the then-GTZ Climate Change Task Force on request of OECD Climate Task Team with support from BMZ (2009-2011) and is based on the OECD Policy Guidance on Integrating Climate Change into Development Co-operation (find all material of the training here: <http://www.oecd.org/dac/environment-development/integratingclimatechangeadaptationintodevelopmentplanningapractice-orientedtrainingbasedontheoecdpolicyguidance.htm>).



BMU (German Federal Ministry of the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety)
 BMZ (German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development)

Training: Introduction to national level M&E

- In this session participants got to know **Zanadu** and **Khoresia** for the first time.
- These **countries** are used for **interactive practical case work** throughout the training “Integrating climate change adaptation into development planning” as fictitious cases, based closely on real life conditions and challenges.
- The first task was to imagine to be part of an M&E advisory group to the governments of Zanadu and Khoresia and to answer 5 key questions in order to clarify the development process for the national adaptation M&E system.



Training: Introduction to national level M&E

Context for the M&E system	Zanadu: Rough adapt. framework/climate proofed ind. dev. plan	Khoresia: Fully developed Nat. Adaptation Plan (CCAPAK)
Objective of M&E system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to assess in a systematic way effects both national and local government coordination of policies convergence ex-ante evaluation specifically in the agricultural sector plan to measure variables Measure exposure variables 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Measured effectiveness of climate change actions → Agriculture Action → Watershed management in the sector
What should be measured (indication fields such as results, activities, vulnerability) (scheme p. 30)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to reduce soil deterioration → reduction of habitation to measure the responses and the results of the activities
Who are users of the generated information?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy makers and planners Ministries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communities and local politicians
Recommendations regarding institutional set-up?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to have a interministerial structure to have a monitoring and evaluation plan to have a system of data bases and information to have a system of data bases and information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scaling down to the communities and extending to other sectors
Links to other M&E systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> link at planning system to hydrological data and data data 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to link meteorological system / the state system

In this exercise participants were asked to go through **six key questions** for setting up an adaptation M&E system for Khoresia (group A) or Zanadu (group B):

- **National context** (e.g. adaptation policies in place)
- **Objective** of the M&E system (e.g. tracking progress of implementation of an adaptation plan)
- **Who are the users** of the generated information?
- **Institutional set-up**: how is it adaptation M&E organised?
- **Links to other M&E systems**: what existing systems are relevant for adaptation M&E?

Training: Introduction to national level M&E



Results from the exercise of group B

Key outcomes / discussion points:

- Objectives can vary greatly: Learning process for achieving outcomes of an existent CCA-Plan; effectiveness of CCA measures within a mainstreaming approach; even inter-sectorial convergence through joint M&E.
- For each Adaptation M&E system, climate change impacts, responses and results should be measured.
- M&E is a multi-stakeholder approach: Various agencies have to be involved, quite often also communities and the general public (accountability).
- Quite a number of data can / should be used from existing M&E systems.
- **Key conclusion:** Each M&E system has to be tailor-made reflecting intended goals and framework conditions.

Tuesday, 30 April



Re-cap of Monday by Gabriela Angeles, INECC, and Waldo Ojeda, IMTA

Action Learning – Avalanche

No system works without:

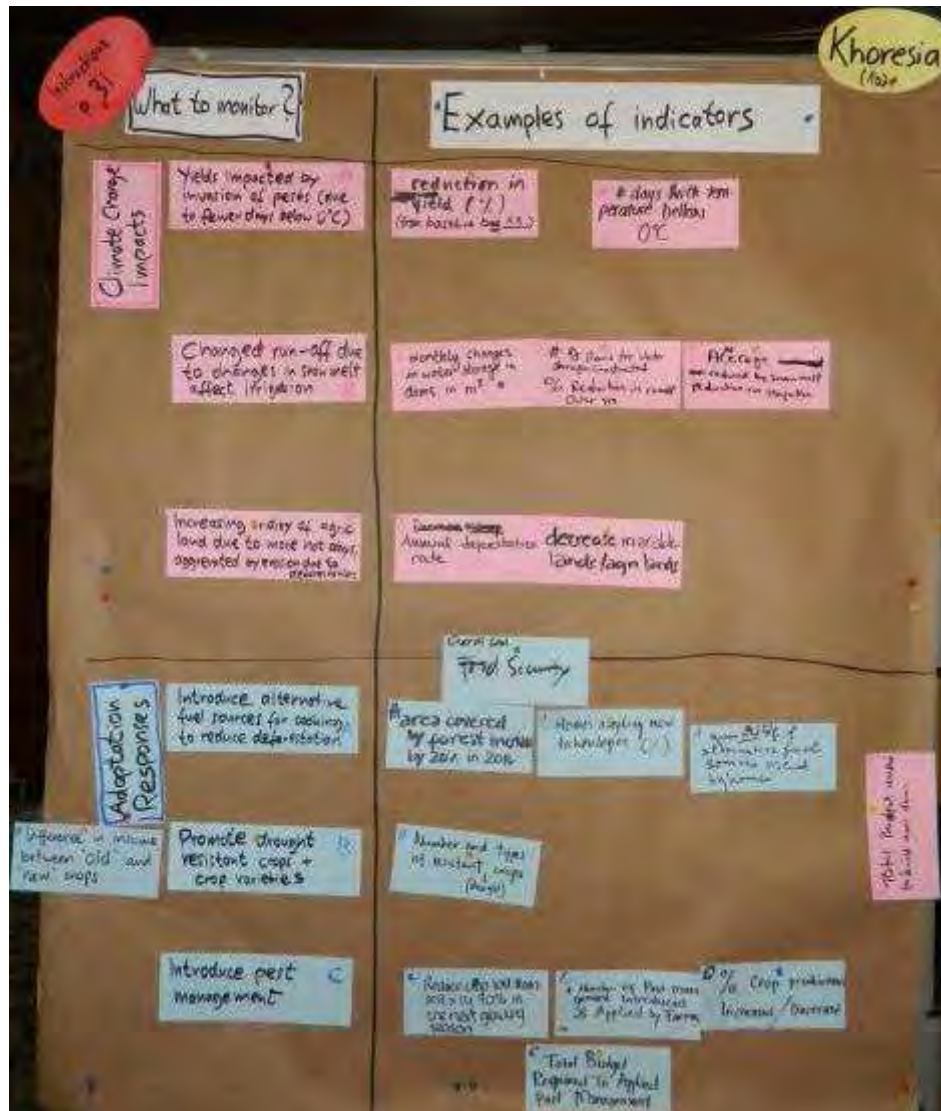
- Coordination,
- Communication,
- Establishing roles, so that each member knows what to do and know what others are doing,
- And teamwork!

To successfully monitor a system:

- You have to understand its (sometimes contradictory) rules.



Define what to monitor




Results group A/B:

- In some cases, groups came up with a different emphasis on what to monitor for the same climate impact or response.
- As a results, quite often suggested indicators need to be correlated/combined to come to robust conclusions.
- In many cases, groups presented general ideas on what to monitor rather than exact indicators. Strong indicators require cross-check with SMART rule (see next exercise).

Develop an indicator system

- In this exercise one group took the indicators developed in the previous session (Zanadu), the other group worked on already developed indicators (Khoresia).
- Participants were asked to assess the indicators against the 'SMART rule'.
- The 'SMART rule' is helpful for building robust indicators, not only for adaptation M&E but generally.
- Challenging in Adaptation M&E are especially the 'S' (Specific) and 'R' (Relevance) of the indicator.
- 'S' (Specific) means that an indicator should be specific enough to measure the progress towards the adaptation results intended and the adaptation outcome targeted.
- 'R' (Relevant) means that an indicator should be relevant to the intended adaptation outputs and outcomes, often, but not always, determined in result chains.



