
Implementation & Monitoring Adaptation Projects



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- Monitoring adaptation, how is it different?
- Purpose of the Monitoring system
- Steps in design of a Monitoring system
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Our starting point, 2004



What can we learn from 40 years of SDC's work in the NRM domain that is relevant for adaptation to climate change?

Technical interventions: what should we do more of?

Social processes: what kind of institutions?

What are the relevant lessons from development projects for CCA?

→ Given temporal issues of adaptation: what contributes to the sustainability of interventions and institutions?



Development & Adaptation



Addressing drivers of vulnerability

Activities that reduce poverty and address other limiting capabilities that make people vulnerable to harm.
→ Very little attention to specific climate change impacts.

Building response capacity

Adaptation activities focus on building robust systems for problem solving.

Managing climate risk

Climate information is incorporated into decisions to reduce negative effects on resources and livelihoods.

Confronting impacts of climate change

Actions focus almost exclusively on addressing impacts associated with climate change.

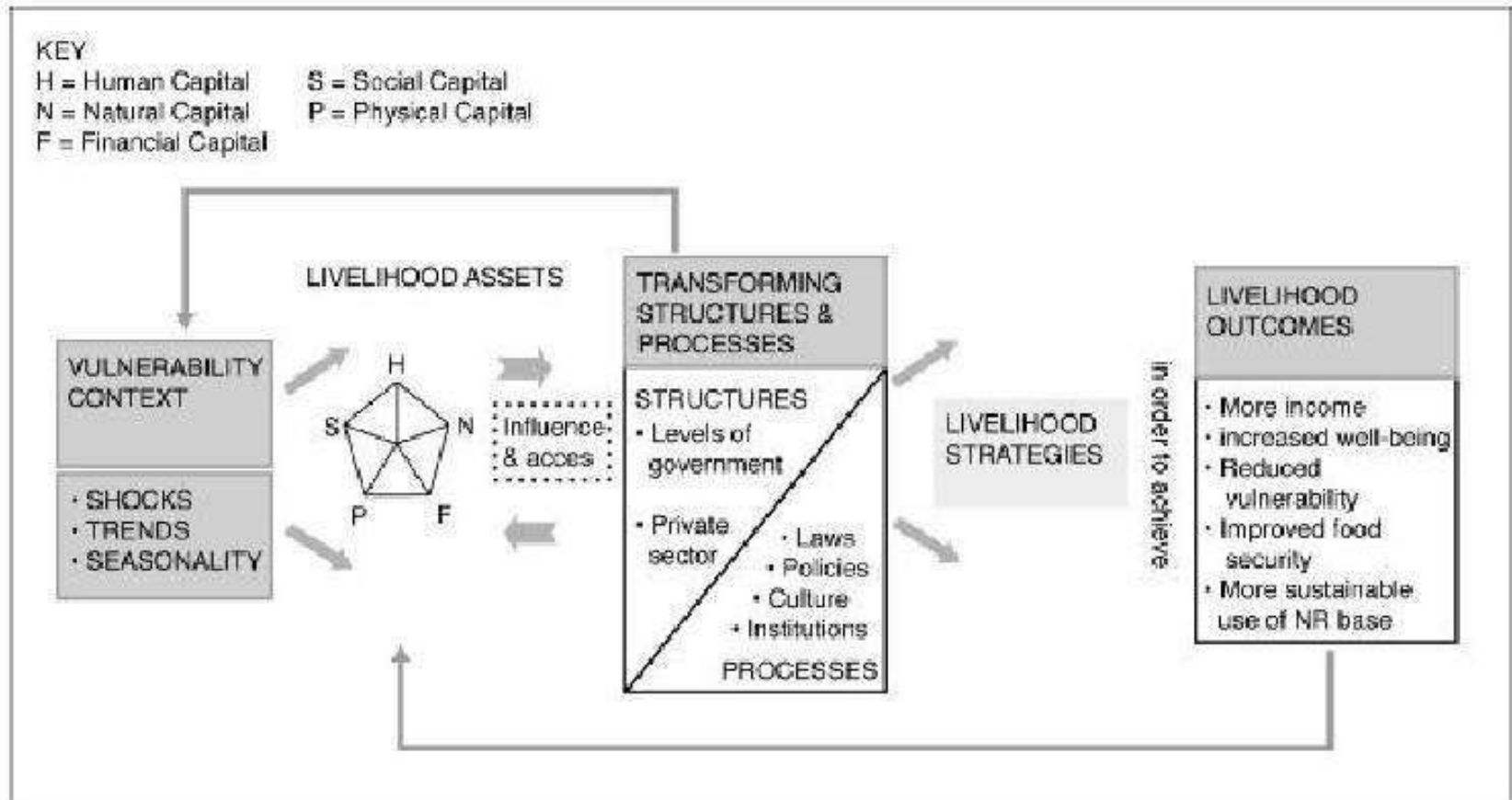


Vulnerability focus



Impact focus

The Sustainable Livelihoods Approach



General conclusions (all case studies)

Past NRM interventions have enhanced resilience of local communities through building up livelihood assets (use of local resources, “learning by doing” etc.)

