

Adaptation monitoring & evaluation: state of play of existing national systems

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1. Defining M&E
2. Typology of adaptation indicators
3. State of play of national systems
4. Results: focus on UK's system

Monitoring	Evaluation
"what"	"how and why"
ongoing	periodic
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementation of adaptation measures - Resources spent - Adaptive capacity - Trends in climate vulnerability or impacts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meeting objectives - Efficient use of resources - Contribution to a reduction in climate risk

Indicator type		Examples
Climate risk	Climate hazard	River flooding
	Climate impacts	Economic damages to households from flooding
	Exposure	Number of houses located in the floodplain of a 1-in-200 year event
	Vulnerability	Number of houses with property-level flood protection measures
Adaptation processes		Proportion of the floodplain covered by land use planning regulations accounting for flood risk and climate change
Adaptation outcomes		Avoided flood damages due to the enforcement of land use planning regulations

- **M&E of adaptation is not just a suite of indicators- should give priorities for action by policy-makers**

- Few countries have designed or/and implemented a national M&E system, e.g.

Australia (2013)	Morocco (2014)
Austria (2015)	Mozambique (2014)
Finland (2013)	Netherlands (2015)
France (2015)	Norway (2010)
Germany (2015)	Philippines (2011)
Kenya (2012)	South Africa (2016)
Mexico (2017)	United Kingdom (2015)

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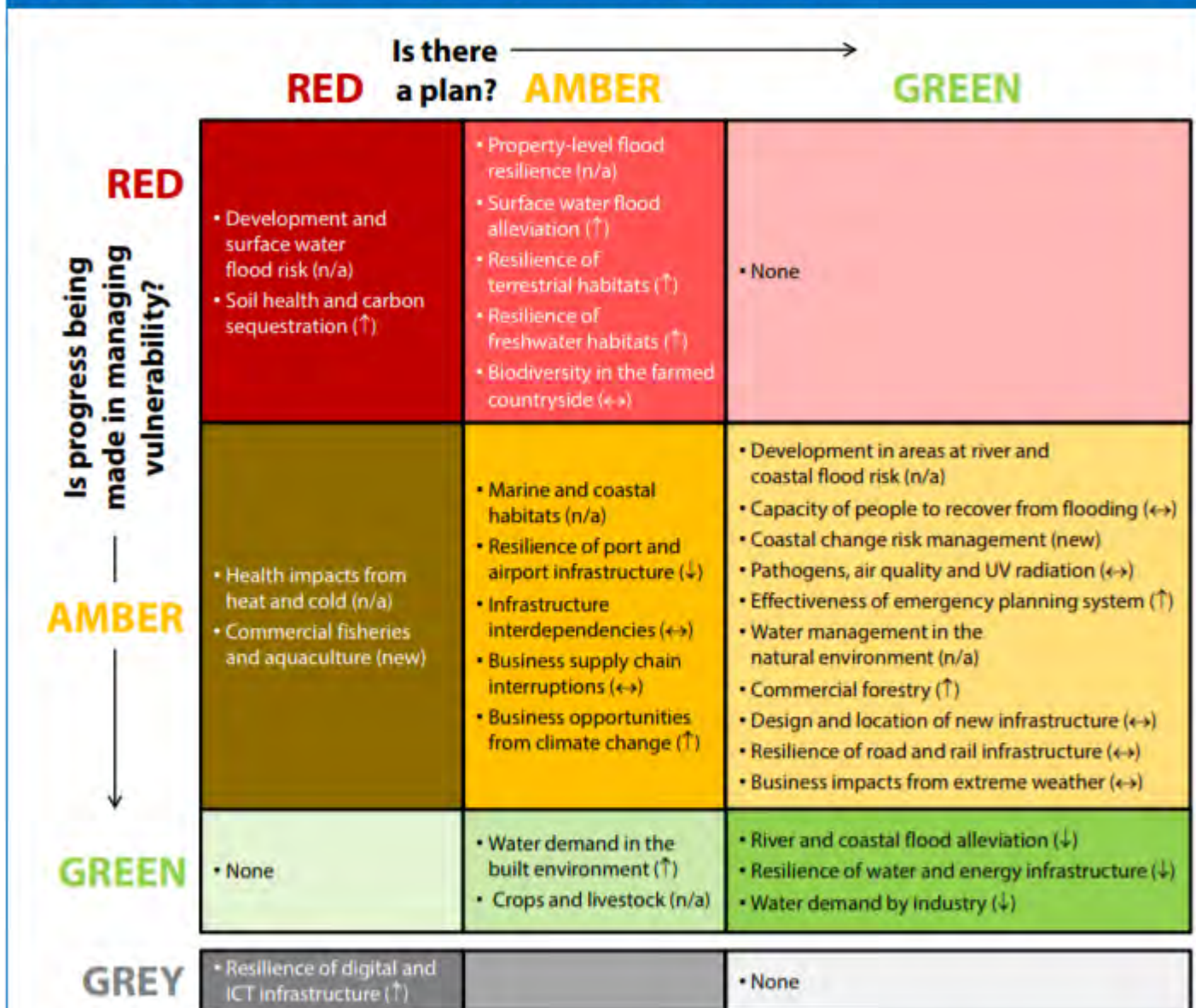
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- Climate Change Act (2007)
- Committee on Climate Change (mitigation) AND Adaptation Sub-Committee (adaptation)
- **Independent** public organisation autonomous from ministries
- ASC: **academics** renowned & specialised (6) meeting monthly, supported by a permanent **secretariat** (8), with research budget
- Building methodology (2012-2014)
- Statutory assessment report every 2 years (2015, 2017)
- Part of the wider adaptation cycle
 - Climate Change Risk Assessment every 5 years (2012, 2017)
 - National Adaptation Programme every 5 years (2013, 2018)