What makes a good indicator?

SMART rule for validating quality of indicators:
Exemplified for goal: 'food security ensured'

Indicators must be (*example of food security*):

- **Specific:** Does the indicator measure the target outcome / output?
Counter example: 'Annual yield' (does not indicate necessarily food security).
- **Measurable:** Is it possible to measure the indicator?
Counter example: 'Happyness of people'.
- **Attainable:** Is it possible to attain necessary data?
Counter example: 'Daily food consumption in each family'
- **Relevant:** Is indicator closely linked to results chain?
Counter example: 'No. of flights of international experts'.
- **Time bound:** Is indicator related to time scale?
Counter example: 'Hunger crisis occuring'.

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Develop an indicator system - Khoresia

Key features of indicators:

- Clarify what to measure along a range of dimensions, i.e.
 - Climate change impacts,
 - Implementation progress,
 - Achievement of results of responses.
- Indicators can be quantitative or qualitative.
- Indicators should include:
 - Baseline value,
 - Target value,
- Indicators need to include:
 - Time horizon,
 - Regional reference,
 - Means of verification.

Recommendations

- Take care that adaptation specific aspects are captured by the indicator (specific and relevant).
- Extract key indicators which are able to picture crucial features on to the whole system.
- Design indicator development as a participatory process.
- Use as much as possible indicators from existing monitoring systems, especially for climate impact monitoring.

Element of Results Chain	Proposed Indicator	In line with SMART rule?	Question for Khoresia
Intervention	Enhanced social protection for poor rural communities	SMART	Be more specific in the table of indicators, e.g. drought, floods, hurricanes
Outcome 1	Increased food security and income of rural households	SMART	There is no specific linkage between climate and income
Outcome 2	Increased resilience of rural households to climate change	SMART	Include information on resilience
Output 1	No. of people who participated in CC training programmes	SMART	Go further in the indicator, analysed participants decision makers
Output 2	No. of insured people	SMART	Include and discuss baseline, targeted to more vulnerable areas
Intervention	Adopted farming techniques to fit CC conditions	SMART	Specify type based on vulnerable crop
Outcome 1	Increased capacity of agricultural producers	SMART	Include time period in years
Outcome 2	Increased adoption of agricultural practices	SMART	Specify type based on vulnerable crop
Output 1	No. of farmers using varieties adapted to CC	SMART	Specify type based on vulnerable crop
Output 2	No. of used extension service advisers	SMART	Specify type based on vulnerable crop
Output 1	No. of farmers with integrated CC aspects	SMART	Specify type based on vulnerable crop
Output 2	CC risk factor for farmers from central government	SMART	Specify type based on vulnerable crop

Develop an indicator system - Zanadu

Lessons from the exercise:

- Always evaluate **each** indicator in order to see whether it reflects what you actually want to measure.
- You also need well described outputs and outcomes in order to assess whether an indicator is specific.
- Some indicators need further descriptions or definitions so that uniform is ensured.
- Indicators may refer to several sources of information.

Draft indicator	In line with SMART rule? If not, why?	Suggestion for better indicator
Crop water requirement increase by 7-5% (2050) due to increase in rice of plant. 100	The volume (m ³) of water required in the district X ¹ increases by 2-27% in 2050	- Volume in the farm - Annual crop volume (m ³) at the farm - Water requirement - Yearly is necessary
Rice production threatened by higher temp and water scarcity	Rice production / year / ha	- Link with precipitation and temperature by - Up to 2050
Maize and wheat yield decrease due to temp rise of 1-2°C	↓ in yield of Maize, wheat / ha / year	- Up to 2050 - Link to temperature
Climate proof upcoming National Water Policy	- Water Govt level and civil society / farmer / water / research / climate / Govt / research	- Fix a target (ie. 2050) - We need more relevant indicators (e.g. water, soil, etc.) - Up to 2050 - Need quantity indicator - A target
Agricultural extension services: intensive / promote CCA and adaptation measures	- How many farmers for agriculture / extension / services / in / district / time	
Introduce better water management techniques (ind / farmer)	- How many farmers for adopting / water / technologies / in / district / time - Budget increase / for the CCA / adaptation measures in Agri Extension services	

Use existing M&E systems – group A

- In this session, participants were requested to look at existing M&E systems in Khoresia.
- The first stage included to check whether existing M&E systems could be used for impact or response monitoring.
- In the second stage, M&E systems were scrutinized regarding any adjustments that might be needed.

Data system	How far usable for CC Adapt. M&E? For Impact (I) or Response (R) monitoring?	Necessary adjustments to make data system usable? A
Key meteorological Data	IMPACT	We have to make ^{increase} number of meteorological stations coordinated with administrative boundaries
Storm events (number)	IMPACT ^{frequency intensity} RESPONSE	Consider diverse actions like information, drills, response Increase the resolution of time ^{duration} and location Measure the duration of the event
Water flow in rivers	RESPONSE	Be more precise with the characteristics and localization of the river flow top mountain / downhill water flow
Land use Agriculture Forest Urban	RESPONSE	Coordinate and make coherent ^{coherent} all spatial planning instruments
Number of flood events ^{in public distribution zone}	IMPACT RESPONSE	

