United Nations Development Programme

UNDP's Monitoring Framework for Climate Change Adaptation

The link for UNDP:
Adaptation Design, Tracking, and Evaluation

Adaptation is about **development effectiveness** through system-wide resilience

- What are the measurable targets that can be defined in terms of development effectiveness or poverty reduction (e.g. MDG-based)?

I. Challenges & principles for adaptation monitoring

II. Monitoring at the local level

III. Next steps

UNDP context for monitoring adaptation

More than 20 UNDP 'adaptation initiatives' have developed structured monitoring frameworks for tracking adaptation

UNDP Portfolio focuses on the following outcomes:

1. **Institutional capacity development** for managing climate change risks;
2. **Integration of climate change risks** into sensitive policies at national, sectoral, or sub-national scales;
3. **Piloting adaptation practices and measures** at various scales; and
4. Implementing **information management systems** for climate change decision support.

Rationale for the UNDP adaptation monitoring framework

Goal

Securing development benefits that might otherwise be undermined by climate change

Objective

Improving adaptive capacity and/or reducing vulnerability of human populations and natural and economic systems on which they depend

Focus

Cross-sectoral and cross-scale **processes** and **outcomes** that enable the achievement of development objectives under climate change

How

Problem analysis is key. Risk and vulnerability assessment identify factors:

- Creating socioeconomic vulnerability
- Capable of enhancing adaptive capacity

Challenges for monitoring adaptation

Measuring adaptation

What are the proxies for adaptive capacity and reduced vulnerability? How can results be aggregated?

Managing the complexities

Attribution

Climate risks compound natural variability and anthropogenic drivers of vulnerability. What is the role of adaptation in creating changed conditions?

Relevance

Achieving development objectives over longer periods of time than project lifetimes. How does vulnerability reduction reduce future risks?

Calibration

Climate-related hazards that affect development outcomes are changing – a moving baseline. How do we evaluate successful adaptation?