→ **Building response capacity**

Need to explicitly identify and build in measures focusing on ability to **manage climate risks** (and where applicable: confronting impacts of CC)

Example: Timely access to weather information, option sets, access to knowledge and information

Creation/strengthening of local institutions to improve planning and management skills leads to continuity, ability to leverage external resources and creation of knowledge

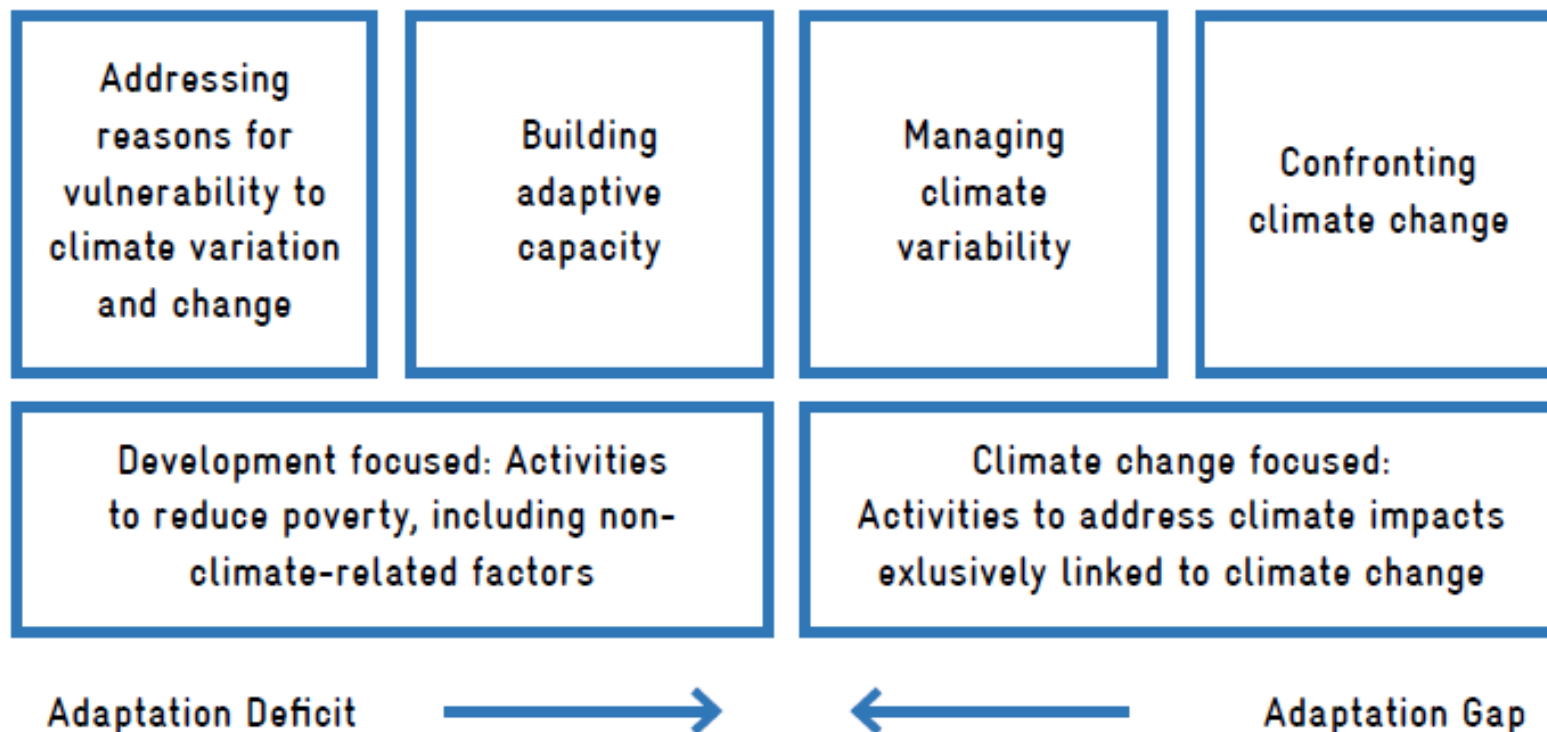
Elements of strong local institutions:

- History of collective action to deal with adversity
 - Capacities to plan collectively, deal with trade offs
 - Clear resource management principles
 - Homogeneity of interests – reliance on a common resource
 - Appropriate (and changing) leadership
- ➔ Transfer of leadership to elected bodies, an interesting development.