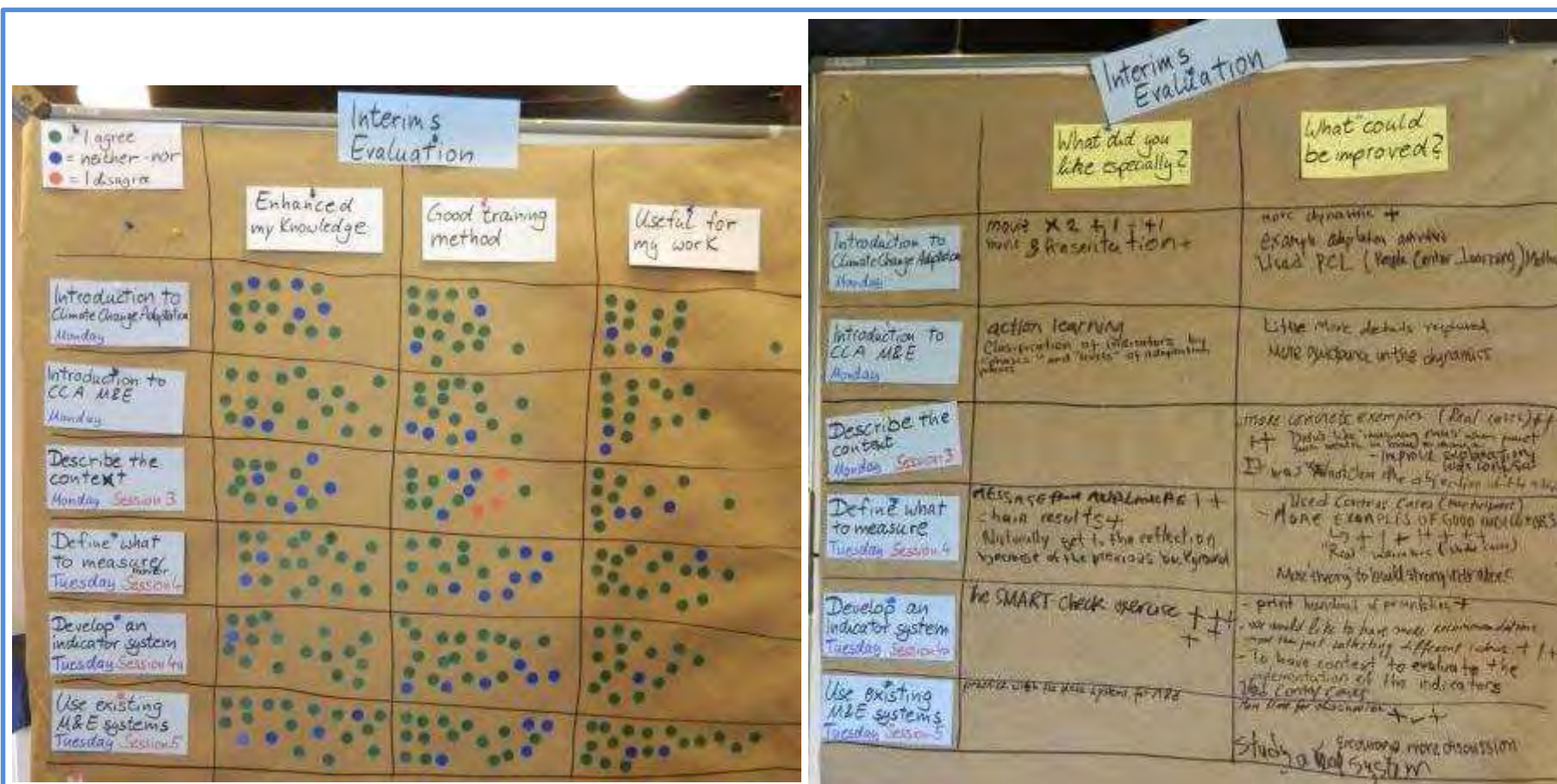
Use existing M&E systems – group B

Lessons:

- Using existing data can save resources.
- Therefore: compile what kind of data is already being collected by which institution in your country.
- Existing data streams/indicators can be adjusted or combined to be most useful for adaptation M&E.
- Some of the existing data may be more relevant for monitoring climate impacts, others more for monitoring responses.
- For operationalization coordination among different institutions is necessary to facilitate data sharing.

Data system	How far usable for CC Adapt M&E? For Impact (I) or Response (R) monitoring?	Necessary adjustments to make data system usable? B
Meteorological Data temp precipitation air pressure storms	I R	• temp: min, max Time: annual, seasonal Space: Aggregated, trend analysis (over longer time frame) More info: duration, intensity
Hydrological Data • ground water level • water flow • flood events	I, R	• some be adjusted = • aggregation • analysis vis a vis climate events • seasonality • frequency of measurement
Financial Data • Rev • compensation	R	• Proxy indicator for water efficiency in private sector • Det. % of paying and non-paying users • Filter data: climate and non-climate related disasters
Production Data Yield Income	I, R	• det. sensitivity of certain crops to CC • process income data to determine vulnerability • correlation of data to hydro meteorological data

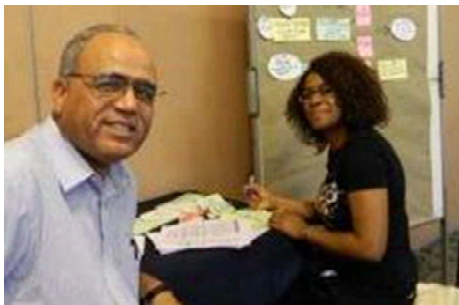
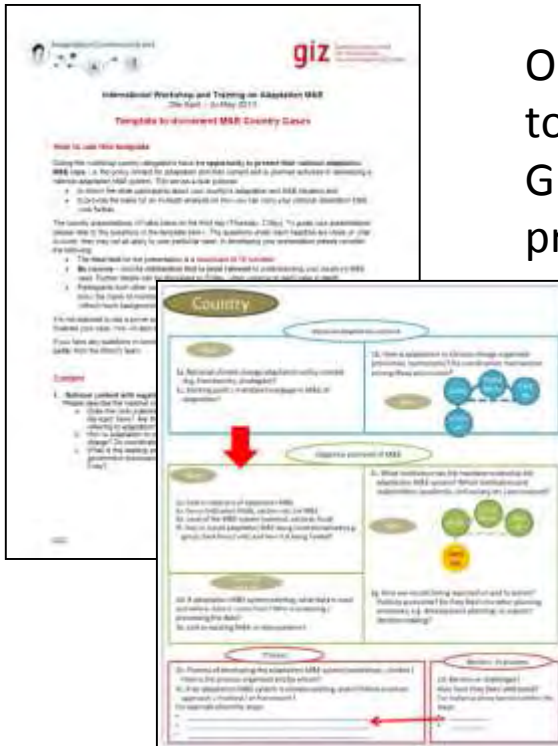
Evaluation of the training sessions



- Overall most of the participants were more than satisfied with the training session.
- However, it became clear that the third training session (describe the context) has to be re-worked.
- From the comments it also became clear that many of the participants like diverse learning methods.
- Regarding the learning input many participants suggested that the training can be improved by practical examples and that some more theoretical background for building strong indicators should be provided.

Preparing country cases

On Tuesday afternoon, everybody had time to prepare the country cases for Thursday. Guidance was given by a template for presentation and visualization.



Wednesday, 1 May



Visiting the irrigation site in Cuautla, Morelos



The group visited the Asociación Civil 'General Eufemio Zapata Salazar' in irrigation district No 016.



- The watershed feeding Morelos belongs to the river Balsas that crosses a region from the centre to the south-western part of Mexico and delivers in the Pacific Ocean.
- In addition to changes in precipitation patterns due to climate change that lead to sinking groundwater water levels, farmers in Cuautla are facing high competitiveness for the water use due and urban growth.
- In this irrigation district (number 016) the water is provided from natural spring and groundwater.
- Unfortunately, no dams can be built as adaptation measures in Morelos to store water because cities have grown so big, that there is no suitable place to build such infrastructure.
- Water is distributed by channels that are gravity fed into the crops, this is called *Acholole*.

Visiting the irrigation site in Cuautla, Morelos

- This practice of *Achololes* is a regional term for water drainage, the use of excess of water for irrigation in one field. It permits the re-use of water for other crops down-hill and large areas. Surpluses are collected in channels named *achololeras* and they distribute the water again into the river current or other rifts to be re-used on other systems of application.
- In order to better manage water sources, farmers together with IMTA (Mexican Water Technology Institute) are improving this traditional practice for adapting to the new challenges.
- The *Acholole* system allows to re-use the water for other uses and in different ground extensions. Which has been an adaptation measure to climate change and that also has been adopted from immemorial times, with the pre-hispanic civilizations in Mexico. In addition to saving water and protecting the availability of the groundwater, it diversifies and technifies its use.



Visiting Tepoztlán



Thursday, 2 May



Webinar with UK Adaptation Sub-Committee

Thursday morning we connected (after some trouble) with Sebastian Catovsky from the Adaptation Sub-Committee to talk about Adaptation M&E in the UK

- The Adaptation Sub-Committee (ASC), a unit of the Climate Change Commission, provides independent advice to the UK Government on Climate Change Policy, on climate risks and opportunities.
- The research team is formed by 16 members
- Its main objective is to report on the progress of adaptation in the UK
- The framework of their M&E system is the Adaptation Preparedness ladder which looks at different stages of the adaptation progress as well as on barriers and incentives of adaptation
- The ASC publishes an annual progress report on changing topics. The latest one focused on flooding and water scarcity. Reason: One of the main problems UK is facing are water leakage and water scarcity
- Results of their latest report show that investment in flood defences has reduced number of households at significant risk
- As part of their analysis they examine risk factors including socio-economic ones like development approvals in flood plains
- They make use of local data sources (e.g. from local governments) and use local Geographical Information Systems (GIS) mappings
- They also make use of adaptation cost-curves and cost-benefit ratio in order to prioritize adaptation measures
- For further information visit: <http://www.theccc.org.uk/tackling-climate-change/preparing-for-climate-change/>

Webinar with UK Adaptation Sub-Committee

(Partly based on what you had learned in the training) many of you had questions!