Adaptation is…

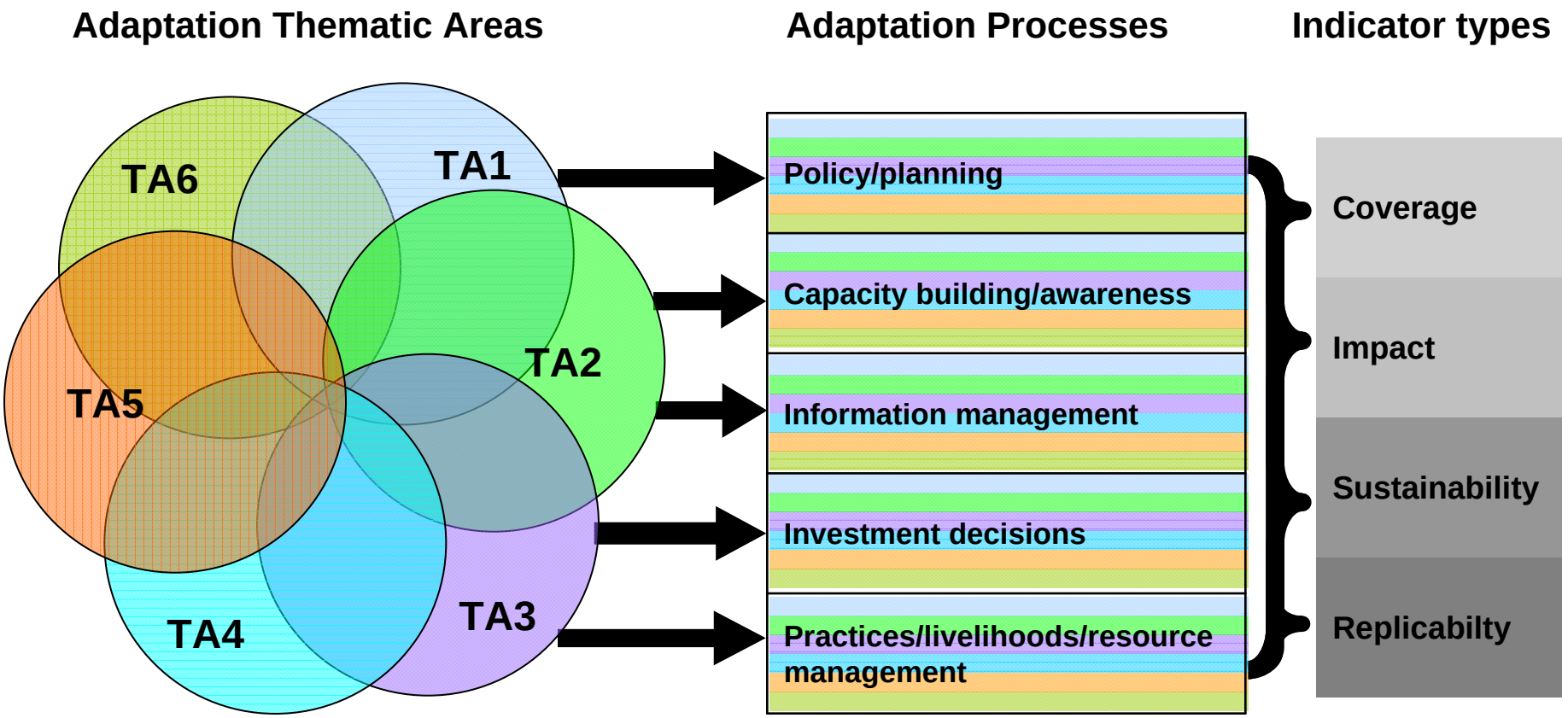
Thematic Areas

TA1: Food security
TA2: Water security
TA3: Public health
TA4: Disaster risk management
TA5: Coastal zones
TA6: Natural resources

Processes

- Policymaking and planning
- Capacity building and awareness raising
- Information management
- Decision-making for investments
- Livelihoods and resource management

Structured approach



Indicators

Indicators will measure the success of a portfolio / project in achieving:

- **Coverage:** the extent to which projects engage with stakeholders
- **Impact:** the extent to which projects deliver the intended results, or bring about changes in behaviour that support the portfolio's objectives.
- **Sustainability:** the ability of stakeholders to continue to adapt beyond project lifetimes.
- **Replicability:** the extent to which experiences, results and lessons are captured and disseminated for broader benefits.

Portfolio scale goals and objectives

TA1. Food Security/Agriculture	
GOAL	Food insecurity resulting from climate change minimized or reversed, and new opportunities for food production resulting from changes in climate exploited
cf. **MDG Goal 1**	Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
Objective	Reduced **vulnerability** of communities and food-production systems threatened by changes in mean climatic conditions and climatic variability; *and/or* **enhanced capacity** of individuals, communities and institutions to plan for and respond to the impacts of climate change on food security

TA2. Water Resources & Quality	
GOAL	Water stress and scarcity of clean water resulting from climate change reduced/minimized
cf. **MDG Goal 7, Target 10**	Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water
Objective	Reduced **vulnerability** to water stress and/or scarcity of clean water; and/or **enhanced capacity** of water sector institutions and communities to respond to the impacts of long-term climate variability and change on water.

Project-scale application of indicators to outcomes

TA 1. Agriculture/Food Security		
Project Objective: **Vulnerability of farmers and pastoralists to increased drought and rainfall variability reduced.**		
Outcomes	**Indicators**	**Indicator Type**
1. Rainfall capture and storage systems introduced or improved where rainfall is declining or becoming more variable.	1.1 Number of farms and pastoralist households participating in rainfall capture and storage schemes.	Coverage
	1.2 Water used for food production collected using capture and storage systems among farmers/ pastoralists, measured as % change from baseline and % of total annual water requirements.	Impact
	1.3 Perceived impact of project-driven use of rainfall capture and storage on food security (QBS of affected stakeholders)	Impact

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Socio-economic data for local-level vulnerability assessments

Local-level M&E forms the foundation of portfolio-level M&E

Key considerations

- Grounding M&E in the local context: avoiding overly rigid frameworks, recognizing heterogeneity and maintaining local relevance
- Capturing global lessons from local projects: framing M&E to extract globally relevant information from highly contextualized processes