Types of Adaptation Actions



Figure 1. Adaptation Continuum



Source: modified from McGray et al. 2007 and World Bank 2011

Types of Adaptation Actions

Levels:

- Community based Adaptation
- Sector specific Adaptation projects
- National level Policy initiatives

Triggers:

- Autonomous adaptation
- Planned Adaptation

Stages:

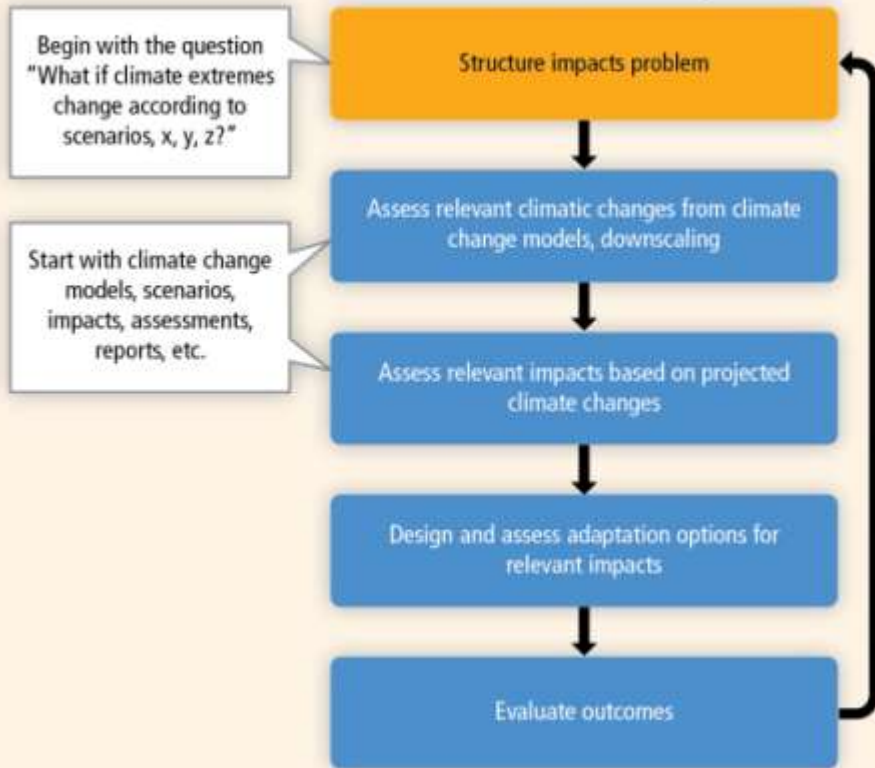
- Incremental Adaptation
- Transformation