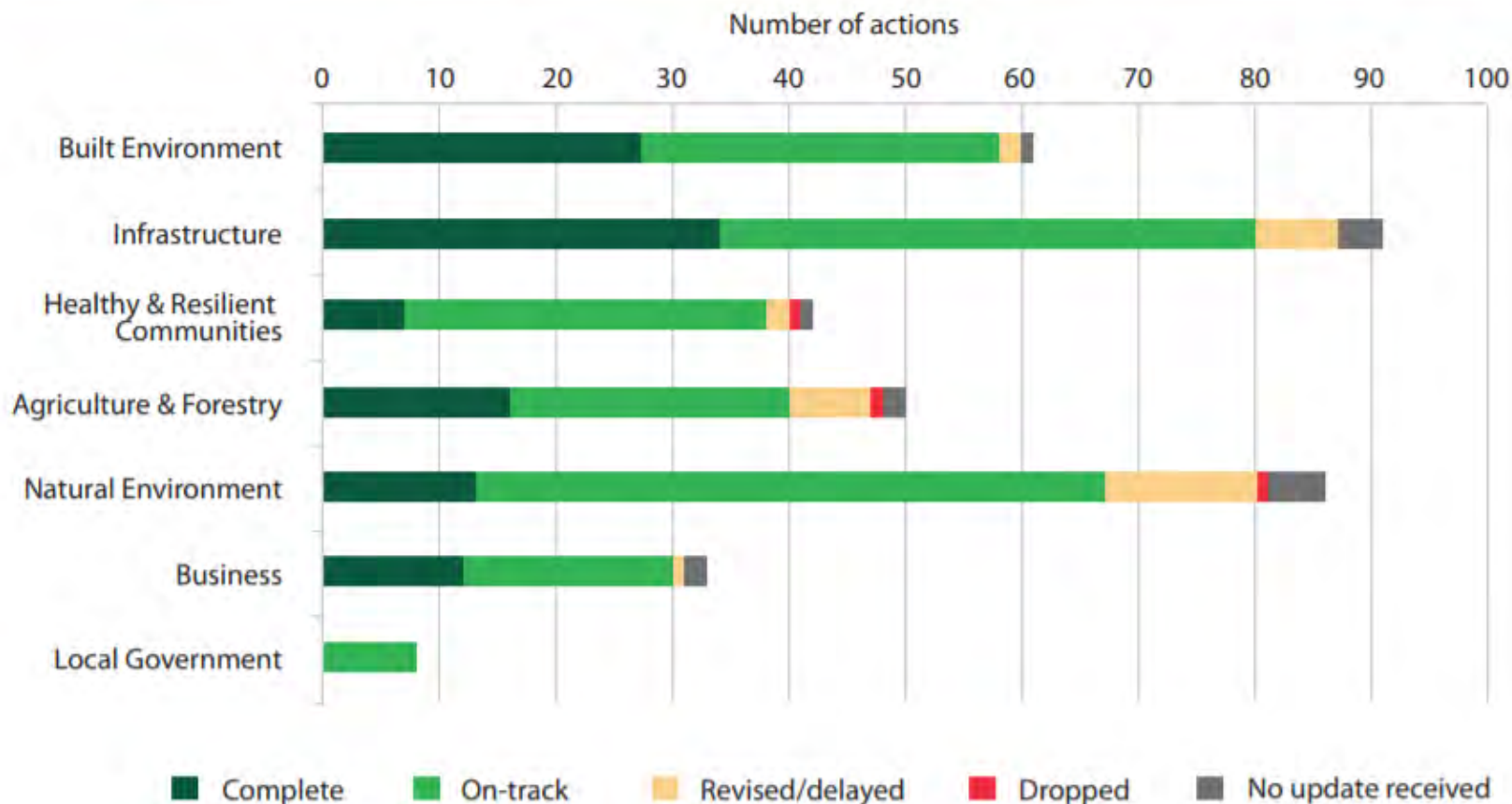
Which risks/areas should be a priority for policy?