Requirements

- Baseline data on the community
  - Quantitative: Average losses from climate impacts, average income, etc
  - Qualitative: community dynamics, coping strategies, gender considerations
- Balanced focus on global aggregation and local relevance
  - M&E supported by experts with “one foot in each camp”

The Vulnerability Reduction Assessment

The VRA is a question-based approach with the following aims:

- To make M&E responsive to community priorities
- To use M&E to make projects more accountable to local priorities
- To make M&E capture community ideas and local knowledge
- To gather community-level feedback to guide ongoing project management
- To generate qualitative information
  - To capture lessons on specific issues within community-based adaptation
  - To generate **case studies** highlighting adaptation projects

The VRA in theory

APF Step	VRA Question	Sample Question … Let's say that a hypothetical community is facing drought risks, which will grow worse with climate change
Assessing Current Vulnerability	**1. Vulnerability to existing climate hazards**	**1. How serious of a threat is drought to you?**
	2. Effectiveness of existing risk reduction strategies	**2. How well are you able to cope with drought?**
Assessing future climate risks	**3. Vulnerability to projected climate change risks**	**3. If severe droughts happen twice as often, or become twice as severe, how seriously will this affect you?**
	4. Effectiveness of risk reduction strategies in a climate change future	**4. How well will you be able to cope with this situation?**
Formulating an Adaptation Strategy	**5. Magnitude of barriers to adaptation**	**5. What stands in the way of reducing your vulnerability to drought? How great are these barriers?**
Continuing the Adaptation Process	**6. Sustainability of the project intervention**	**6. Do you think that the project activities will benefit the community after the project is finished?**
	7. Sustainability of the community-based adaptation in general, beyond the scope of the project intervention	**7. Are you able to face worsening drought without risks to your livelihood?**

The VRA is measured in a series of **community stakeholder consultations** held at least 3 times over the course of a project:

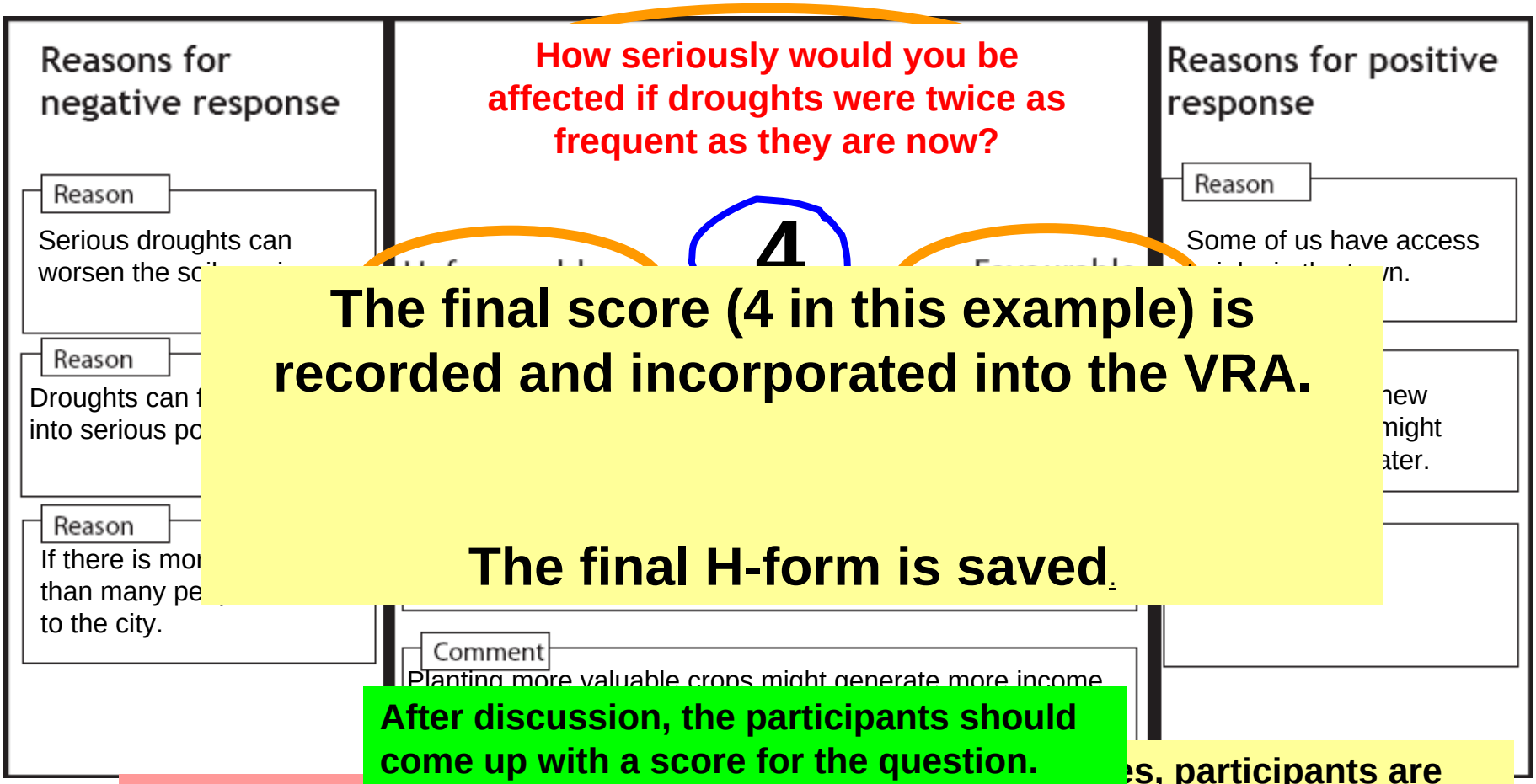
- At the beginning of implementation
- Toward the middle of the project
- At the end of the project

