

Assessing national adaptation in light of the Paris Agreement

Webinar

15 December 2016

GIZ project „M&E Adapt“

On behalf of

BMZ



Federal Ministry
for Economic Cooperation
and Development

of the Federal Republic of Germany



Outline

- Results of the **Adaptation Metrics Conference**
 - Questions for clarification
- **Country-specific adaptation M&E systems:** what experiences and guidance exist?
- M&E of the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process: an example from Togo
- **Q&A**



Technical instructions



07.01.2017

Webinar "Pioneers in Adaptation M&E"

Seite 3

Adaptation Metrics Conference

- Conducted by the **COP22 Scientific Committee**
- **Objective** "to advance the scientific and technical debate on the topic of assessing Adaptation to Climate Change"
- Attended by more than 100 experts from development banks, implementing agencies, UN organisations, NGOs and academia



MARRAKECH
COP22|2016|CMP12
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE
SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE

METRICS OF ADAPTATION CONFERENCE



UNFCCC

MEASURING ADAPTATION
FOR CONCRETE ACTION

September 27th 2016, Skhirat - Morocco • 8:30 - 20:30

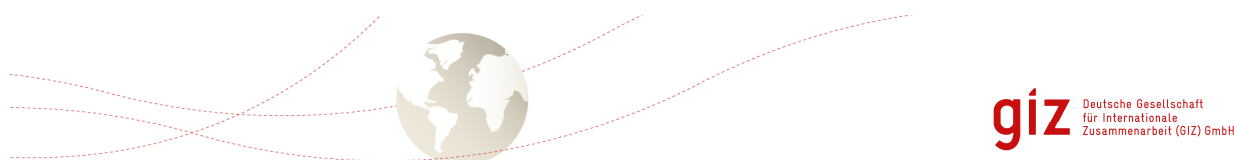
07/01/2017

Assessing national adaptation in light of the Paris Agreement

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09h00 - 09h10	Opening word	Abdeladim Lhafa: COP22 Commissioner	
09h10 - 10h40	PANEL 1: Adaptation metrics for the financial sector: opportunities and challenges	<p>Stephan Hallegatte: World Bank Senior Economist - Climate Policy Team Adaptation metrics and resilience metrics - implication for development actors</p> <p>Craig Davies: European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) Head of Climate Change Adaptation. Energy Efficiency & Climate Change Team Measuring adaptation inputs and impacts - emerging experience from financing institutions</p> <p>Moderator: Matt Spanning Independent Consultant Climate Change and Development</p> <p>Josef Haider: Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW Development Bank) Senior Sector Economist. Competence Centre for Environment & Climate Measuring adaptation impacts - KfW approaches and lessons learnt</p> <p>Rasmus Lauridsen: European Investment Bank (EIB) Senior Climate Change Specialist. Environmental, Climate and Social Office Climate Resilient Development</p> <p>Nicolas Rossin: Agence Française de Développement (AFD) Adaptation/Climate Expert Beyond adaptation finance tracking, what is needed?</p> <p>Bachir Baddou: Fédération Marocaine des Sociétés d'Assurances (FMSAR) Directeur Général La métrique au cœur du dispositif d'évaluation des risques climatiques</p>	OPEN DEBATES
10h40 - 11h00		Coffee Break	
11h00 - 13h00	PANEL 2: Measuring Adaptation through its impact on resilience	<p>Timo Leiter: Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) Advisor/Climate Policy Support Project. Effective Adaptation Finance (M&E Adapt) Measuring adaptation outcomes through their impacts on vulnerability and resilience: approaches and early experiences</p> <p>Khadija Sami: Moroccan Ministry of Environment Responsable de l'Observatoire Régional de l'Environnement, Région Sous-Massa Système de suivi et évaluation de l'adaptation aux Changements Climatiques de la région de Sous-Massa</p> <p>Penelope Price: University of Cape Town, South Africa Research Associate. African Climate and Development Initiative Tracking the transition to a climate resilient South Africa</p> <p>Klaus Radunsky: Umweltbundesamt, Austria Head of Unit of the Emission Trading Registry Measuring Adaptation through its impact on resilience - perspective from the UNFCCC-AC</p> <p>Catherine Simonet: Overseas Development Institute (ODI) Senior Research Officer Innovative Value Chains approach to assess options for adaptation</p> <p>Sosso Feindouno: Fondation pour les Etudes et Recherches sur le Développement International (FERDI) Research Assistant A Physical Vulnerability to Climate Change Index. Which Are the Most Vulnerable Developing Countries?</p> <p>Tabea Lissner: Climate Analytics Scientific Advisor Impact differences between 1.5 and 2°C warming and implications for adaptation</p> <p>Robbert Biesbroek: Wageningen University and Research, Netherlands Assistant Professor. Public Administration and Policy Group Tracking adaptation to climate change</p> <p>Karl Schultz: The Higher Ground Foundation Executive Chairman Towards a more universal M&E metric for climate adaptation projects: the Vulnerability Reduction Credit</p>	OPEN DEBATES