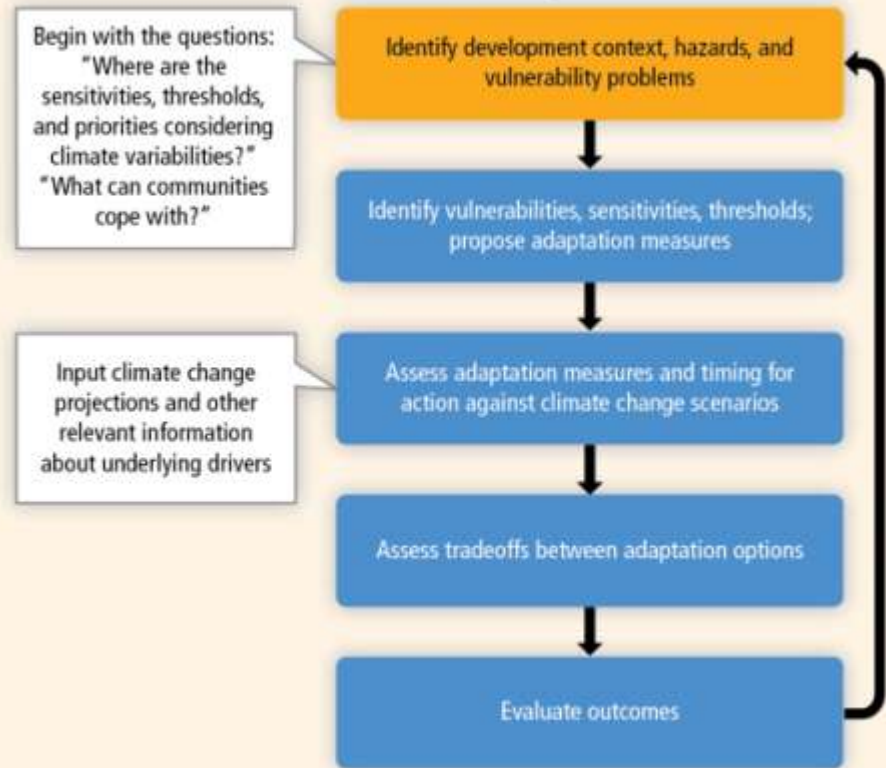
Starting Points and Feedback Loops



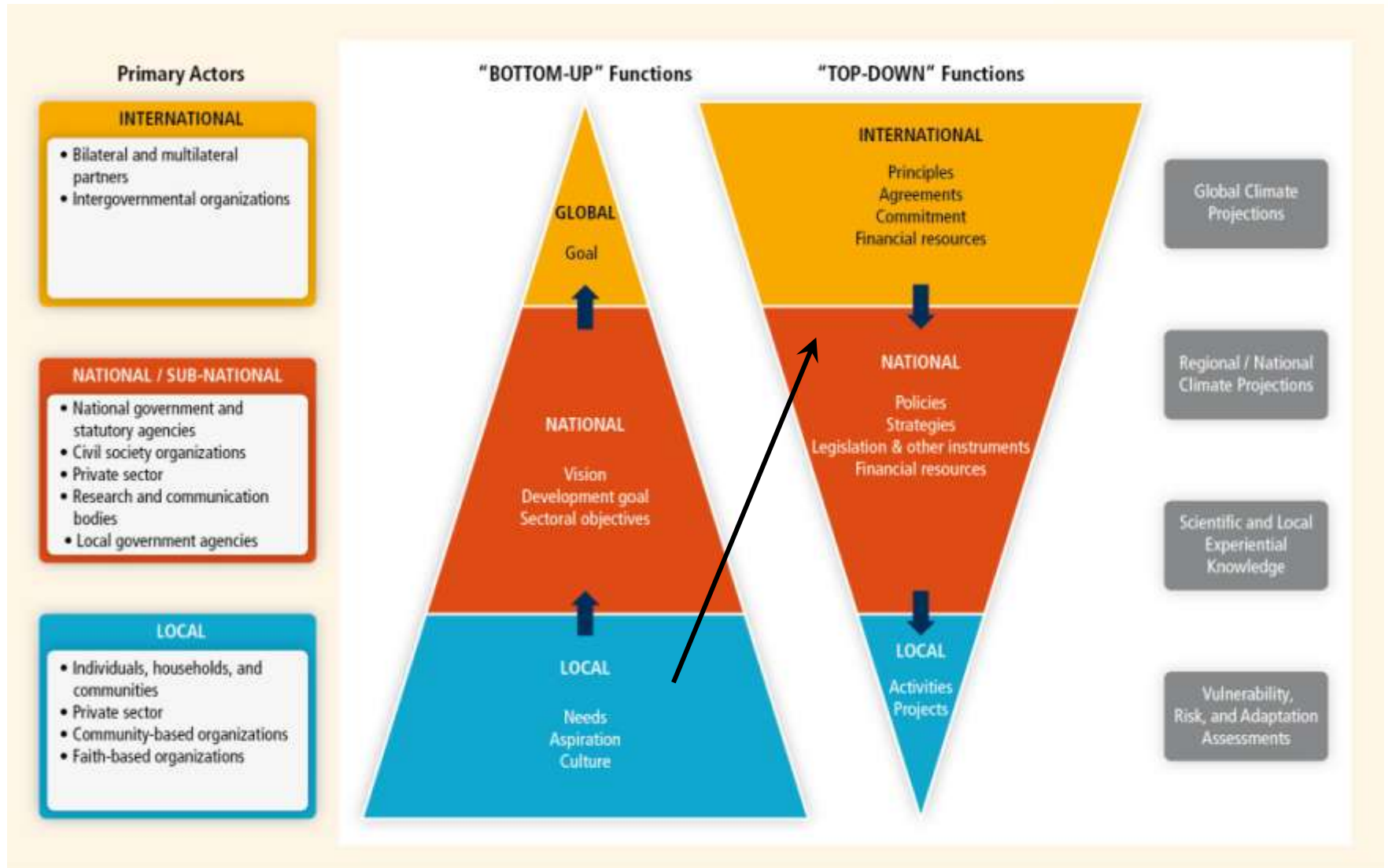
"Climate Models, Scenarios, Impacts-First"