The following should be determined on a project-by-project basis:

- Exact questions to be asked (within the VRA framework)
- How to hold the consultation – facilitation, format, etc
- Which stakeholders to include

The VRA is measured using a tool called the “H-form”

VRA Mechanics – The H-Form



The final score (4 in this example) is recorded and incorporated into the VRA.

The final H-form is saved.

After discussion, the participants should come up with a score for the question. This could be based on consensus, or another appropriate method.

Participants i responses to along the axis from 0 to 10.

es, participants are y they chose their se scores are recorded on the H-form.

Calculating the final VRA score

The VRA Score for one meeting is comprised of the scores for each of the questions averaged

By the end of the project, VRA should increase relative to the first meeting's VRA score, reflecting community perception that adaptive capacity had been increased.

Indicator	Score
1. Vulnerability to existing climate hazards	5
2. Effectiveness of existing risk reduction strategies	3
3. Vulnerability to projected climate change risks	7
4. Effectiveness of risk reduction strategies in a climate change future	5
5. Magnitude of barriers to adaptation	2
6. Sustainability of the project intervention	5
7. Sustainability of the community-based adaptation in general, beyond the scope of the project intervention	6
Final VRA Score	**4.7**

Further information on the VRA

The VRA is being used in support of several UNDP initiatives, particularly the Community-Based Adaptation project.

Further information is available at the project's website:

www.undp-adaptation.org/project/cba

The website will be updated continuously with as lessons on the methodology – and lessons drawn from the methodology – are developed