14h30 - 16h10	PANEL 3: A sectorial approach	<p>Mohamed Sinan: (par Brahim Lekhlif) Ecole Hassania des Travaux Publics (EHTP), Morocco Enseignants-Chercheurs Vulnérabilité et adaptation aux CC des secteurs socio-économiques clés du Maroc</p> <p>Anthony Akpan: Pan African Vision for the Environment (PAVE) President Designing and Implementing National Monitoring Systems: A key Necessity for Adaptation to Climate Change.</p> <p>Moderator: Sébastien Treyer Directeur des programmes COP22 Institut du développement durable et des relations internationales</p> <p>André Laperrière: The Global Open Data Initiative (GODAN) Executive Director Agriculture and climate change data: challenges and opportunities (The GODAN experience)</p> <p>Riad Balaghi: Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique (INRA), Morocco Head Regional Centre of Meknes Quelles métriques pour mesurer l'adaptation de l'agriculture au changement climatique ?</p> <p>Pieter Pauw: German Development Institute (GDI) Researcher and policy advisor Sectoral adaptation: learning from outputs and outcomes in (I)NDCs</p> <p>Victor Said: Institut d'Aménagement et d'Urbanisme - Île-de-France Directeur du Centre Régional de Formation de Métropolis - Paris Île-de-France: Responsable des Actions Maroc Outils d'adaptabilité et de résilience urbaine face au changement climatique: le cas de la métropole de Casablanca</p> <p>Selvaraju Ramasamy: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Natural Resources Officer Climate, Energy and Tenure Division Tracking Adaptation in Agricultural Sectors</p>	OPEN DEBATES
16h10 - 16h25		Coffee Break	
16h25 - 17h55	PANEL 4: Linking adaptation metrics with SDG metrics	<p>Anne Olhoff: UNEP DTU Partnership Head of Programme/Climate Resilient Development Adaptation and development gaps and metrics</p> <p>Annett Moehner: United Nations Climate Change Secretariat Team Lead, Adaptation Committee The Paris Agreement and the SDGs - tackling stock of adaptation progress</p> <p>Moderator: Alice Bliaux International Institute for Sustainable Development Climate</p> <p>Saleemul Huq: International Centre for Climate Change and Development (ICCCD) Director Measuring adaptation at local level (video presentation)</p> <p>Frank Neher: European Commission/Joint Research Centre Scientific Officer Measuring climate resilient development and preparedness</p> <p>Mariam Otmani Del Barrio: World Health Organization (WHO) Department of Public Health, Environmental and Social Determinants Measuring health adaptation and mitigation of climate change: WHO's approach for monitoring progress at the global level</p> <p>Imen Meliane: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Climate Change Adaptation Specialist Global Environment Finance Unit. Sustainable Adaptation and Sustainable Development Goals - The importance of National Adaptation Planning</p>	OPEN DEBATES
17h55 - 18h10		Coffee Break	
18h10 - 19h10	CLOSING PANEL	<p>Moderator: Ayman Cherkaoui Special Advisor COP 22 Presidency Negotiations Pole</p> <p>19h10 - 19h30 Closing remarks: Nizar Baraka: President of COP22 Scientific Committee</p> <p>19h30 - 20h30 Dinner</p>	

Download the programme:  Adaptation Community.net
[www.AdaptationCommunity.net](http://www.adaptationcommunity.net/?wpfb_dl=365)
 under M&E: Events
http://www.adaptationcommunity.net/?wpfb_dl=365



Key results - Adaptation Metrics Conference (I)

Strong interest in measuring adaptation

- But: only few organisations / countries have adaptation M&E systems or indicators yet

Adaptation metrics can be used for different purposes

- Identify adaptation needs
 - Allocate funding
 - **Assess adaptation progress (M&E)**
 - Of projects, portfolios, national or global level
 - The [Adaptation M&E Navigator](#) provides orientation
 - These different purposes are sometimes mixed up
- ➔ **There is no one-size-fits all approach to M&E**





Key results - Adaptation Metrics Conference (II)

No global “transferrable indicators” for adaptation

- Because the characteristics of adaptation are very different from mitigation, there is **no single, global success metric for adaptation**

Adaptation metrics at outcome level presented at the conference:

- Avoided economic damages
- Value of assets made resilient against CC impacts
- Avoided negative health impacts

→ These metrics still need to be operationalized

→ An example is the “[Saved health, saved wealth](#)” approach which GIZ piloted in Viet Nam



Key results - Adaptation Metrics Conference (III)

Sectoral approaches

- WHO: [Climate Change & health country profiles](#)
- FAO: new approach to measure resilience of agricultural systems
- Global Open Data Initiative (GODAN): opportunities from agricultural data

