







Second meeting of the global network of basins working on climate change adaptation Session 4: Developing and implementing transboundary climate change adaptation strategies

# Monitoring and evaluation of climate change, impacts and adaptation in the transboundary context

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## **Outline**

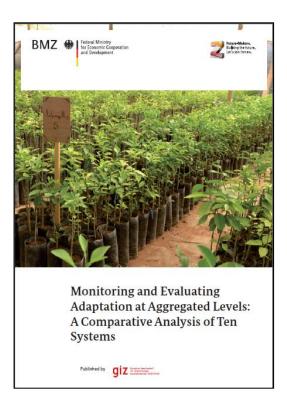
- 1) GIZ: Analysis of M&E of adaptation at aggregated levels
- 2) MRC: Establishment of the MRC system for monitoring and reporting on climate change, impacts and adaptation in the Lower Mekong Basin







## Analysis of M&E of adaptation at aggregated levels – undertaken in 2013 –



Link to publication:

https://gc21.giz.de/ibt/var/app/wp342deP/1443/wp-content/uploads/filebase/me-guides-manuals-reports/GIZ 2013-

M+E of Adaptation Comparative analysis.pdf Contact person: Julia Olivier, julia.olivier@qiz.de M&E of adaptation focused mostly on development of indicator systems at **project and programme level**.

Little attention for higher or more aggregated levels – i.e. portfolio, national, regional and international – with more strategic questions, such as:

- How is the climate changing?
- What are the observed impacts of climate change?
- What is the progress towards meeting national/regional adaptation and development goals?
- What is the progress in implementing adaptation activities that respond to climate impacts?
- What are the benefits or results of implementing these adaptation activities?
- What works in adapting to climate change and why?







# Analysis of M&E of adaptation at aggregated levels – Comparative analysis of 10 systems –

Country or Program	M&E for adaptation framed in terms of	Purpose	Level(s) of application	Aggregation based on
Nepal	National Climate Change Program (CCP)	Monitor progress, achievements, and lessons-learned from the implementation of the CCP	Program	Eight national projects of the CCP
	Environment Friendly Local Governance (EFLG) framework	Monitor and evaluate environmentally friendly development activities (including the integration of climate change into local development plans and programs.) NOTE: This is not a M&E system for adaptation only.	Subnational	Sectors (environment, climate, disaster risk reduction and waste management)
Norway	2008 Adaptation Action Plan; 2010 National Vulner- ability Assessment	Learn what is working in adaptation and why (focusing on qualitative information) in order to inform policy	National, Municipal	Results of surveys, re- search, pilot projects, and consultations
Philippines	2011 National Climate Change Action Plan (NC- CAP)	Monitor progress in implementing the NC- CAP and evaluate the efficiency, effective- ness and impacts of the Plan	National	Seven strategic priorities of the NCCAP
Pilot Program for Climate Re- silience (PPCR)	Climate-responsive devel- opment planning; PPCR activities	Monitor national progress towards climate- resilient development and monitor and report on implementation of PPCR	National Program	Projects from the 18 PPCR countries
United Kingdom (UK)	2013 National Adaptation Program (NAP)	Monitor the country's preparedness to climate impacts in priority areas	National	Seven policy themes of the NAP

Dekens et al. (2013).







# Analysis of M&E of adaptation at aggregated levels – Comparative analysis of 10 systems –

Country or Program	M&E for adaptation framed in terms of	Purpose	Level(s) of application	Aggregation based on
France	2011 National Adaptation Plan (NAP)	Monitor progress in implementing NAP actions and, eventually where possible, evaluate their impacts	National	20 sectors of the NAP
Germany	2008 German Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change (DAS)	Monitor climate change impacts and ad- aptation responses for the 15 action fields outlined in the DAS	National	15 action fields (including two cross-sectional fields) of the DAS
Kenya	National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) 2013- 2 017	Measure, monitor, evaluate, verify and report the results of adaptation actions	National County	Sector and geographic scale
Mekong River Commission (MRC)	Adaptation planning at different levels in the Lower Mekong Basin	Monitor and report on the status of climate change and adaptation in the Mekong region	River-basin	Sector and geographic scale
Morocco	System for Regional Infor- mation on Environment (SIRE)	Monitor and report on the status of climate change impacts, vulnerabilities and adaptation in two regions	Sub-national	Sector (water, agriculture and biodiversity/forests) and geographic scale





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## Analysis of M&E of adaptation at aggregated levels - MRC







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Mekong River Commission: Lower Mekong basinwide monitoring and reporting system on climate change and adaptation