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Next steps

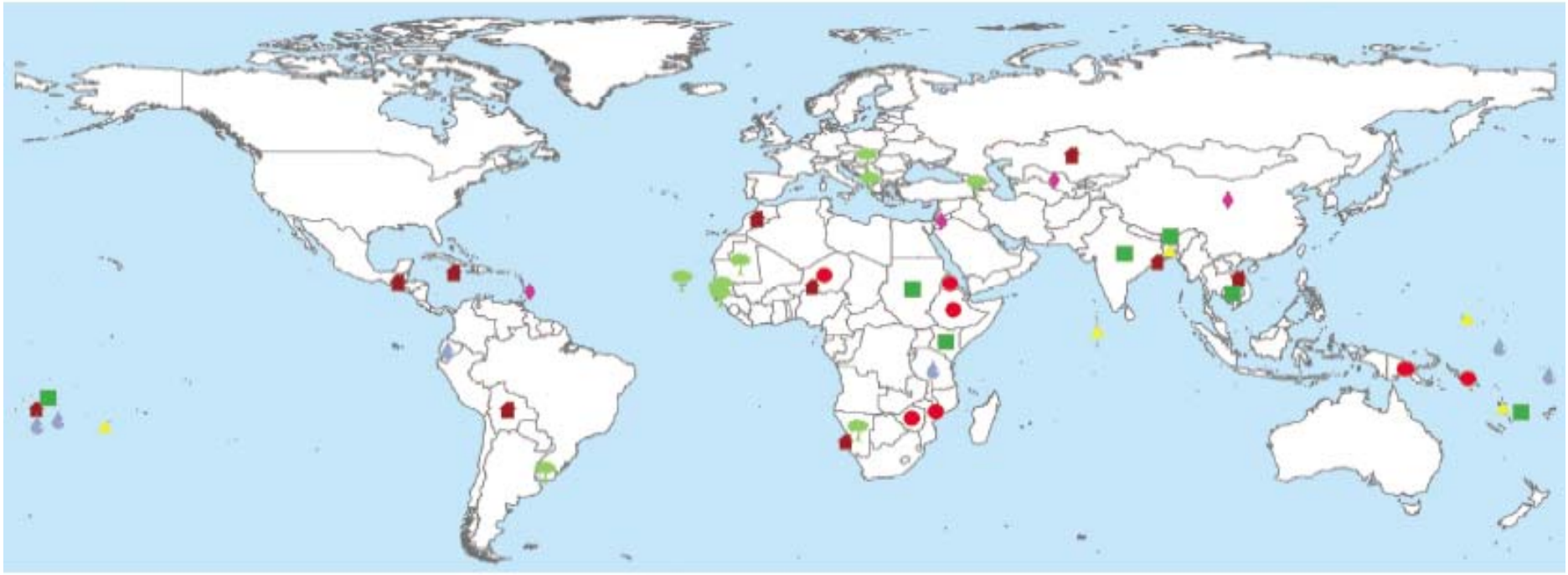
Gathering baselines, tracking results

Reviewing:

- Feasibility
- Stakeholder support
- Representation of experience
- Donor and agency satisfaction
- New approaches to monitoring adaptation