Cross-sectoral approaches

- World Bank presented its methodology to assess the damage of natural disasters on the poor (Report: “Unbreakable”)
- Wageningen University: comparing climate risk metrics to climate policy metrics



Key results - Adaptation Metrics Conference (IV)

UNFCCC context

- Adaptation Committee: Call for Submission on how to assess adaptation effectiveness
- UNFCCC: preparations for the Global Stocktake (collective progress towards goals of the Paris Agreement)

National context





- Around half of (I)NDCs with adaptation component mention M&E
- **Country-specific adaptation M&E systems** are being developed
 - See examples on AdaptationCommunity.net -> [M&E](#)
- M&E is part of the NAP process



Adaptation Metrics Conference

- Submission by the government of Morocco
- **FCCC/APA/2016/INF.2/Add.1**



 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	FCCC/APA/2016/INF.2/Add.1 Distr.: General 18 October 2016 English only
Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement Second part of the first session Marrakech, 7–14 November 2016 Agenda item 4 Further guidance in relation to the adaptation communication, including, inter alia, as a component of nationally determined contributions, referred to in Article 7, paragraphs 10 and 11, of the Paris Agreement	
Parties' views regarding further guidance in relation to the adaptation communication, including, inter alia, as a component of nationally determined contributions, referred to in Article 7, paragraphs 10 and 11, of the Paris Agreement	
Information document by the secretariat Addendum	
1. In addition to the 13 submissions contained in document FCCC/APA/2016/INF.2, 3 further submissions have been received. 2. In accordance with established practice, these submissions are attached and reproduced* in the language in which they were received and without formal editing. ¹	
<small>* These submissions have been electronically imported in order to make them available on electronic systems, including the World Wide Web. The secretariat has made every effort to ensure the correct reproduction of the texts as submitted. ¹ Also available at <http://unfccc.int/5900>.</small>	
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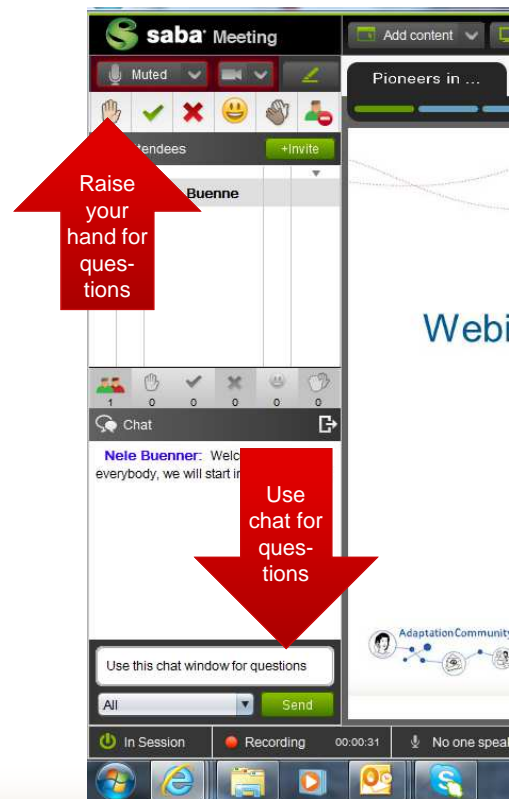
Any Questions?

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- Type your questions in the chat window, or
- Raise your hand by clicking the indicated button and speak over your microphone. This requires a good internet connection and a quiet place to avoid background noise.

Please state:

- Name
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07.01.2017

Webinar "International developments in adaptation M&E"

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Decision-making for adaptation
Exchanging knowledge & ideas
Creative adaptation

Blog about the conference

Blog

- Reflection on key results of the conference
- Blog of the UK Climate Impacts Programme (UKCIP)
- Google „UKCIP blog“

Measuring adaptation in light of the Paris Agreement: reflections from the Adaptation Metrics Conference

Leave a reply

How can adaptation actions be measured and for what purpose? Impressions from the Adaptation Metrics Conference which informed COP22.

The Paris Agreement calls for enhanced transparency on adaptation action. Countries are asked to provide information on actual adaptation achievements, e.g. progress towards adaptation targets mentioned in Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). In addition, a Global Stocktake will assess the collective progress of all Parties. Against this background, the Scientific Committee of COP22 organised the [Adaptation Metrics Conference](#) which took place in September 2016 in Morocco (pdf, 1.8 MB).

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Assessing national adaptation in light of the Paris Agreement

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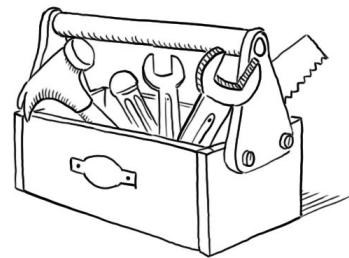
Country-specific adaptation M&E systems: what experiences and guidance exist?