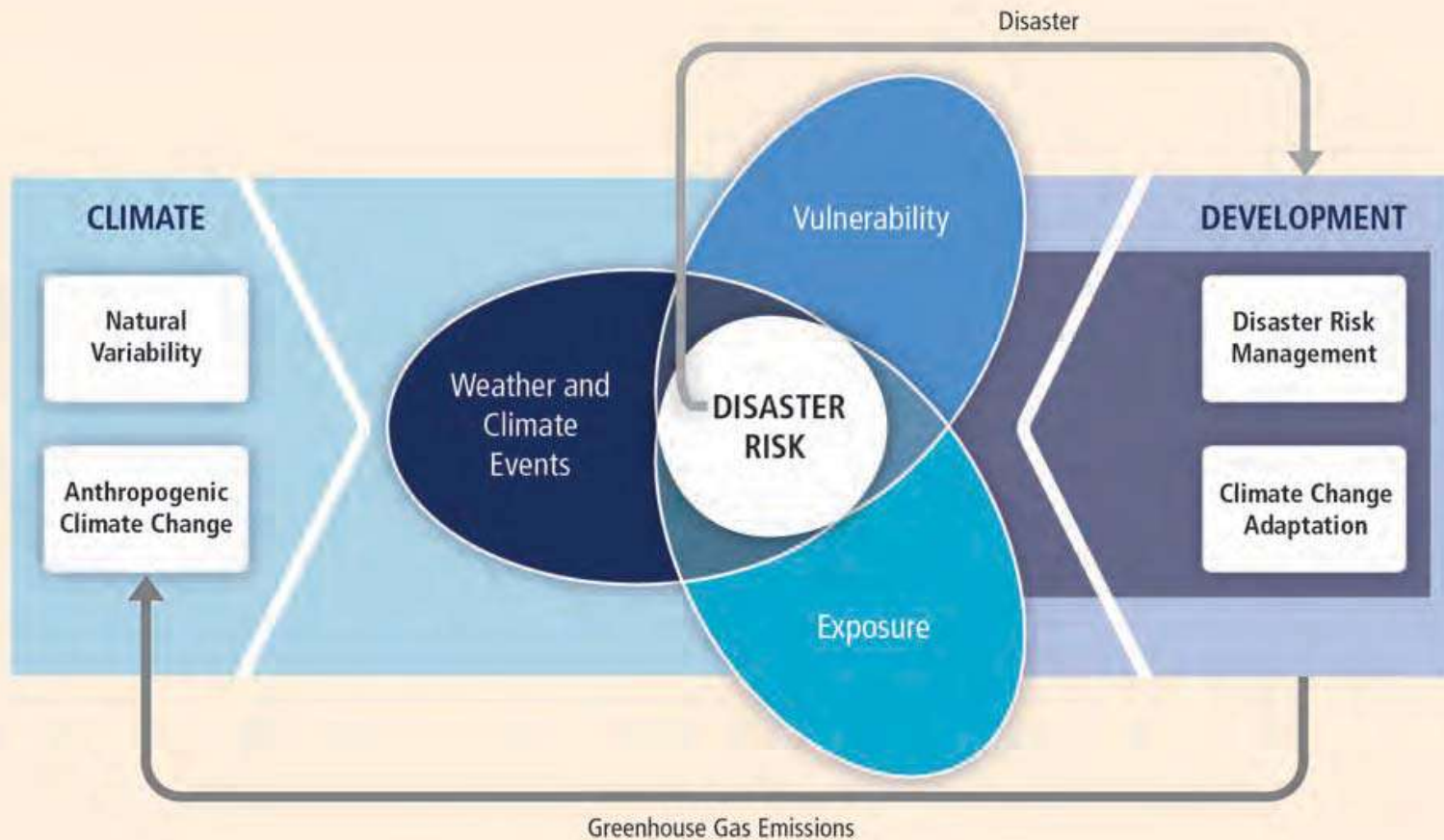
"Vulnerability, Thresholds-First"