#### Context

### ▶ Programmatic context

The Climate Change and Adaptation Institutive (CCAI) is a regional hilitative of the Meleong River Commission (MRCL an intergovammental body established in 1926 between their govamments of Cambood, Lao DON, Thalland and Vistrami<sup>\*</sup>, CCAI was established in 2009 and the Member Countries agreed as statishing to 2009 and the Member Countries agreed suitation process. The CCAI is a long-twam institute and will be implementated by 2025. It aims to guide and harmonize climate change adaptishen planning and implementation through improved strategies and plans at various levels and in priority locations throughout the Lower Melanning Basin (LMB). The Will be done among other things by developing and implementing a busin-wild system for monitoring and reporting on the status of climate dhange and adaptation in the Lower Melanning region. <sup>3</sup>

- <sup>3</sup> The mission of the MRC is: "To promote and coordinate sustainable management and development of water and related resources for the coordinal" matural benefit and the people's well-being by implementing startage programmes and activities and providing a derbific information and opicity whice."
- 2 CCAI focuse or (I) dismatch strage impact and othershilly assument, adaptation planning and implementation in priority locations within the LMR, [3] building loss studied and capacity at different level fentities local, technical and managerial expectity, (III) regional adaptation strategy supporting matient frameworks; (IV) regional partnership and collaboration for sustainability of adaptation actions.

About the Melcong River Commission (MRC)

The MRC is an inter-governmental agency that works directly with the government of Cambodb, Lao PDR, Thatand and Visitanam on their common specific interests — Joint management of shared water resources and sustainable development of the Makong River.

As a regional facilitating and advisory body governed by water and environment inhibitant of the four countries, the MRC aims to ensure that the Mekong water is developed in the most effident manner that mubually benefits all Member Countries and minimates harmful effects on people and the environment in the Lower Mekong SELIN.

Serving its mamber states with technical know-how and basin wide perspectives, the MRC plays a key role in regional decision-making and the execution of policies in a way that promotes sustainable development and povirty allowation.

### ▶ Purpose of the M&E system

The stated purpose of the monitoring and reporting system is to monitor changes in climate, impacts and vulnerability to climate change and climate adaptation actions and performance at regional, national and sub-basin levels in the LMB. Specifically, the stated objectives of the system include to:

- Improve understanding on climate change,
- detect trend and magnitude of change,
   monitor actual impacts of climate change,
- monitor progress and performance on adaptation planning
- monitor progress and performance on adaptation planning and implementation, and
- Improve prediction and early warning on flood and drought.



The potential target users of the system include decision-makers and planners on climate change issues at regional, national, and local levels; schnickal staff and researchers and other organi sations who implement climate change adaptation activities in

### Level of application and aggregation

The system operates at the river-basin level.

### Status as of October 2013

The process is at the early design stage. MIC countries agreed on concept note and in implementation plan for the design, donel concept note and in implementation plan for the design except of the system. Initial steps towards the development of the system are underway and comprise the indicate statistic for including data needs and calculation methods, the calculation of some indicates and the methodology development for assessing values ability in selected priority themselves.

### Proces

### ▶ Institutional arrangements

The CCAI is under the MRC Environment Division (EVV), which is a cross-sectional division of the MRC which generates data, information and increasing the support decision—making, Bastide climitate change monitoring and reporting, one of the responsibilities of ENV to establish systems for monitoring the Bastins environmental health. At regional level, the development of the climitate change and adaptation monitoring and reporting system is coordinated by the CCAI in close collaboration with other MRC Programmes and the Member Courthin.

At national lawst, activities related to the establishment and opstation of the system are conordinated by the National Medicing Committees (NMCs). The implementation of the system in the long run will be the responsibility of the MRC countries in line with the NRC docentralization process. It is aspected that this responsibility will be gradually transferred from the CCAI pregramme to the countries. The exact Institutional set up may vary from one country to another and will be decided through the development of a decentralization plant.

The CCAI Program Document (2011-2015) mentions the establishment of a Melkong Panel on Climate Change (MPCC) as an Independent expert body made up of climate change specialists from national, regional and international levels. This expert body has not been created wet as of October 2013.

#### ▶ Establishment process

The establishment of the basin-wide monitoring system includes the following key steps:

Barrell Marrier and Control of the C

Development of a concept and workplan (January – August 20
This step focuses on the concepts a development of the system.

This step focuses on the concepts at development of the system based on rounds of consultations in the Nember Countries.