Figure 1. Adaptation priorities: *are plans in place, and is progress being made?*



a) Have actions been implemented?

Figure 1: Status of actions listed in the National Adaptation Programme

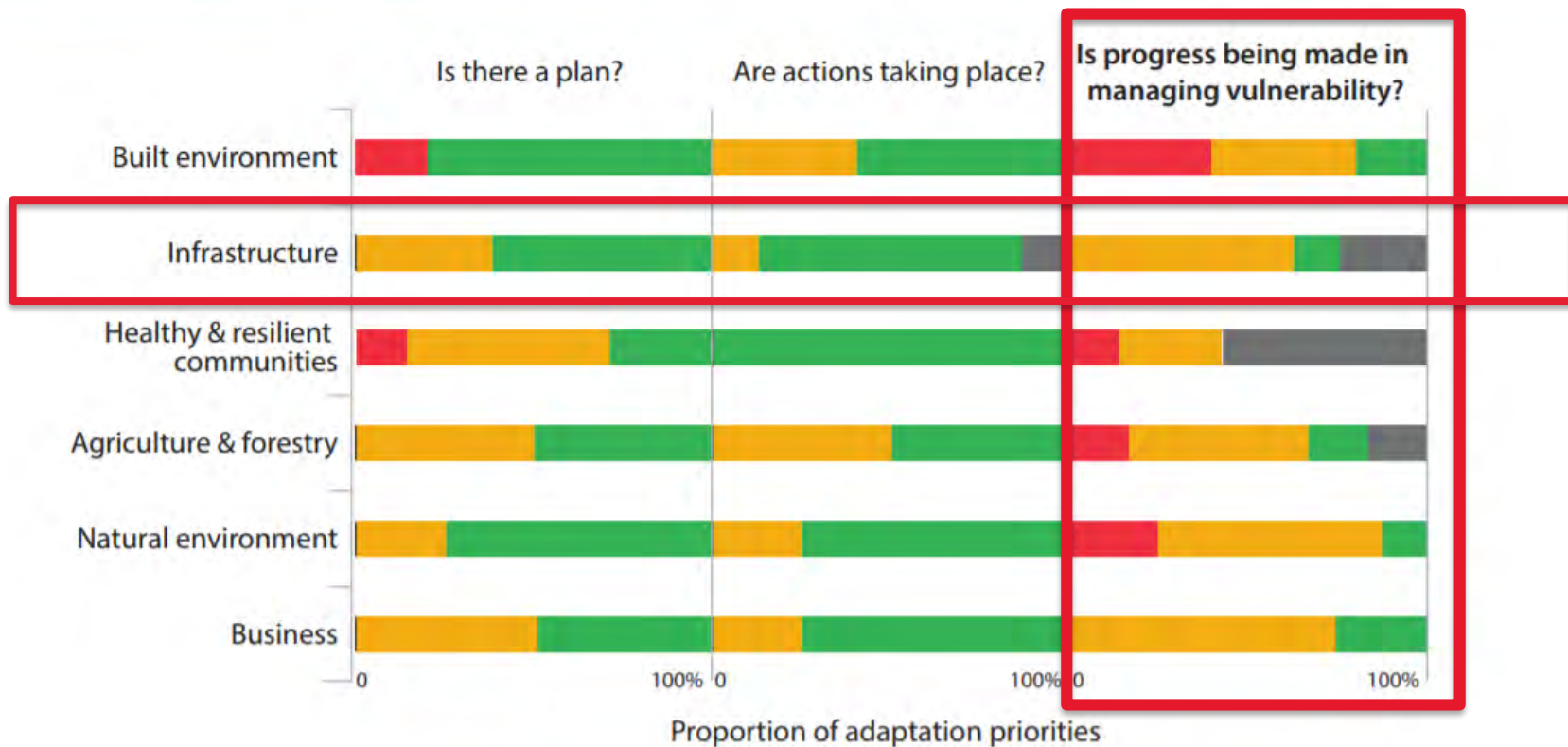


Source: Self-assessment by the owners of the actions in the National Adaptation Programme.

Notes: The ASC worked with Defra last summer to commission an update from those responsible for the actions listed within the NAP, using an agreed template. Defra received responses in late 2014, and these were passed to the ASC Secretariat in February 2015. Updates were provided in relation to 96% of the actions. A full list of the actions, together with progress updates as provided by those tasked with their delivery, can be found as an annex to this report on the CCC's website.

b) Is vulnerability managed?

Figure 2: Summary of the ASC's assessment of progress by the National Adaptation Programme



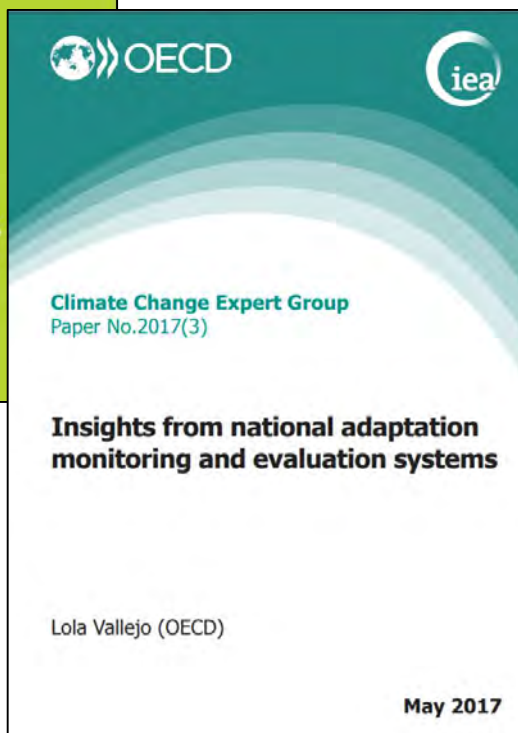
Source: ASC assessment of policies and plans, actions, and progress, in each area identified as an adaptation priority for the theme.

Notes: The colours depict the proportion of 'adaptation priorities' within each theme, categorised as either:

- **Red:** plans and policies, delivery of actions, or progress in addressing vulnerabilities, are lacking.
- **Amber:** adaptation priority has been partially addressed, some evidence of progress in some areas.