Timo Leiter
GIZ project „M&E Adapt“

On behalf of



Federal Ministry
for Economic Cooperation
and Development



Levels at which M&E can be applied



Source:
GIZ (2015): Developing national adaptation M&E systems



Context & background

Paris Agreement calls for enhanced transparency

- Adaptation Communications
 - Global Stocktake
 - Information on countries' (I)NDC adaptation targets
- So far, very few information available on adaptation actions and effectiveness

National adaptation M&E systems

- Countries are **already developing** M&E systems to track adaptation
- Design of M&E systems needs to be country-specific
 - **No one-size-fits-all approach**



Assessing adaptation at national level

National adaptation M&E systems differ greatly between countries

So far focus mainly on tracking implementation, not effectiveness

Examples towards assessing effectiveness:

- UK: expert judgement on vulnerability reduction
- South Africa: desired adaptation outcomes
- Mexico, Costa Rica: quantified NDC targets

Further information: [Adaptation Futures Session](#)

Study and factsheets of 10 M&E systems →



Monitoring and Evaluating
Adaptation at Aggregated Levels:
A Comparative Analysis of Ten
Systems



M&E as integral part of the NAP process

Element D of the NAP Technical Guidelines

Element D. Reporting, monitoring and review

1. Monitoring the NAP process
2. Reviewing the NAP process to assess progress, effectiveness and gaps
3. Iteratively updating the national adaptation plans
4. Outreach on the NAP process and reporting on progress and effectiveness



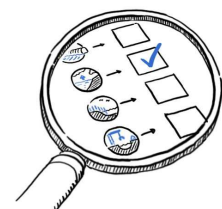
Distinguishing two NAP M&E dimensions

M&E of the NAP process

- Is NAP **implementation on track**?
- Have intended **milestones** been reached?
 - E.g. provision of relevant climate data to sector ministries, integration of adaptation into sectorial planning

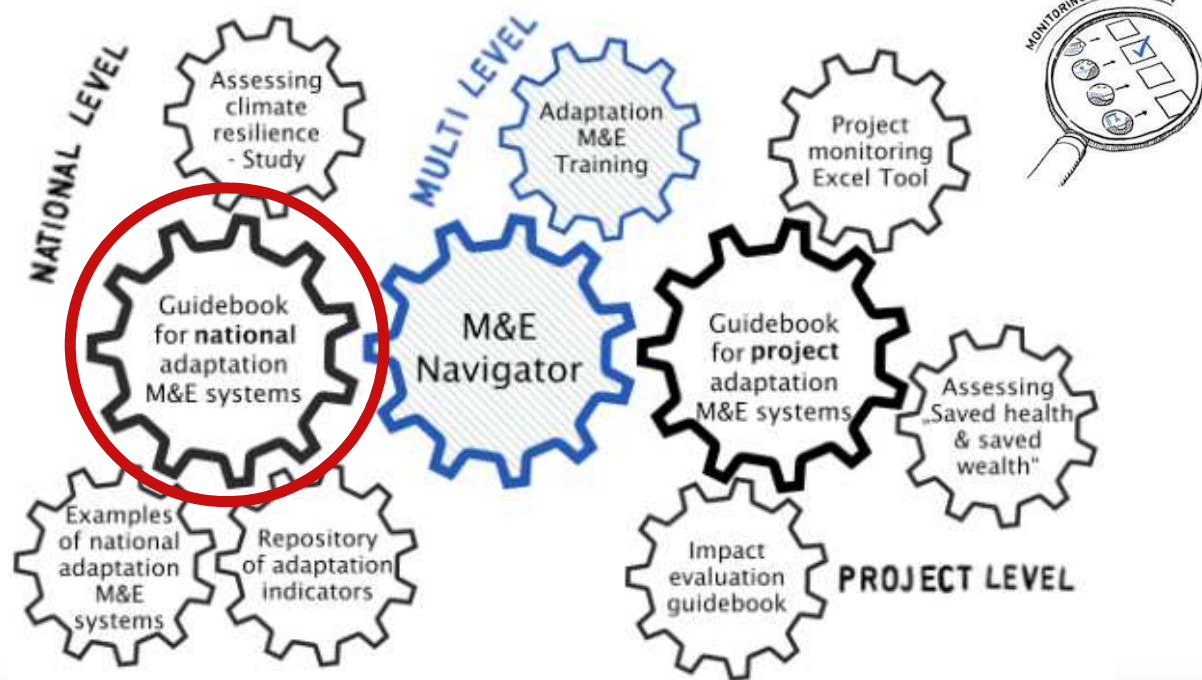
M&E of adaptation outcomes

- Are **adaptation goals/objectives** being achieved?
- Is climate **vulnerability** being reduced?