Q: Why did the ASC focus on these two areas (water scarcity and flooding)?

A: Both are key areas of risk in the UK. Every year the report has a different focus, i.e. the next one to be released this year will focus on land use change.

Q: What sources of data do you use, just national or also local ones?

A: When analysing climate risk the ASC identifies what data is relevant and reviews what is available at any level. For example, for flooding data from local governments on the number of development approvals was combined with flood maps to see how many new buildings were constructed in flood prone areas.



Participants find Sebastian's presentation on the USB-stick. It is also available on www.AdaptationCommunity.net

Country Case Indonesia



Peculiarities of Indonesian Case

- Indonesia is currently finalizing its national adaptation plan (RAN-API) that has two pillars (socio-economic and environment) and states that decision makers have to be informed about how effective the actions to achieve adaptations goals are.
- There is a coordination team of climate change impacts within the Ministry of Planning: they should coordinate contributions from other line ministries and CSOs.
- So far, in government regulations (the main is regulation No. 36 from 2006), M&E indicators are usually on the output level and it does not include many aspects that occurred between 2006 and 2012 in the field of adaptation policy. The current M&E focus is on budgeting and how many plans and projects have been implemented.
- Challenge with reporting mechanism are: There are very big line ministries involved in adaptation on national level and in addition 33 provinces.
- Indonesia has already an initial design for the adaptation M&E system, which is based on the M&E system of the mitigation action plan and regulations.
- Indonesia is prone to disasters and they have already conducted contingency disaster risk reductions. There should be a way of linking indicators from DRR with adaptation measurement. Therefore, many indicators from the risk assessment could probably also used for adaptation context but the problem is the coordination among the different actors in order to develop the tool.
- Other obstacles are the capacities in ministries (understanding on implementing, reporting).

Country Case Indonesia - discussion

Indonesia as a biodiversity hotspot:

- As Indonesia is a biodiversity hotspot, an ecosystem focus is reflected in the RAN-API but there is also a special Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan which is currently reviewed to also consider adaptation and to align them with the RAN-API.

Learning from mitigation for adaptation:

- Some participants perceived that Indonesia is facing many disadvantages and asked how they think to overcome them. The participants from Indonesia gave as an example from mitigation: They have a secretariat that deals with all mitigation issues. In the future there should also be an adaptation secretariat and, in addition, these three secretariats should work together e.g. for the reporting.

Capacity building in institutions:

- Parallel to RAN-API they want to improve the knowledge and understanding of every institution involved on what is adaptation M&E, because before they were only focusing on whether activities have been implemented.



Country Case Philippines



Peculiarities of Philippine case:

- In 2009 the climate change act was enacted. This gave way to the creation of the Climate Change Commission (CCC). The act mandates that the CCC is the lead policy making body, it is not an implementing agency, it coordinates and its main objective is to come up with policies and guidelines, which they recommend to the executive and implementing agencies to be mainstreamed into their plans and programmes.
- CCC act as an oversight agency who advises the line agencies to incorporate the respective strategies into the action plans that they submit to the Philippine Development Plan (PDP).
- The National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) came in 2011 and is a very extensive participatory activity where all agencies are present and contribute to the process. The ultimate goal of the NCCAP is to build adaptive capacities of men and women in the communities, increase the resilience of vulnerable centres, communities, natural ecosystems, and optimize mitigation opportunities towards gender responsive and rights-based multi-stakeholder-development.
- The CCC has two backbones, an advisory body and a panel of experts.
- There are also several Community of Practice. The vast information that CCC is able to obtain from the CoP are also shared for peer-review by the panel of experts.
- To avoid confusion, CCC is trying to marry the two monitoring tools of the NCCAP and the PDP.

Country Case Philippines – discussion

Bringing together development plans with adaptation and mitigation plans

- For the Philippines, the perception is that there **cannot be a clear line** between what **development** plans are and what **mitigation and adaptation** plans are. That is why they are trying to marry the two, including all the performing agencies and executing bodies, so that their actions will be reflected in both, the PDP and the NCCAP. After the M&E workshop in Mexico, participants from the Philippines will try to look for **key indicators for the NCCAP** in order for it not to monitor everything but just key indicators that would be really responsive for climate change adaptation and mitigation.

Regarding the CoP, how are they organized, do they really work and how is the interest?

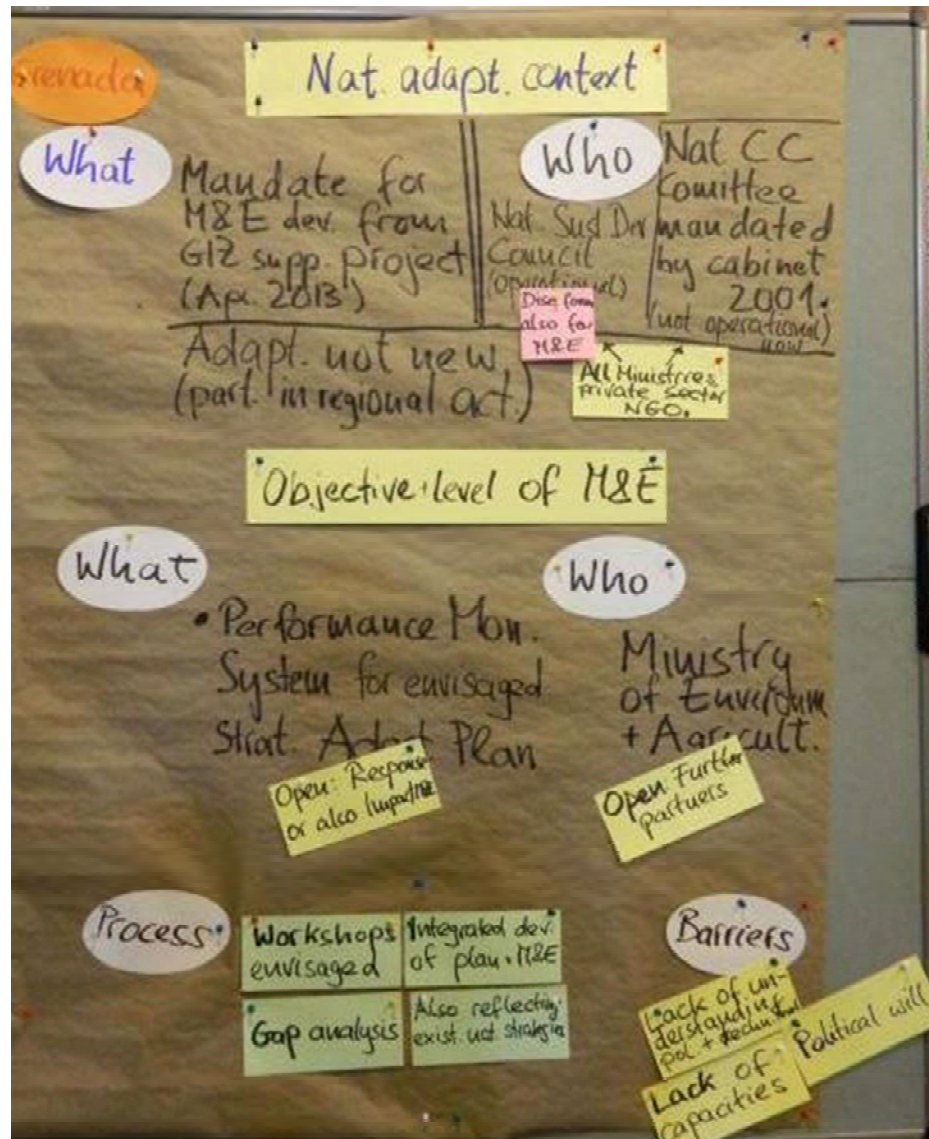
- They are organized but according to their areas of interest and it is **not mandated** that each organisation or institution becomes a member but more **build on individual capacity** and some sub-groups are more active than others, e.g. sub-group working on climate information, how you can actually make climate information useful for local level planning and there is not starting one working on M&E. However, they started big, at national level, inviting all those who are interested but the bigger the network, the harder it is to move forward. So, they decided to **focus much on the interest of the members**, many of them are coming from state universities and colleges, so they decided to focus on this group and see how they can be used by local government units for technical assistance, in doing vulnerability assessments. So, they started big and now they decided to really focus on those who really have concrete actions, which they really want to implement starting now.