- **Green:** plans are in place, actions are being delivered, progress is being made.
- **Grey:** insufficient evidence to form a judgement.

See Chapter 1 for the full criteria used to inform the ASC's assessment of progress.

Adaptation priority	Is there a plan?	Are actions taking place?	Is progress being made in managing vulnerability?
1. Design and location of new infrastructure	Green	Green	Amber
2. Resilience of infrastructure services	Green	Green	Amber
<i>2a. Energy</i>	Green	Green	Green
<i>2b. Public water supply</i>	Green	Green	Green
<i>2c. Ports and airports</i>	Amber	Green	Amber
<i>2d. Road and rail</i>	Green	Green	Amber
<i>2e. Digital and ICT</i>	Red	Amber	Grey
3. Infrastructure interdependencies	Amber	Amber	Amber



- **INVENTORIES of existing systems**

SEA Change and UKCIP (2014), [Monitoring and evaluation for climate change adaptation and resilience: A synthesis of tools, frameworks and approaches - 2nd edition](#)

Adaptation Committee (2016), [Inventory of ongoing monitoring and evaluation work of adaptation prepared under the Nairobi work programme](#)

- **GUIDELINES to produce systems**

LEG (2012), [Technical guidelines for the national adaptation plan process](#)

GIZ and IISD (2015), [Developing national adaptation monitoring and evaluation systems: A guidebook](#)

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