GIZ's Adaptation M&E Toolbox



A guidebook for national adaptation M&E

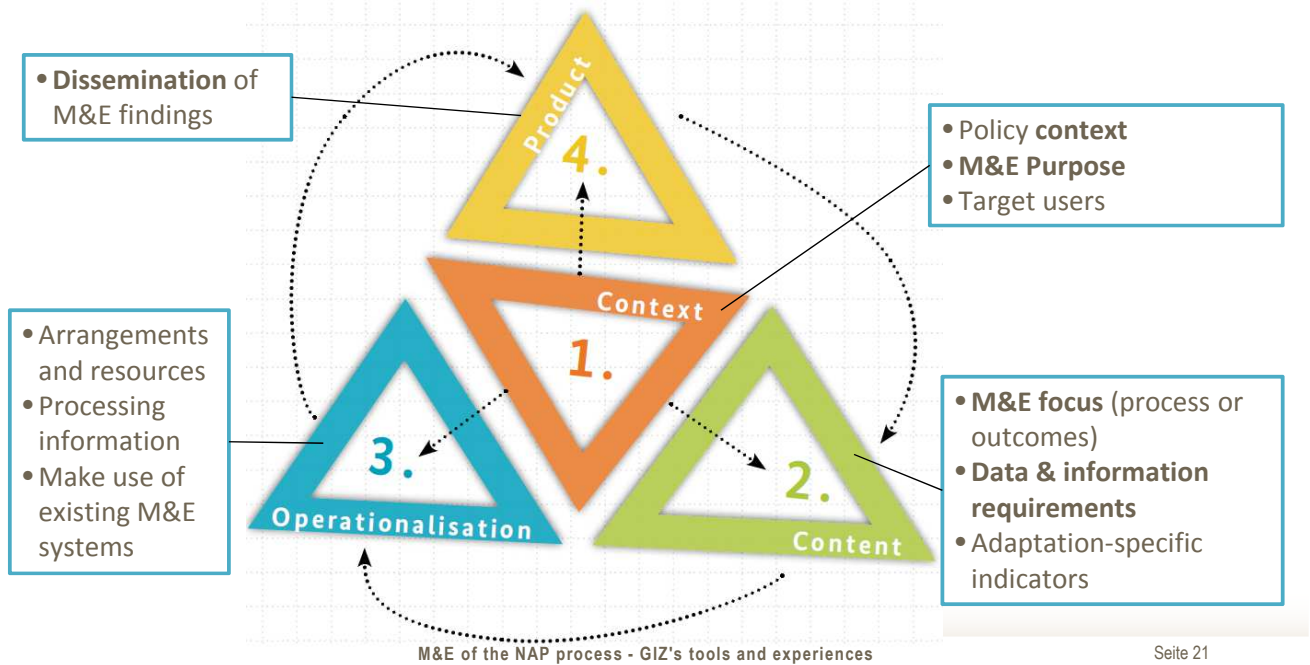
- **M&E Supplement to NAP Technical Guidelines**, developed in cooperation with the Adaptation Committee and the LEG
- Builds on previous study comparing ten national adaptation M&E systems (GIZ & IISD, 2014)
- Provides a **systematic approach to developing an M&E system** based on **guiding questions**
- Makes explicit reference to **the NAP process**
- Is **non-prescriptive**
- Provides **real-case examples**
- Refers to **further resources**



Developing national adaptation monitoring and evaluation systems: A guidebook



Four building blocks for setting up a national adaptation M&E system



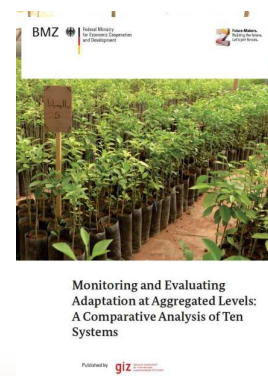
1. Context

- What are **relevant policies** and processes?
- What **M&E systems** are **already existing**?
- **What is the purpose** of the M&E system?
 - **Adaptive management**
 - **Learning**
 - **Accountability**
- Which **scales** does it refer to?
 - **Geographically:** mainly **national** or **sub-national level**?
 - **Sectorial:** specific sectors or cross-sectorial?

1. Context
1.1 Policy Context
1.2 Purpose
1.3 Scale(s)

2. Content

- **What exactly** do you want to monitor?
 - Adaptation **process**
 - Adaptation **outcomes**
- **What information is needed** for the intended purpose?
 - Selection of **indicators**
- Who is the **target audience**?
- How does it **link to decision making processes**?
- Examples can be found in GIZ & IISD (2014) →



3. Operationalisation

- How can the **information** be **gathered**?
- **Who** is **responsible**/involved in M&E?
- Which **data sources** already exist?
- How can **data access** be organised?
- How is the data being **analysed** and by whom?
- What level of **resources** is required?
- How is the **M&E system** being **institutionalised**?