Multiple Actors and Roles in CCA



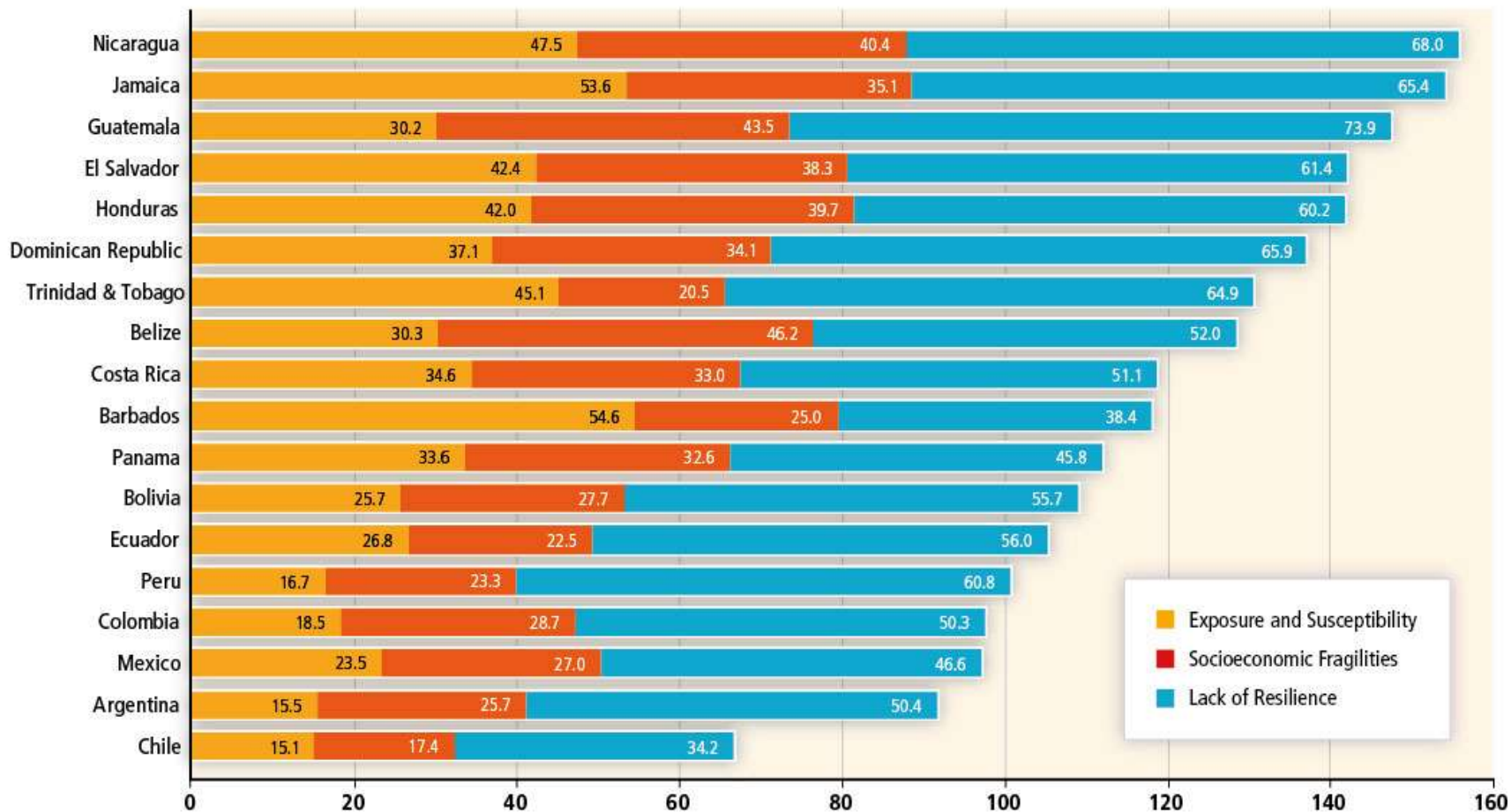
Disaster Risk Management & CCA



The Context in the Americas



Prevalent Vulnerability Index (PVI) Evaluated for 2007



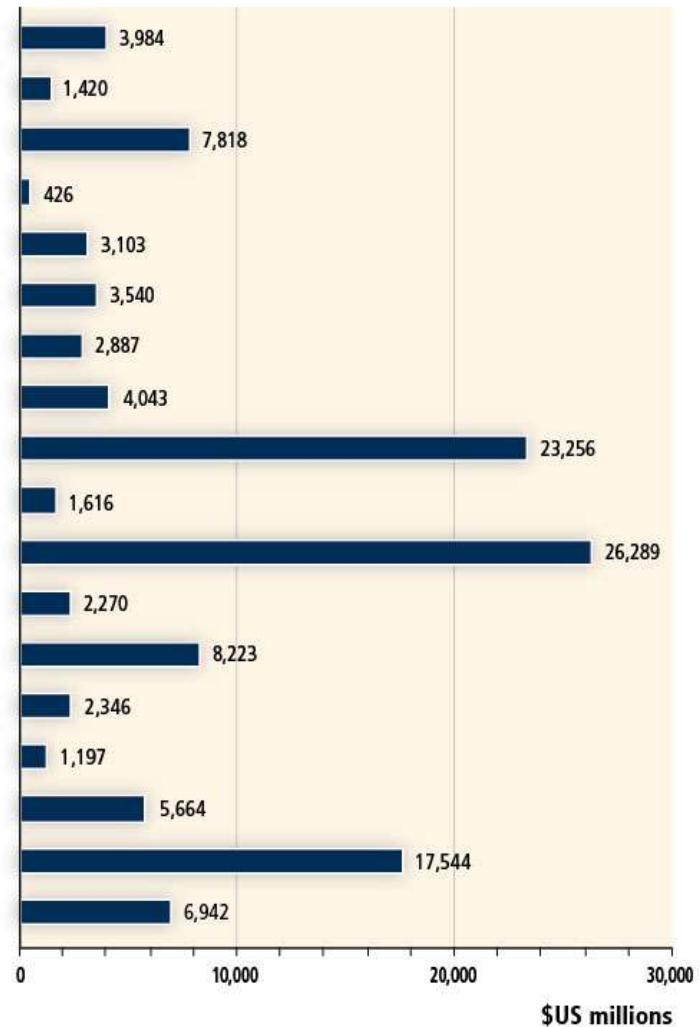
The Context and its Evolution



Disaster Deficit Index (DDI) for 500-year Return Period Evaluated for 2008



Probable Maximum Loss (PML) for 500-year Return Period Evaluated for 2008



Specificities of Monitoring CCA

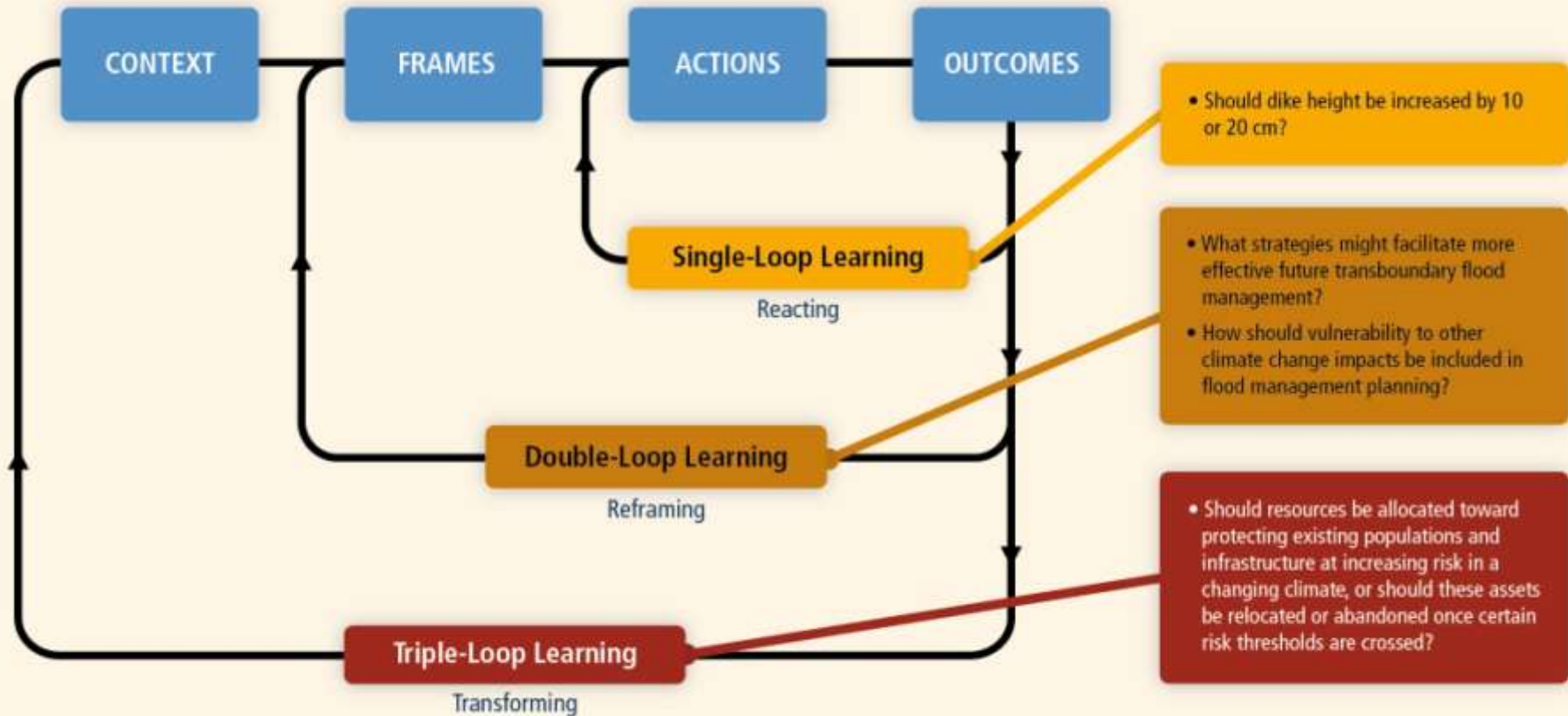


- To understand what works (and what does not)
- What tools are effective to manage work in the face of uncertainty?
- Accountability
- Cross sectoral - perspectives
- Inter-temporal issues
- What contributes to unplanned adaptation?
- What are the coping mechanisms?
- How has resilience been built to past events?
- What is the acceptable level of risk?
- What new strategies are needed?



- Based on assumptions of certain changes (what we are adapting to)
- Stronger focus on consideration of the context
- Diverse inputs
- In addition to tracking project impact, also need to track how our assumptions have changed