Barriers:

- Many agencies are **still working on the output level**, but when you talk about climate change adaptation you have to look at a longer time frame looking at outcomes. And also **donors come in with their own monitoring** that they require their development partners to report on. So, the **solution is the coordination and harmonization of systems**. Also coordination between NCCAP and PDP, which both have their own M&E system.



Country Case Grenada



Particularities of Grenada case:

- Adaptation is not new to Grenada but there is no adaptation M&E so far. M&E exists only on adaptation project level.
- Grenada is about to develop the National Adaptation Plan and can develop the adaptation M&E system at the same time which is more advantageous than developing it at a later stage, when actions have already been implemented.
- Process of developing the M&E: Workshops, gap analysis, review of several policies, strategies and development.
- The greatest concern is that there is a lack of understanding among policy makers and technicians of what adaptation M&E is.
- Other barriers are the political will and the lack of capacities.
- Open questions are:
 - Who should be responsible for adaptation M&E?
 - At which level should the M&E be operationalized?

Country Case Grenada - discussion

Comparing Indonesia and the Philippines with Grenada and South Africa:

- It can be observed that in Indonesia and the Philippines national governments are **providing the political will**, providing a kind of structure, having climate change acts and the climate change agenda is mainstreamed into the government institutions and therefore structures to enact those intentions are set up .
- In Grenada and South Africa it is more '**pushing up from the ground**'. There is not the political will, that political leading structure. The problem with 'pushing from the ground' is that you reach a lit (you are limited) and there is always a limit to what you can do, without e.g. that committee functioning, or when it is not institutionalized at the highest level.



Political will:

- Grenada should **sensitize its population** to be able to **better respond to political will** and because that people are educated and then only come back as tourist will continue to happen.
- What is noted in the Caribbean: Politicians rather **react to public pressure** not to technical pressure. Because they are looking for the votes for the next years.

Short-term memory of people:

- Despite of impacts being clear, people have a very **short-term memory**. i.e. if changes shall be undertaken, it **needs to be done quickly** but then you don't get the quality of inputs needed and you are left with a lot of gaps.

Coordination:

- The Ministry of Environment is the leading agency for cc negotiations. Several Ministries are doing something on cc and there are several focal points. But they are **not coordinating**, there are no meetings. So there should be a committee that should oversee all the climate actions and activities. NGOs have recently started the discussion, public forum, farmers forums, dialogues.

Country Case South Africa



National context:

- National CC Response Policy released in 2011. It specifies targets for mitigation and priority sectors for adaptation.
- It includes a chapter on M&E that demands the development of a CC response M&E system by end of 2013.
- The national Presidency outcomes-based system includes one adaptation indicator under outcome 10
- The indicator is „development of sectoral adaptation plans“ and is meant to check implementation of intended actions. It does not measure effectiveness.

Sub-national context: the Western Cape

- Penny works for the province of Western Cape (capital: Cape Town), one of 7 states in South Africa
- The Western Cape climate response strategy has been released in 2008 and is currently being reviewed. It will include an M&E system based on the governments performance system.

Country Case South Africa

Climate change adaptation database:

- Penny has set up a database of adaptation projects currently being undertaken in the Western Cape. It includes information from municipal development plans (IDPs), other government departments as well as non-governmental organisations such as NGOs.
- The database includes any indicators, targets etc that have been chosen by the project.
- The database provides an overview of what is happening in the state (activity tracking)
- They are now assessing these projects on a number of criteria such as contribution to food security or energy savings which can help filter the database

Government performance system:

- The Western Cape government sets Provincial Strategic Objectives (PSOs) to which ministries have to report. Environment and climate change falls under PSO7.
- It is proving difficult to report on adaptation under this structure since outcomes of adaptation projects often don't materialise in a short time frame
- The database can help showcase the activities undertaken in a certain topic area like food security or water conservation

Outlook:

- The Western Cape is awaiting the development of the national CC response M&E system
- The database will be further developed
- Penny and her unit continue working in close collaboration with the national Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA)

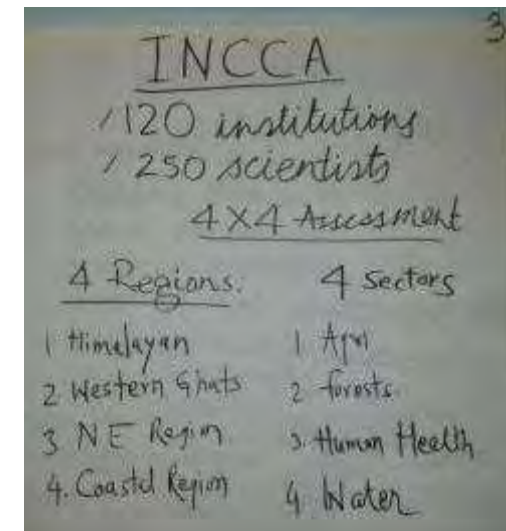
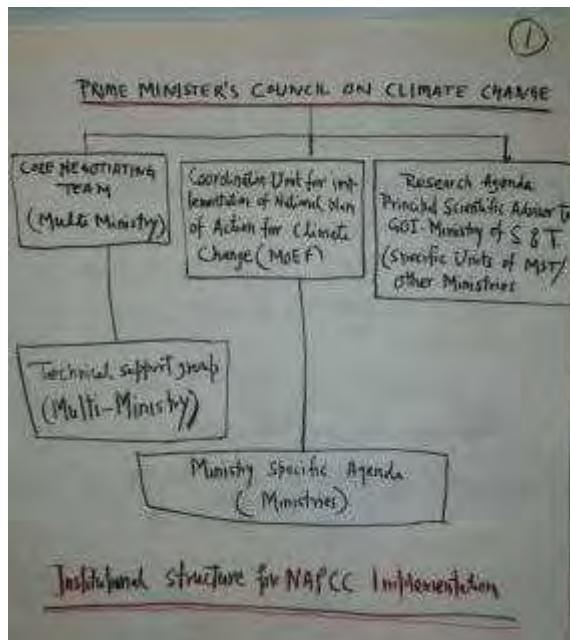