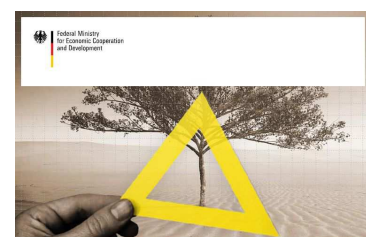
4. Product / Communication

- How will the information be **made available**?
- How can the **target audience(s)** be reached?
- Which **communication formats** are effective?
 - Report? Social media? Online platform?
- How can the **reporting frequency** be linked to relevant policy processes?
- How can the **information be shared internationally**?



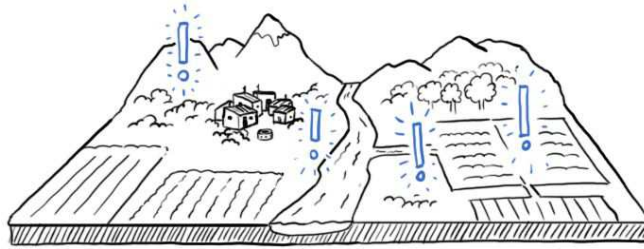
Key messages

- M&E is an **essential part** of the NAP process
- **To make M&E useful it is important to specify:**
 - **Purpose:** what is M&E done for?
 - **Scope:** what does it cover? (process &/or outcomes)
 - **Target users** & link to decision processes
 - **Available resources** for developing and operating the M&E system
- Countries should not be timid to **start simple** and **enhance over time**
- **GIZ's Guidebook** can assist in the development of NAP M&E systems



Developing national adaptation monitoring and evaluation systems: A guidebook

M&E of the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process: an example from Togo



Lomé, 15.12.2016



1. THE NAP PROCESS IN TOGO - KEY STEPS

Launch of the NAP process in 2014, supported by the GIZ on behalf of the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)

The designation of a **NAP focal point**

The installement of an **interministerial NAP committee** that coordinates the NAP process

The elaboration of a **manual for mainstreaming climate change adaptation** into the planning and budgeting processes in Togo

Elaboration of a **NAP reference document** (Plan National d'Adaptation aux Changements Climatiques-PNACC) by an intersectorial editorial team



A participatory and inclusive process

Inclusion of actors from the public and private sector and civil society

Various **workshops** with all members of the NAP committee – during these workshops the content of the individual **chapters** was elaborated and afterwards merged into the NAP document by the editorial team

Coordinated by an **intersectoral NAP committee** consisting of representatives from the public and private sector, civil society and women's rights groups



2. HOW WAS THE GUIDEBOOK USED IN THE NAP PROCESS IN TOGO?

During the elaboration of the mainstreaming manual, the **M&E guidebook** was used as a **reference document**

The guidebook was used to **provide inputs during the elaboration of the NAP document** and especially the M&E strategy.

The **M&E strategy follows the structure suggested** by the guidebook.

The application of the guidebook was very helpful for the elaboration of the NAP document in general.

The **discussion on the differentiation** between the monitoring of the NAP process and the monitoring of the actual adaptation to climate change was relevant for all chapters.





Togo's M&E strategy for its NAP process

The general approach is to start simple and enhance the M&E system over time. The purpose of the M&E system is to **monitor different 'dimensions' of the NAP process**:

- Short term: the indicators of the NAP process in the broader sense (mainstreaming of adaptation into planning, budgeting etc.)
- Medium and long term: Outcomes of adaptation (reduction of vulnerability)

A set of indicators including, for example, "Number of sector strategies integrating climate change adaptation between 2017 and 2021" or "Number of planned and financed adaptation measures has increased from X in 2017 to Y in 2021". The **development of outcome indicators** in close coordination with sector ministries is considered for the future.

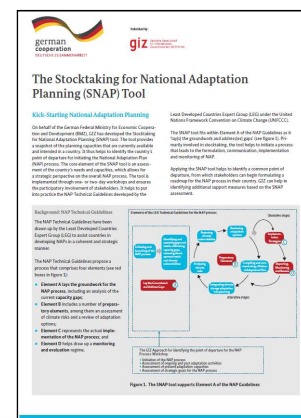


3. THE APPLICATION OF THE SNAP TOOL IN TOGO

The **Stocktaking for National Adaptation Planning (SNAP) Tool** can be used by a country for a self-assessment of its capacities to undertake a NAP process based on seven success factors: climate information, human and institutional factors, long term vision and mandate, implementation, mainstreaming, participation, and M&E.