Learning & Transformation



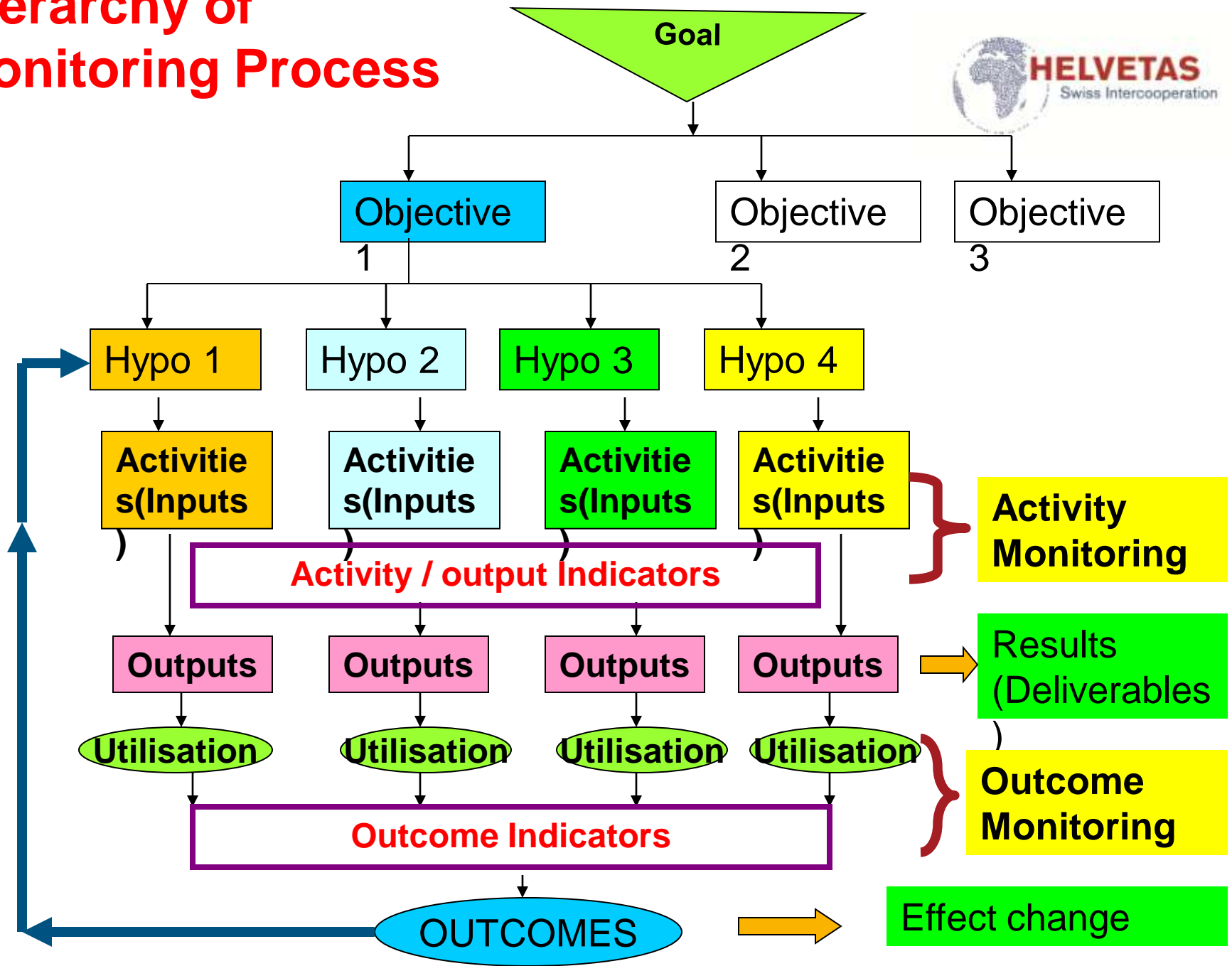
Steps in design of an M&E system



- Define the context – Vulnerability, Impacts and Adaptation tools (CRiSTAL)
- Identify factors that contribute to adaptation: Capacities, adaptation actions, Sustainable development
- Develop a Hypothesis for each Outcome
- Create a theory of change
- Chose indicators and set a baseline
- Use existing M&E tools (many derived from Results Based Management)



Hierarchy of Monitoring Process



Goal: Contribuir a consolidar la base de vida y reducir la vulnerabilidad al CC de estratos sociales de mediana y alta pobreza en las áreas prioritizadas por el PACC, disminuyendo la migración por afectaciones ambientales ocasionadas por el CC.



Objective: Poblaciones e instituciones públicas y privadas de las regiones Cusco y Apurímac implementan medidas de adaptación al CC, habiéndose además capitalizado aprendizaje e incidido en las políticas públicas a nivel nacional y en las negociaciones internacionales.

HI 1: Las familias fortalecen sus capacidades e implementan medidas de adaptación al CC que contribuyen a la sostenibilidad de sus medios de vida

HI 2: Las comunidades en las microcuencas priorizan en su gestión comunal acciones orientadas a la adaptación al CC e inciden ante sus autoridades locales

HI 3: Los equipos políticos y técnicos (locales, regionales y nacionales) han fortalecido sus competencias para promover políticas y acciones de adaptación al CC

HI 4: Los gobiernos locales, regionales y sus asociaciones en el área de intervención, implementan estrategias y políticas que promueven la adaptación al CC

HI 5: La política pública nacional de cambio climático se fortalece capitalizando los aprendizajes generados en lo regional y local

Al menos 28% de familias de la microcuenca Huacrahuacho y Mollebamba

Al menos 63% de las organizaciones dentro de las comunidades

Al menos el 50% de los equipos políticos y técnicos

Los gobiernos locales, regionales y sus asociaciones en el área de intervención, implementan estrategias y políticas

Al menos 1 política pública nacional de CC.

Some Resources



- Making Adaptation Count: Concepts and Options for Monitoring and Evaluation of Climate Change Adaptation: <http://www.wri.org/publication/making-adaptation-count>
- LDCF/SCCF: Adaptation Monitoring and Assessment Tool (AMAT)110, 2011
- World Bank: Guidance Note: Selection of Specific M&E Indicators for Adaptation, 2009
- UNDP (GEF): Adaptation Policy Frameworks for Climate Change (APF98), 2010
- GEF: Adaptation Monitoring and Assessment Tool, 2009
- UNDP: Adaptation Policy Framework
- OECD: Integrating Climate Change Adaptation into Development Cooperation, 2009
- WRI: National Adaptation Capacity Framework:
- GEF Climate Eval website: <http://www.climate-eval.org/>
- International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (3ie): Impact Evaluation and Interventions to Address Climate Change - A Scoping Study,109 2010
- CARE: Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis (CVCA94), 2009
- IISD: Community based Risk Screening Tool – Adaptation and Livelihoods (CRiSTAL)
http://www.iisd.org/pdf/2007/brochure_cristal.pdf
- EC/EuropeAid: Tools and Methods – Guidelines on the Integration of Environment and Climate Change in Development Cooperation,100 2009

Thank you!