Selection of a set of indicators (progoing)
 In initial set of indicators to monitor changes in climate parameters, climate

Do w to present of methods for data collections and small yells (on-going)

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This step contributes to define the baseline and the indicator of future values

4. Methods piloting (forthcoming)

### Reporting, in finings and capacity bransfer (for the oning) Report on the status of diviste, inpacts, vulnerability and adaptation performance will be in 4 size of. This step also focus as on main bining an

further developing the operation of the system inducing transfe capacity to the national level.

### ▶ Implementation process

No information available yet.

### Content

### ▶ Approach

The proposed approach for the basin-wide monitoring and reporting of dimate change adoptation in that Mills the **indicator-based approach**. Beatlines will be mainly established based on the calculation of values of climate, impacts and adaptation performance indicators over the baseline period (it. 1981-001) tentatively). Data collection will be on-going using different time intervals to monitor the changes of indicators over the

### Indicato

A draft indicator framework proposes to focus on three types of indicators: climate, climate change impact and adaptation indicators. Further dealts on the indicators are not yet available. The final list of indicators will be consulted and agreed with MMC Member Countries. First calculation of the indicators based on available data will be conducted.

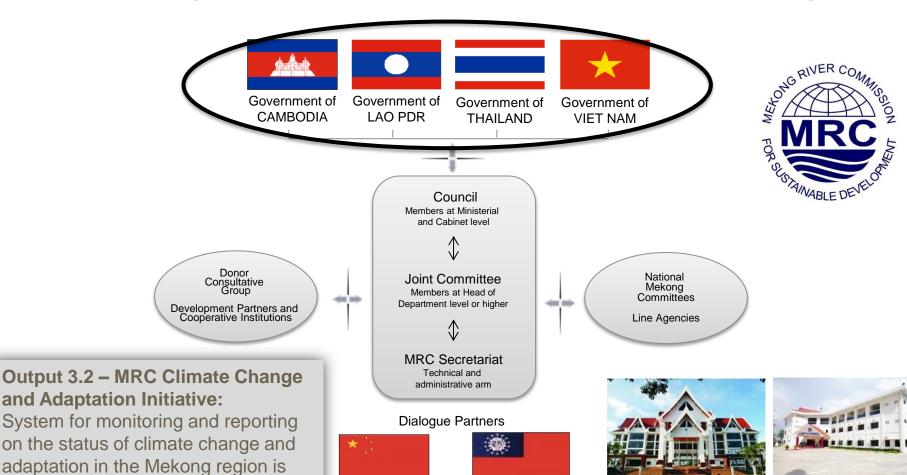
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## **Mekong River Commission – Impacts and change?**



China

Myanmar

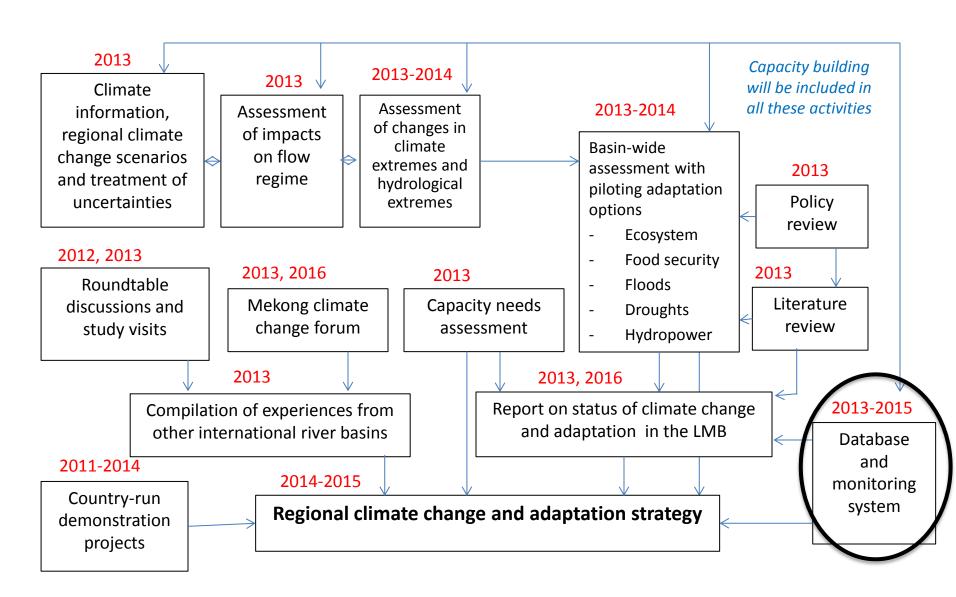
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developed and promoted.