Country Case India

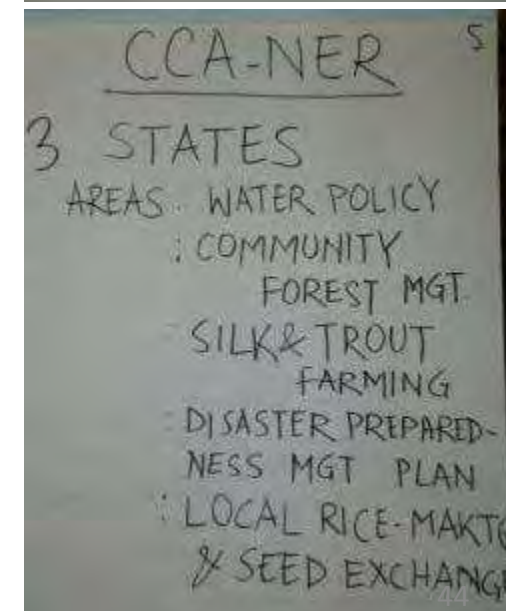
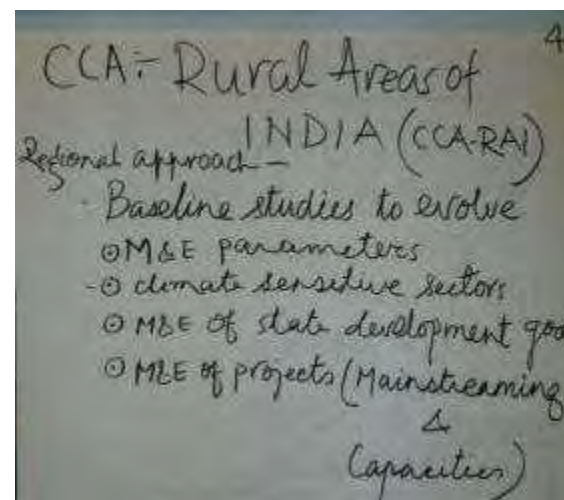


- Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change is formed by:
 - a) Core Negotiation Team (technical support group)
 - b) Coordination Unit for Implementation of National Action Plan for Climate Change (NAPCC) (Ministry Specific Agenda)
 - c) Research Agenda (Principal Scientific Advisor).
- The NAPCC has established 8 Missions to address environmental trends including climate change and sustainable development for 28 States and 7 Union Territories
- In their actions India attempts to link Adaptation and Mitigation Co-benefits
- There is an Indian Network for Climate Change Assessment (INCCA) that is formed by 120 institutions and 250 scientists
- Within INCCA they have planned a strategy to attend 4 Sectors Assessment (Agriculture, Forests, Human Health, Water) in 4 Regions.

Country Case India



- Currently India is planning a regional approach and baseline studies to develop: M&E parameters, climate sensitive sectors, M&E of state development goals, and M&E of projects (mainstreaming and capacities).
- Climate change adaptation in India's North East Region (CCA-NER) includes 3 States and 4 main areas: 1) Water policy, 2) Community Forest mitigation, 3) Silk and trout farming, 4) Disaster preparedness mitigation plan, 5) Local rice marketing and seed exchange, in order to address the adaptation policies.

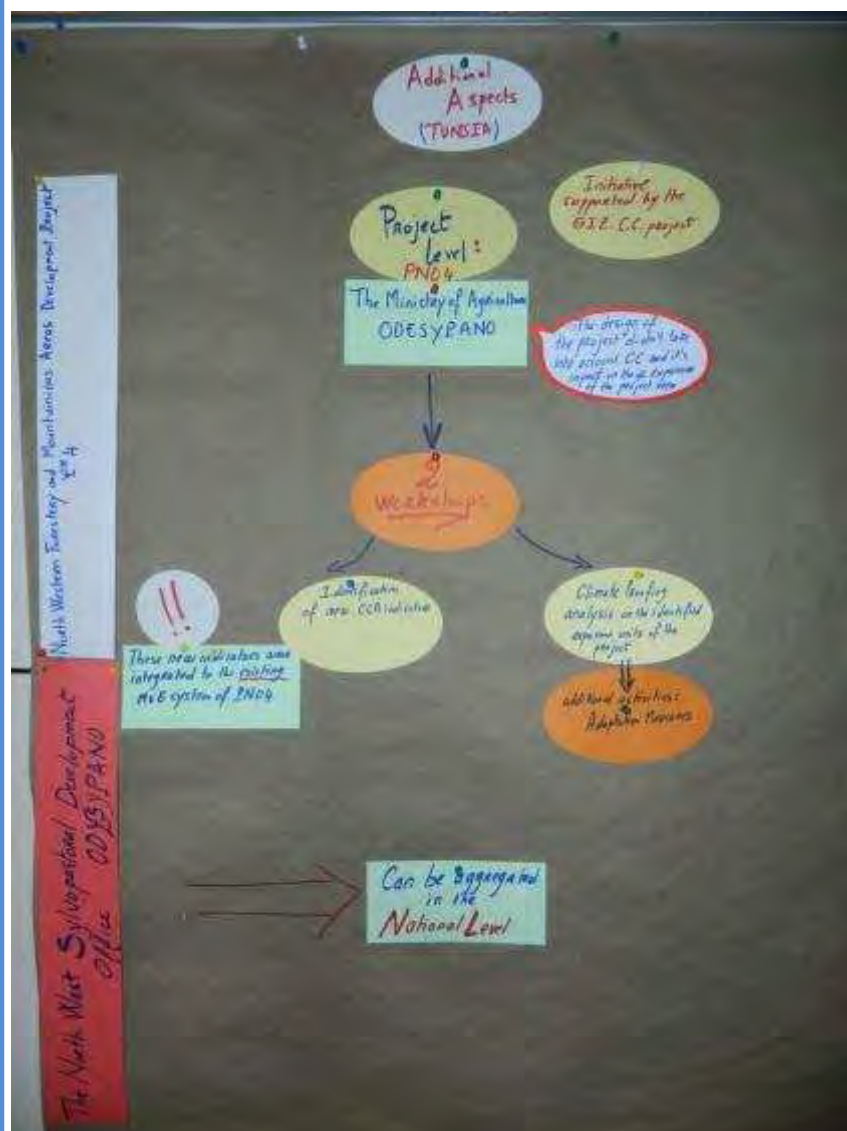


Country Case Tunisia



- Since 2007, 3 Sector Adaptation Strategies and Action Plans have been implemented by the Ministry of Environment.
- In 2012 the National Strategy of Climate Change was published for a long term planning 2030-2050.
- For addressing climate change issues, the Ministry of Environment has begun to conduct scenario analysis and prepare policy proposals.
- It is necessary to set up a M&E system to evaluate vulnerability of different sectors and ecosystems to climate change
- Monitor and evaluate the impacts of sector adaptation policies.

Country Case Tunisia



- The Ministry of Environment with the help of the Ministry of Agriculture has launched an initiative to set up a climate change adaptation and M&E system at the national level, 2 meetings have been organized to select the agriculture sector as a pilot to implement the prototype system.

Country Case Mexico

- The National Strategy for Climate Change (ENCC) will be published by June 2013.
- There are no M&E systems developed yet that focus on the outcome level as it would be useful for adaptation or results-based monitoring. The monitoring and evaluation is made as an institutional performance but not at a project or action level.
- Subnational governments are also developing their own State and Municipal Plans for Climate Change (PEACCS and PACMUN) including adaptation and mitigation goals and there are demands to link these plans to an overall adaptation M&E system.



Country Case Mexico



- The Natural Protected Areas Commission (CONANP) presented a case study on landscape planning, connectivity, carbon storage enrichment and ecosystem based adaptation.
- Currently, CONANP is searching for an appropriate M&E system to assess whether the two adaptation objectives (reduce vulnerability of eco-systems and biodiversity; and support decision-making processes) are being achieved.