2014: The SNAP tool was used in Togo as a stocktaking exercise

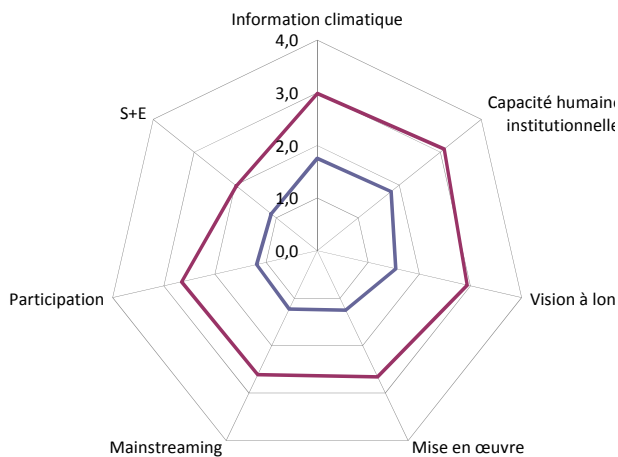
2016: For the first time, SNAP was used as an evaluation tool for the NAP process in Togo



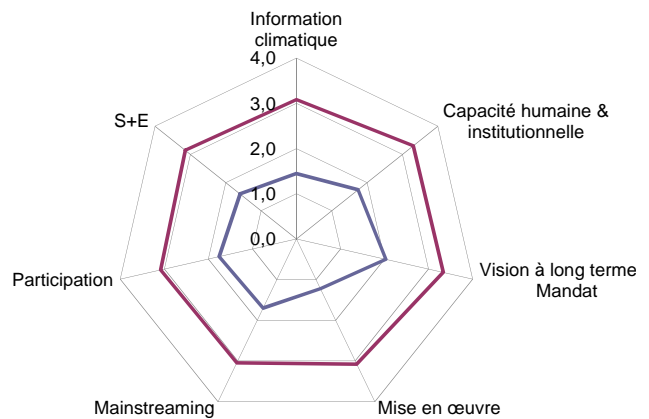


Comparison between 2014 and 2016

2014



2016



Results of the second SNAP workshop in Togo, November 2016

Strong progress in four success factors: Mainstreaming, Participation, M&E and Long term vision and mandate.

Reduction in availability and quality of climate data. The participants explained this fact with a better knowledge of the necessary climate information for the NAP process.

No progress concerning human and institutional factors, inspite of the activities implemented to this effect in the last two years.

More ambition with regards to M&E.

A slightly greater consistency of the answers in 2016.



Thank you very much for your attention!



10.02.2015

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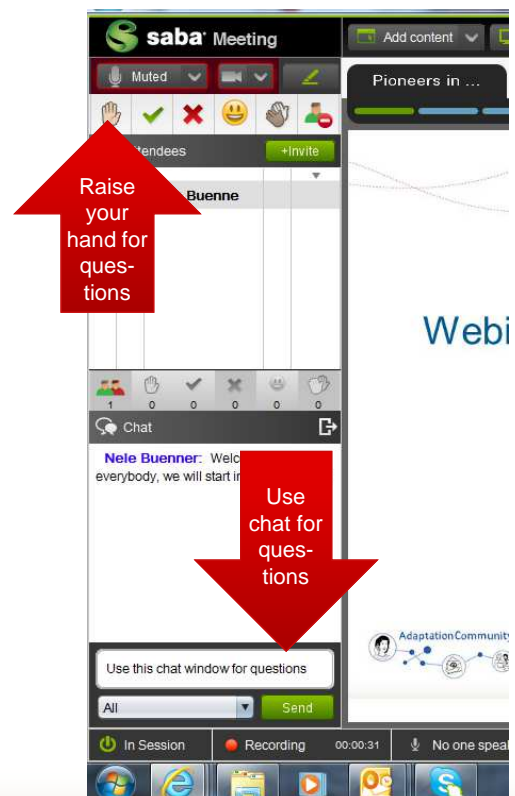
Discussion

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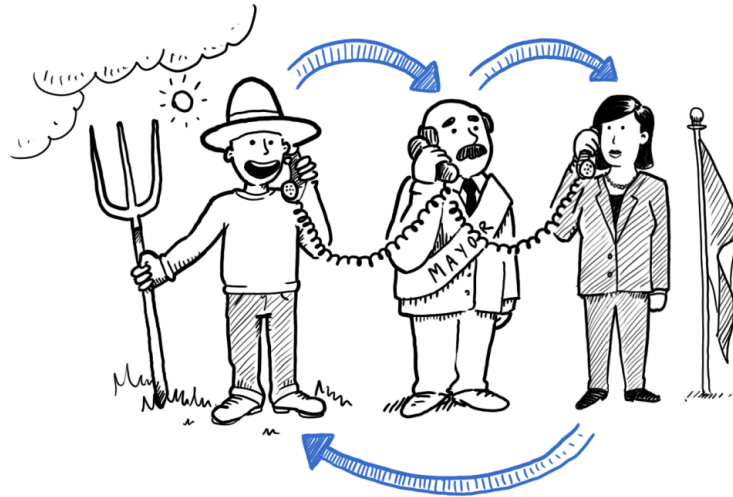
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Webinar "International developments in adaptation M&E"

