

South Africa's Approach to Monitoring and Evaluation for Adaptation

09 February 2018

Nadi, Fiji



environmental affairs

Department:
Environmental Affairs
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Alinah Mthembu

**Control Environnemental Officier: Climate Change
Adaptation**

amthembu@environment.gov.za



Presentation Outline

- NCCAS Strategic Objectives
- NCCAS Strategic Framework
- M&E Climate Resilience Framework in SA
- Desired Adaptation Outcomes
- SA's Climate Change M&E System (Design)
- Lessons Learned



environmental affairs

Department:
Environmental Affairs
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



NCCAS Strategic Objectives

- To reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate, by building adaptive capacity and resilience;
- To facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation, in coherent manner, into relevant new and existing policies, programmes, activities, in particular development planning processes and strategies , within all relevant sectors and at different levels
- To optimise policy coherence within sectors and across sectors in order to achieve adaptation outcomes that support development aspirations.

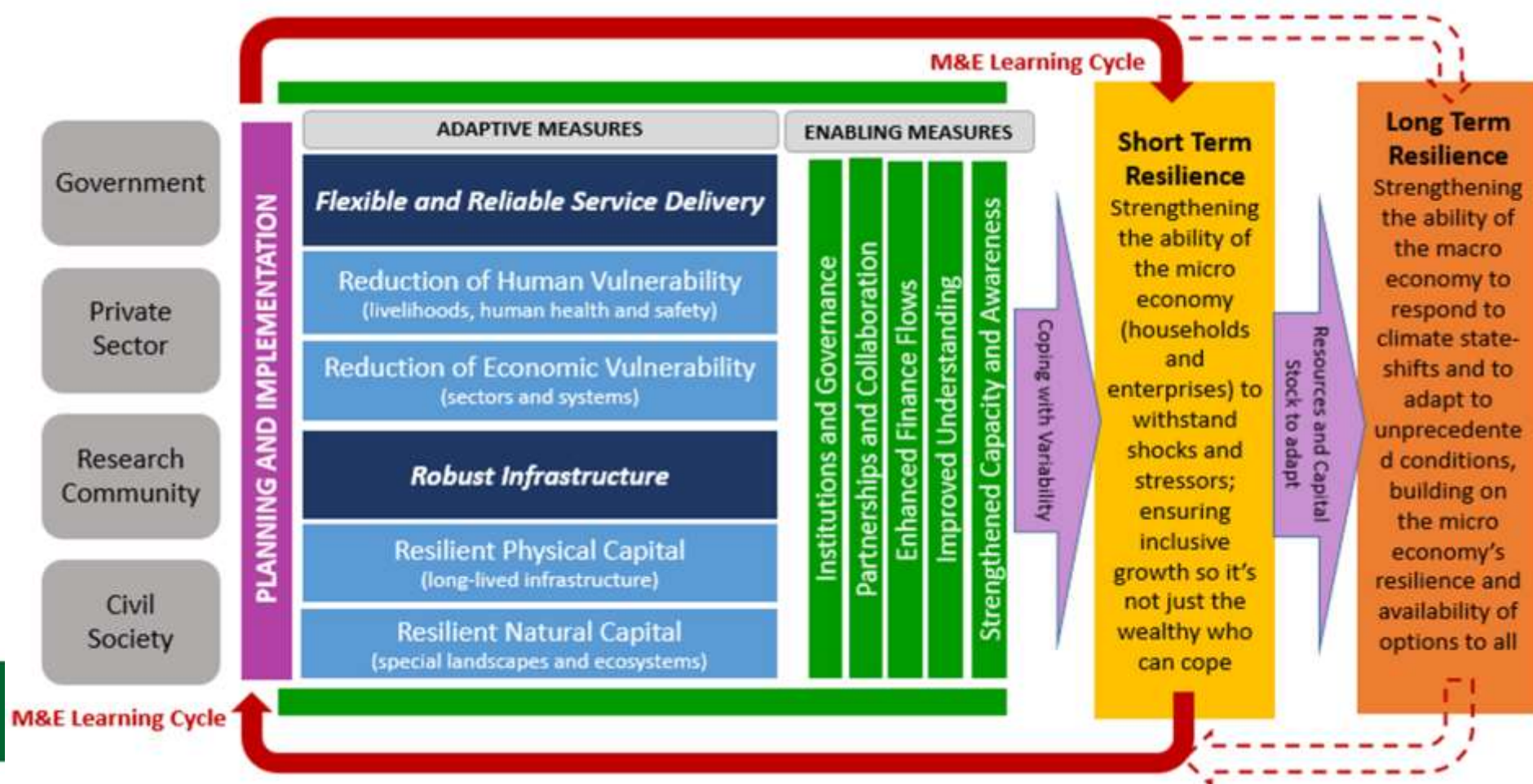


environmental affairs

Department:
Environmental Affairs
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