Thank you

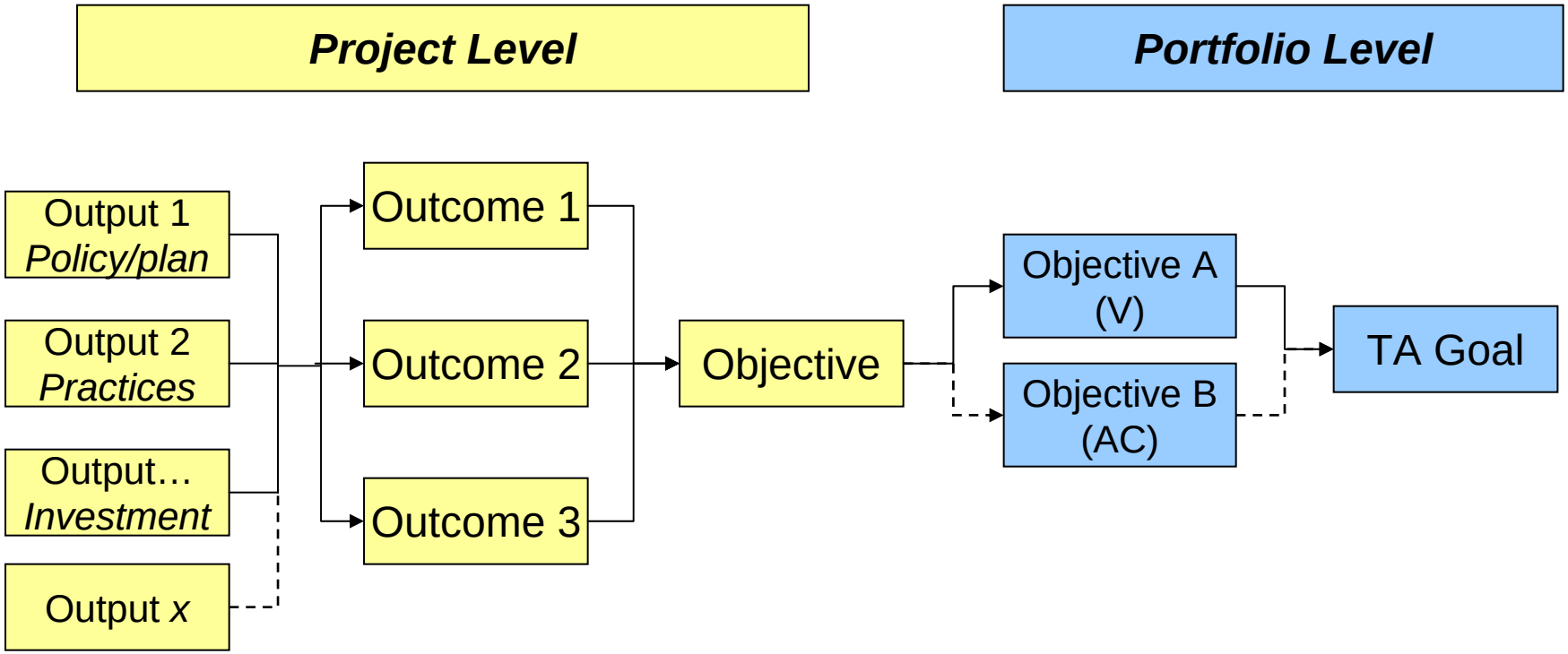
Reserved slides



UNDP-GEF's current adaptation portfolio comprises 21 projects in 45 countries.

Water
Health
Community-Based Adaptation
Agriculture
Coastal Zone Management
Natural Resource Management
Disaster Risk Reduction
Multiple Thematic Areas

Indicator aggregation



Standard indicators

I. Coverage

i. **Number of policies, plans or programmes introduced or adjusted to incorporate climate change risks.**

ii. **Number of stakeholders (e.g. communities, households, agencies, decisionmakers) engaged in capacity building activities for vulnerability reduction or improved adaptive capacity.**

iii. **Number of stakeholders served by new or expanded climate information management systems (e.g. early warning systems, forecasting, etc.).**

iv. **Number of investment decisions revised or made to incorporate climate change risks).**

v. **Number of risk-reducing practices/measures implemented to support adaptation of livelihoods and/or resource management.**

Standard indicators

II. Impact

i. Percent change in stakeholders' behaviours utilizing adjusted processes, practices or methods for managing climate change risks, assessed via QBS or other evidence (relevant across processes i-v).

ii. Percent change in stakeholders' capacities to manage climate change (e.g. communicate climate change risks, disseminate information, or make decisions based on high quality information), as relevant, assessed via QBS.

iii. Percent change in use of/performance of information management systems (e.g. early warning response times).

iv. Percent change in stakeholder perceptions of vulnerability (or adaptive capacity) to a recurrence of primary climate change-related stress(es), assessed via QBS.

v. Narrative description of the role of project interventions in reducing vulnerability (or improving capacity to adapt to climate change-related threat(s)), assessed via QBS.

vi. Improvement in the relevant quantitative development outcome (food security, water resources, health outcomes, etc.) as a supplemental indicator.

Standard indicators

III. Sustainability

i. **Number of stakeholders involved in capacity building for implementing specific adaptation measures, policy/planning processes or decision-support tools.**

ii. **Availability of skills and resources necessary to continue adaptation after conclusion of project (at relevant scale), assessed via QBS.**

iii. **Stakeholder perceptions of adaptation sustainability, assessed via QBS.**

IV. Replicability

i. **Number of 'lessons learned' codified.**

ii. **Number of relevant networks or communities with which lessons learned are disseminated.**