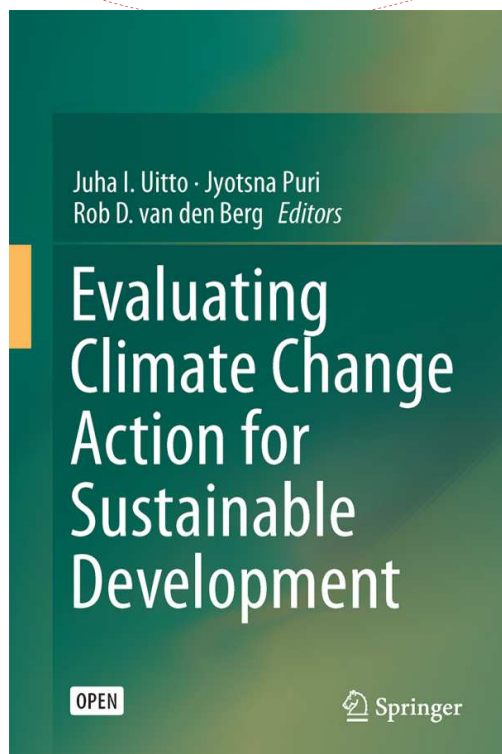
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Questions & Answers



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FREE book on Evaluating Climate Change Actions

Publishing data: **29 January 2017**

(5 November 2016)

All chapters are **open access**.

Presents the state of the art in evaluating climate change strategies and action in the rapidly changing landscape of international development cooperation, including:

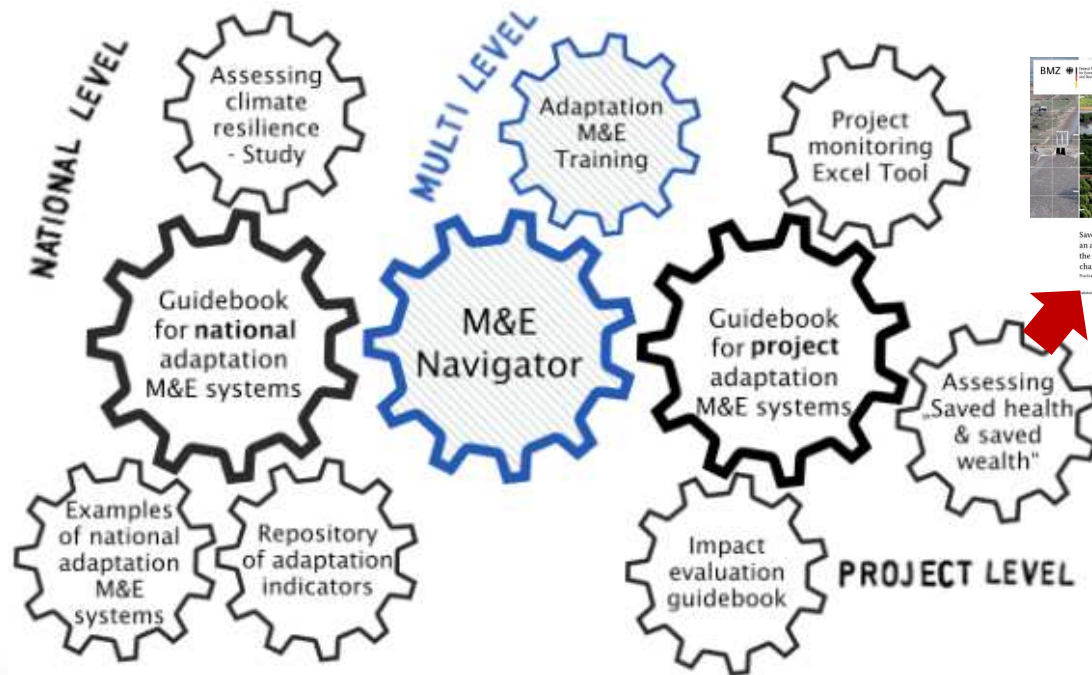
GIZ's Adaptation M&E Navigator:

a decision support tool to select suitable M&E approaches.

Please google the title to get access or go to <http://www.springer.com/de/book/9783319437019>



GIZ's Adaptation M&E Toolbox



07.01.2017

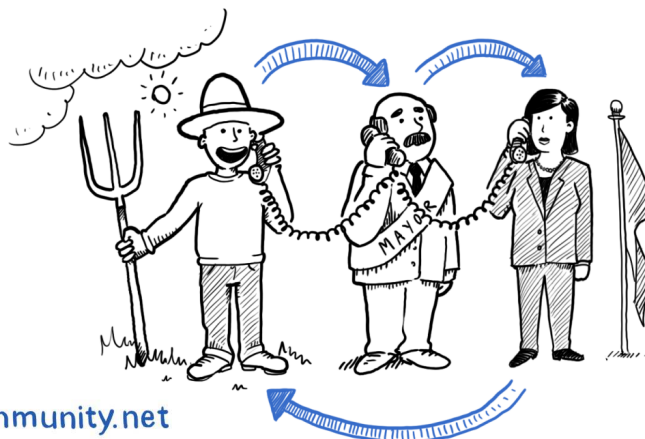
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Thank you!

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Twitter: @TimoLeiter



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