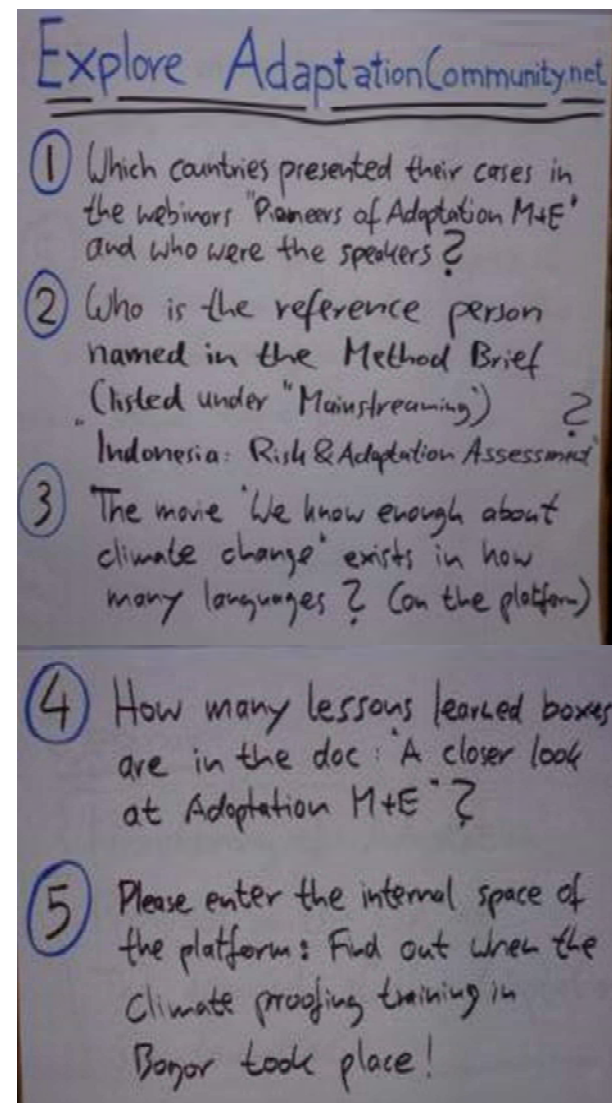
Summary of day – your areas of interest

- After each country presentation, participants were asked to mark topics that they would like to discuss later.
- The different interests were clustered into 6 topics to be discussed the next day in working groups.
 - Indicator development
 - Institutional set-up
 - Regional coordination
 - Link adaptation M&E with other M&E
 - Finance and M&E
 - Linking adaptation and mitigation (co-benefits)



Further exchange on AdaptationCommunity.net

- For further **exchanging** on **Adaptation M&E** and other adaptation topics, we showed you how to use the AdaptationCommunity.net.
- Besides information on the [Adaptation M&E](https://AdaptationCommunity.net), there is also much information available on Climate Information, Vulnerability Assessment and Mainstreaming of adaptation.
- It also features a discussion forum (member's area) for further exchange
- IMACC is conducting **webinars** which can be assessed on the platform.
- The software for webinars can be easily used, if you wish to set up a meeting with the other Adaptation M&E fellows, let [Nele](https://AdaptationCommunity.net) know.
- After the project ends, the platform will continue to operate.



Friday, 3 May



Working groups



4 working groups were formed out of the 6 highest rated M&E topics

- Indicator development
- Institutional set-up
- Regional coordination
- Linking adaptation and mitigation (co-benefits)

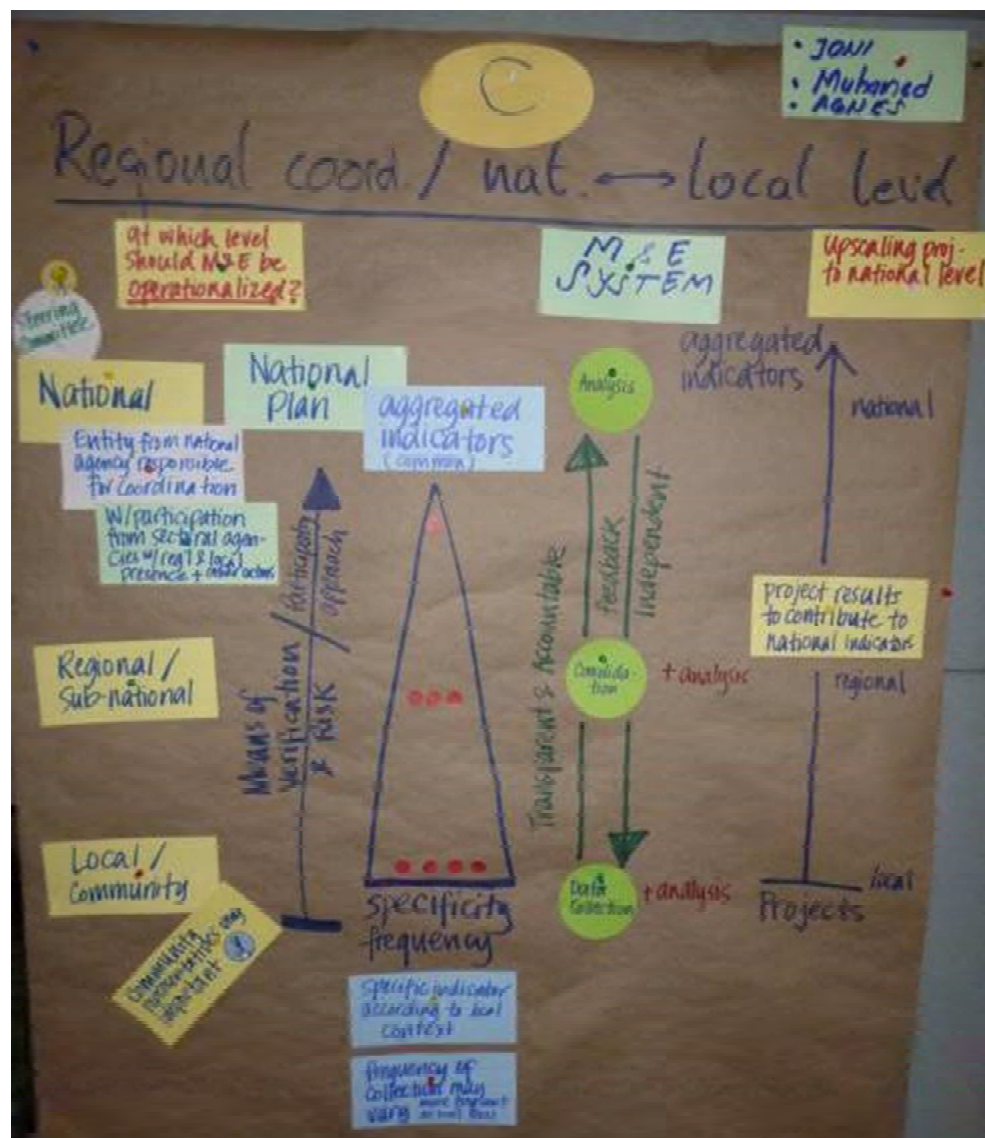
Working group - Institutional set-up



Issues that were discussed in this working group:

- 1) Capacities of responsible institutions
 - Promote and develop sensitization campaigns for less informed sectors/ministries
 - There is a disconnection between decision makers and technical level staff, think about mechanisms to improve sharing of knowledge and information
 - Ensure institutional memory is sustained
 - It would be recommended to create an external committee / board
 - Think in the long-medium term
- 2) How to coordinate different sector agencies
 - Strengthen partnerships / joint activities
 - Articulate different priority sectors to share capacities to the local level
 - Set-up cross-cutting priority goals and involve all sectors
 - The National Development Plan should be the guidance to promote institutional arrangements and include M&E assets
- 3) How to design effective reporting system
 - Create a permanent staff to the local government
 - To have M&E representatives within each sector
 - Focus capacity building to the local level
 - Promote multimedia tools to pull local people to report local set-up
 - Design and have cohesiveness of indicators from local up to the central level (bottom to top reporting system)
 - Ensure reporting back to communities national to local.
- 4) Who should have the responsibility for M&E?
 - M&E at all levels within differentiated roles (common but differentiated responsibilities)
 - Link with skill development capacity building
 - Link with job creation programs (temporal or permanent)