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Office of the Secretariat in Phnom Penh (OSP

## Work plan of CCAI Assessments and Development of Adaptation Strategy 2013-2015

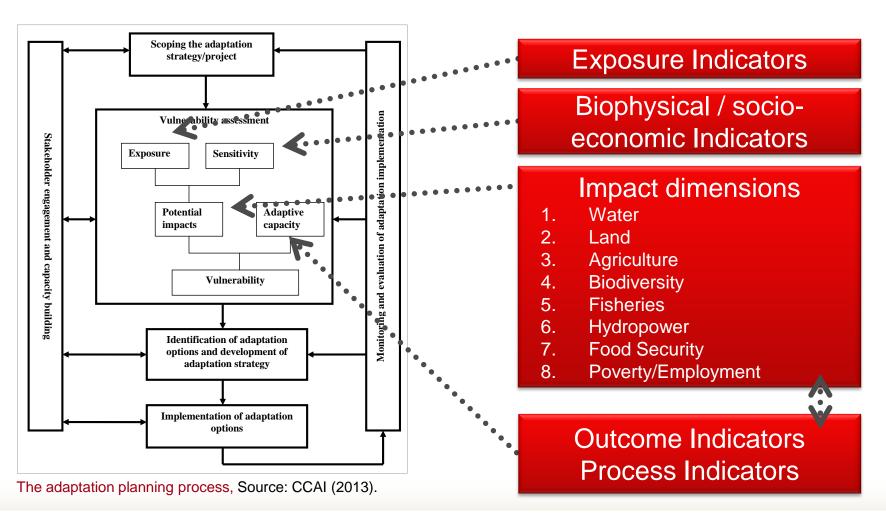








## Identified areas for monitoring









## **Indicators: Selection Criteria Approach**

### **Step 1: Long list of existing indicators**

- Within LMB
- Outside LMB

### **Step 2: Selection Criteria**

Relevant to climate change and MRC/LMB → 98 indicators

## Step 3: Priority Setting → Score for each indicator

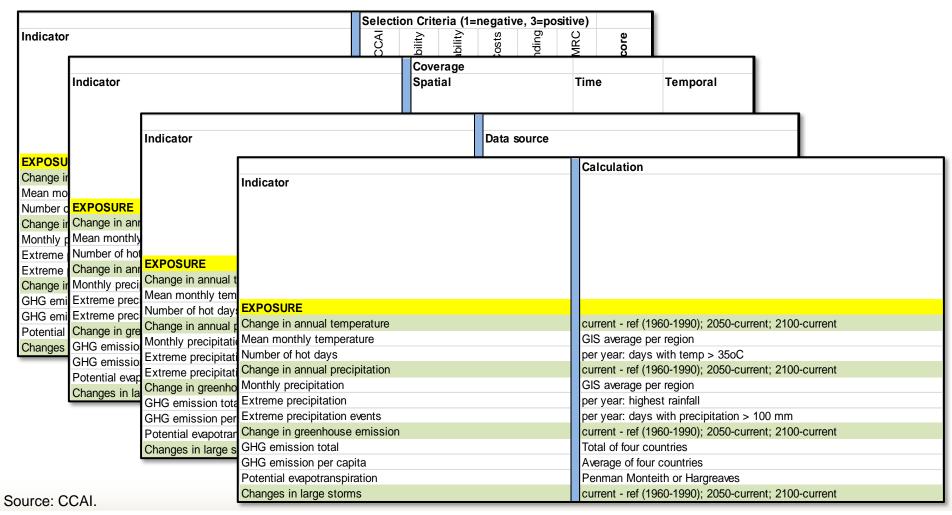
- Significance to CCAI
- Measurability
- Data Availability
- Acquisition Costs
- Ease of Understanding
- Applied by MRC







## List with 98 selected indicators









## Next steps of the establishment process of the MRC system

### 2. Selection of a set of indicators (on-going)

An initial set of indicators to monitor changes in climate parameters, climate change impacts and adaptation has been developed with the support of GIZ by international consultants and is being reviewed by the Member Countries.

### 3. Development of methods for data collection and analysis (on-going)

This step contributes to define the baseline and the indicators' future values.

### 4. Methods piloting (forthcoming)

Pilot projects will test the methods and the set of indicators.

### 5. Reporting, refining and capacity transfer (forthcoming)

A report on the status of climate, impacts, vulnerability and adaptation performance will be released. This step also focuses on maintaining and further developing the operation of the system including transferring capacity to the national level.

Dekens, J. et al (2013).







# Thank you very much for your attention!

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