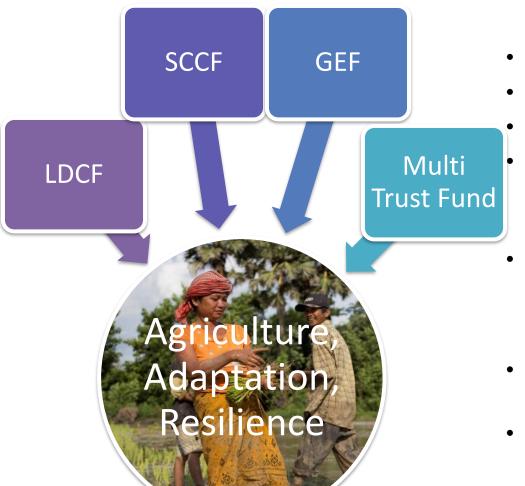


Assessing Climate Change Adaptation, Co-benefits, and Resilience

Koronivia Joint Workshop on Agriculture

Chizuru Aoki
GEF Secretariat
18 June 2019

GEF Support for Adaptation and Agriculture



LDCF/SCCF

- \$1.75 billion for adaptation
- 282 LDCF and 79 SCCF projects
 - 28 million beneficiaries
 - 7 million ha of land made climate resilient

Agriculture

- Priority for GEF adaptation support
 - 96% of NAPA report priorities
 - 73% NAPA implementation project priorities
- Cross-cutting with mitigation, land degradation, biodiversity
- Socio-economic co-benefits



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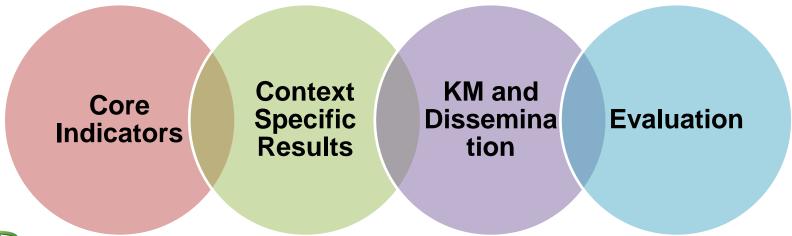
GEF Approach to Assessing Adaptation

- Capture absorption, adaptation and transformational impacts
 - Directly attributable benefits
 - Benefits at value chain and system level e.g. resilient food systems, ecosystem based adaptation, social impact
 - Contribution to development objectives by integrating adaptation in development & environmental programs
 - Systemic and transformational change from climate policies and governance
 - Social inclusion benefits with gender segregated benefits
- Dual focus on products and processes
 - Resilience <u>as products</u> e.g. resilient infrastructure, automated weather stations, new crop varieties
 - Resilience as <u>a process</u> for long term action e.g. institutional capacity built, policies developed
- Qualitative assessment
 - Capture qualitative results for scaling up

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Monitoring and Assessing Adaptation Benefits

- Evolution in results architecture:
 - Updated LDCF/SCCF adaptation results framework for 2018-2022
 - Aligned with GEF results architecture with 11 core indicators
- Guided and informed by:
 - Gender policy and stakeholder engagement strategy
- Agriculture:
 - Tracked as core indicator of hectares of land under resilient management
 - Context specific information assessed





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LDCF/SCCF Results Architecture

<u>Updated LDCF/SCCF Results Architecture</u>

- ✓ High Level and comparable
- ✓ Simple to measure with practical policy applications
- ✓ Captures direct results as well as systemic and long term impact
- ✓ Sectoral and geographical coverage information

Core Indicators			
1	Total no. of direct beneficiaries		
	Male		
	Female		
2	Hectares of land under climate-resilient		
	management		
3	Total no. of policies/plans that will		
	mainstream climate resilience		
4	Total no. of people trained		
	Male		
	Female		

Meta-information			
LDCF SCCF Challenge Window	_ sc	CCF Incentive for adaptation/resilience	
☐ This project involves at least one Small Island Developing State (SIDS)			
☐ This project involves at least one fragile and conflict affected state*			
This project will provide direct adaptation benefits to the private sector			
This project is explicitly related to the formulation and/or implemention of national adaptation plans (NAPs)			
☐ This project has an urban focus			
This project covers the following sector(c) (the total should be 100%):			
Food and agriculture	(%)	
Natural resources management	(0/2)	
Coastal zone management	(%)	
Water resources management	(%)	
Disaster risk management	(%)	
Other infrastructure	(%)	
Health	(%)	
Other	(%)	
If Other, please specify:			
This project targets the following climate change exacerbated/introduced challenges:			
Sea level rise Change in mean temperature Increased climatic variability Climatic hazards			
Land degradation Coastal and/or coral reef degradation Groundwater quality/quantity			



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Examples: Context Specific Results and Indicators

Mozambique: Strengthening capacities of agricultural producers to cope with climate change for increased food security through Farmers Field School approach

- Mainstreaming
 - Number of targeted rural development programs that include CCA
- Technology/knowledge transfer
 - Level of use of agro-meteorological information by beneficiaries



Lao PDR: Strengthening agro-climate monitoring and information systems

- Systemic and resilience
 - Strengthened capacity of Agro-meteorology Division through climate and weather data management systems, standard operating procedures, and formal collaboration with private telecom companies

Challenges

- More qualitative and indirect nature of adaptation results and impacts
- Lack of universal methods and indicators
- Limited capacity and access to tools/methods for assessing agriculture (mitigation and adaptation):
 - → 28% of CBIT projects with AFOLU component
- Still emerging national level frameworks for M&E of adaptation
- Multi-focal projects generate benefits and co-benefits, but have higher costs



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Lessons and Opportunities

- Assessing qualitative results is critical: not all benefits can be quantified
- Enabling activities and mainstreaming help countries to capture adaptation benefits innovatively
 - Systems for measuring resilience benefits and climate risks in asset valuation, census data, health data, etc.
- Support countries in developing M&E system for adaptation to ensure tracking of adaptation and resilience benefits
- Develop common understanding of key concepts, such as multiple benefits, synergies, trade-offs, integration, and how to measure them
- Support available through CBIT global initiative on AFOLU
 - Enhance capacity and to improve tools and methods for sector towards enhanced transparency



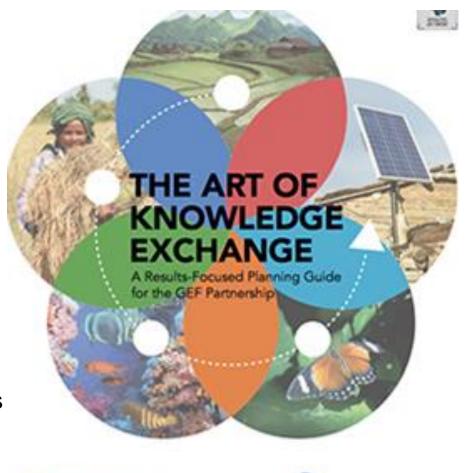
Thank You!



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Knowledge Management

- Knowledge management core to project design and overall programming strategy
- Contributes to sustainability and replicability of direct results
- Informs project design
- Strengthens stakeholder partnerships and networks for global action









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