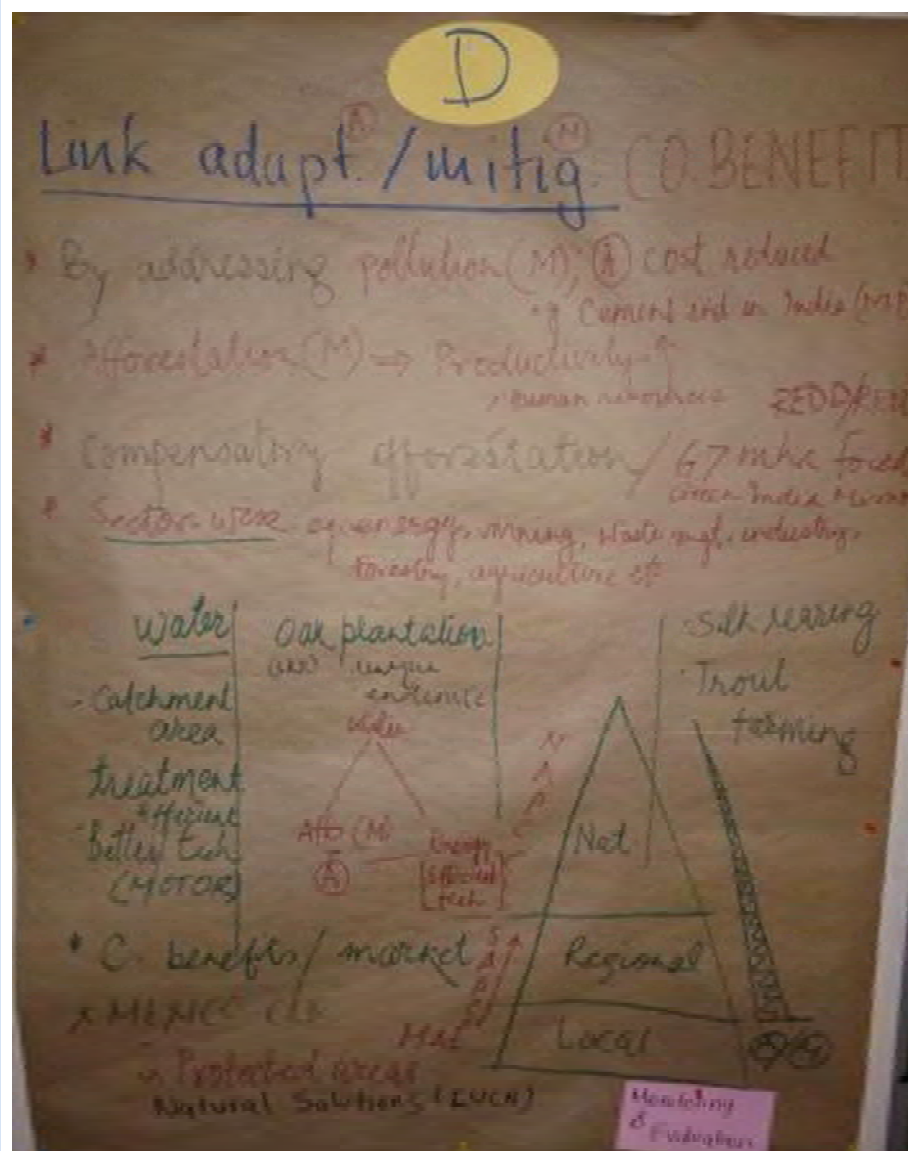
Working group - Regional coordination



Key conclusions:

- National, regional and local level are equally important for M&E.
- Many data are available / make sense only at local level.
- Mechanisms of upscaling are necessary.
- Also project indicators might contribute to national indicators.
- An institution for coordinating M&E approaches at national level is necessary.

Working group - Linking adaptation and mitigation



Key conclusions:

- There are many examples for mitigation / adaptation co-benefits: afforestation, water management/sanitation etc.
- Space for co-benefits might increase from national to regional to local level.
- Funding sources may discourage to jointly address adaptation and mitigation. Yet, synergies should always be assessed.
- It is particularly important to avoid maladaptation, e.g. the increase of GHG as a result of adaptation measures.

Coming back to the working paper ... part 1

As announced earlier that week, we want to include the participants experience in the working paper.

And the early lessons were definitely enriched by their expertise.



Early lessons:

- There is no one-size-fits-all solution
- Your comments
 - Effective solution proposal
 - Put examples in the paper from country cases
 - SMART indicators can yield desirable results
- Tailor indicators to goals and context of the M&E system
- Your comments:
 - Consciously consider potential positive impacts of CC in developing indicators
 - Important for effective CC adaptation
 - Balancing S in SMART with CC projection uncertainties e.g. target setting
- Use proxy or key indicators
- Your comments:
 - Iterative development of National Plans and the M&E (side by side)
 - Database very relevant to see the trends
 - Try to use the sources of information in place to create your indicators if possible to avoid duplicate efforts
 - On the process discuss with other institutions (stakeholders) to identify synergies and enriching indicators

Coming back to the working paper ... part 2

Early lessons:

- Connecting project and national level
- Your comments
 - Empower / train local community level to solicit ownership and buy-in
 - Coordinate among government level should be a key issue to create and M&E system
 - Link/assess M&E with M&E of other stakeholders (e.g. NGO, Business sector)
- Link to existing M&E systems where possible
- Your comments:
 - Identify key indicators for CC so that it would not duplicate indicators in existing systems
- Explore the use of vulnerability assessments for M&E
- Your comments:
 - Conduct CBA for adaptation and mitigation strategies
 - Downscaling vulnerability assessments to integrate to M&E reporting
 - Site specific data to aid in monitoring
- Consider interlinkages between adaptation and mitigation
- Your comments:
 - How to use ... indicators in M&E system (the person who wrote the card, might remember what was written, I couldn't read it)

Final Evaluation of the different parts of the WS



Not many words needed 😊

Final Evaluation – your comments

Final Evaluation

your comments

Training (Mon-Tue)

Very good. Interesting. Learning a lot. Good for the back home.

Exchange (Thu-Fri)

More time for discussion next time. Very good. Interesting. Learning a lot.

Excursion

Good. Interesting. Learning a lot. Good for the back home.

Facilitation

Good. Interesting. Learning a lot. Good for the back home.

Organization/Logistics

Good. Interesting. Learning a lot. Good for the back home.

Ambiance

Good. Interesting. Learning a lot. Good for the back home.

Other

Good. Interesting. Learning a lot. Good for the back home.

Other comments:

Very good. Interesting. Learning a lot. Good for the back home.

Excellent team of trainers & facilitators. Note was good in organizing a Sophia too. Very friendly. Mexican team. Frequent meetings in once. Learning a lot. Very colorful group of participants.

- Again, participants mentioned that diversity in training is very helpful but that more concrete examples would have helped.
- During the exchange session more time was requested. Apart from that the sessions were really liked.
- Facilitations were liked very much and appreciated.
- Organisation was rated very good.
- The ambiance (venue and ... created) was perceived as very pleasant.
- Other:
 - Participants appreciated the participation and the friendship of all other participants very much
 - The half an hour coffee breaks were seen as valuable for exchange
 - Having Hollywood-look-alikes in the group was great
 - Liked the playlist with songs played in the morning and in breaks.
 - Frequent meetings like this one are requested.

Who is who?



Do you also forget
'who is who' after some
time?

No worries, see next
slides.

Who is who?



Who is who?



Camilo de la Garza, Mexico

Umakant (UK), India

Alfred Eberhard, Germany



Dr. H. Malleshepa, India

Tri Dewi Virgiyanti (Virgi), Indonesia



Mohamed Louhichi, Tunisia

Joni Kasim, Indonesia



Amina Soudani, Tunisia

Sugiatmo, Indonesia

Timo Leiter, Germany

Raquel Vargas, Mexico

Who is who?



Thanks!

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