Strategic Framework for NCCAS

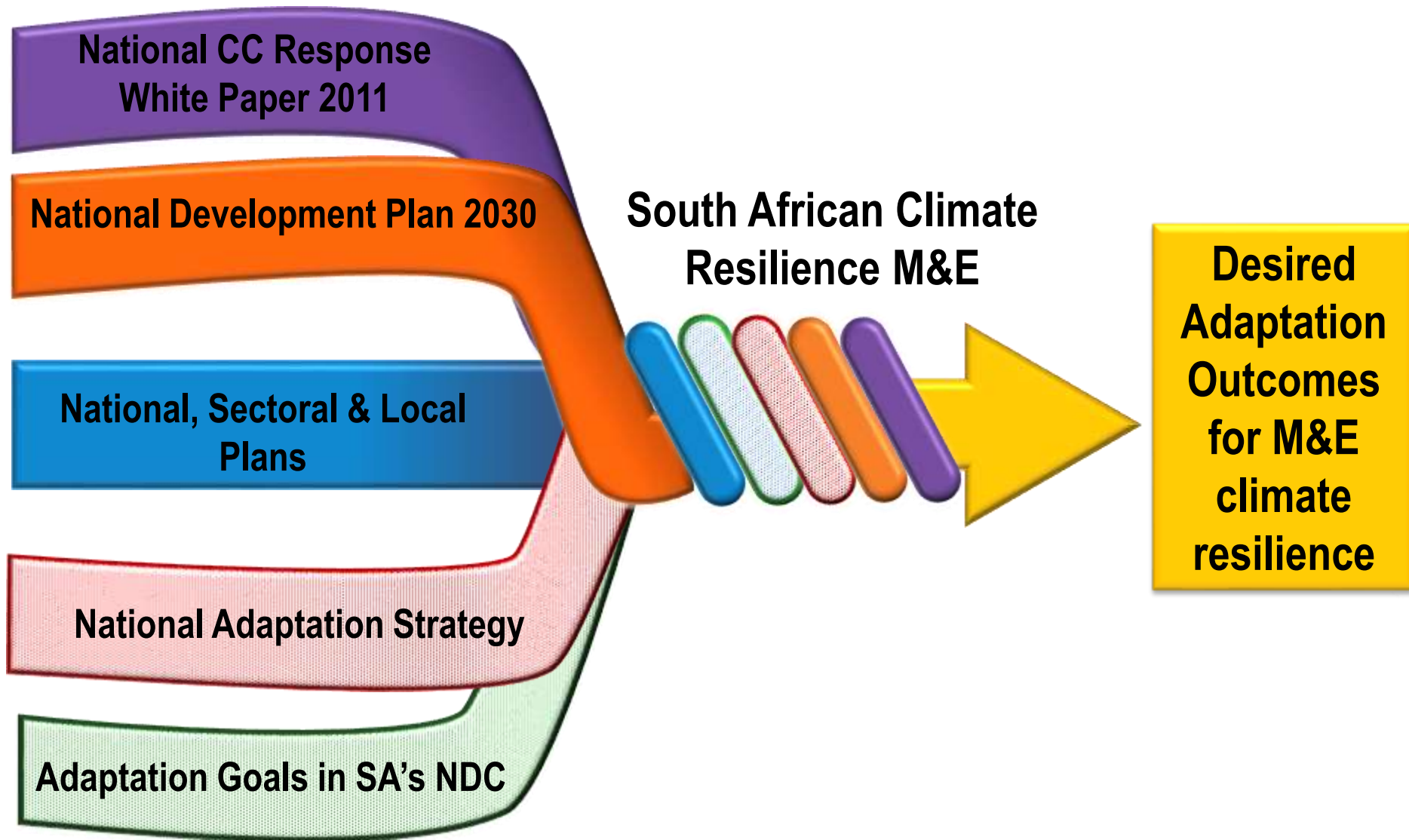


environmental affairs

Department:
Environmental Affairs
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA



M&E Climate Resilience in South Africa



Generic DAOs

DAOs 1 – 6 ('Inputs to enable effective adaptation')

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Climate change adaptation fully integrated for effective delivery into business, provincial and municipal planning processes, including governmental/ sectoral/ multi-sectoral and NGO/ CBO.2. Appropriate resources, capacities, processes and mechanisms for facilitating climate change adaptation in businesses, provinces and municipalities.3. Accurate climate information (e.g. historical trend data, seasonal predictions, future projections, and early warning of extreme weather and other climate-related events) provided by existing and new monitoring and forecasting facilities/networks to inform adaptation planning and disaster risk reduction in businesses, provinces and municipalities. | <ol style="list-style-type: none">4. Capacity development programmes in businesses, provinces and municipalities informed by locally-specific adaptation research.5. Development and implementation of new technologies, research and knowledge on climate change adaptation for businesses, provinces and municipalities.6. Climate change risks, impacts and vulnerabilities identified and addressed in businesses, sectors, provinces and municipalities. |
|---|---|

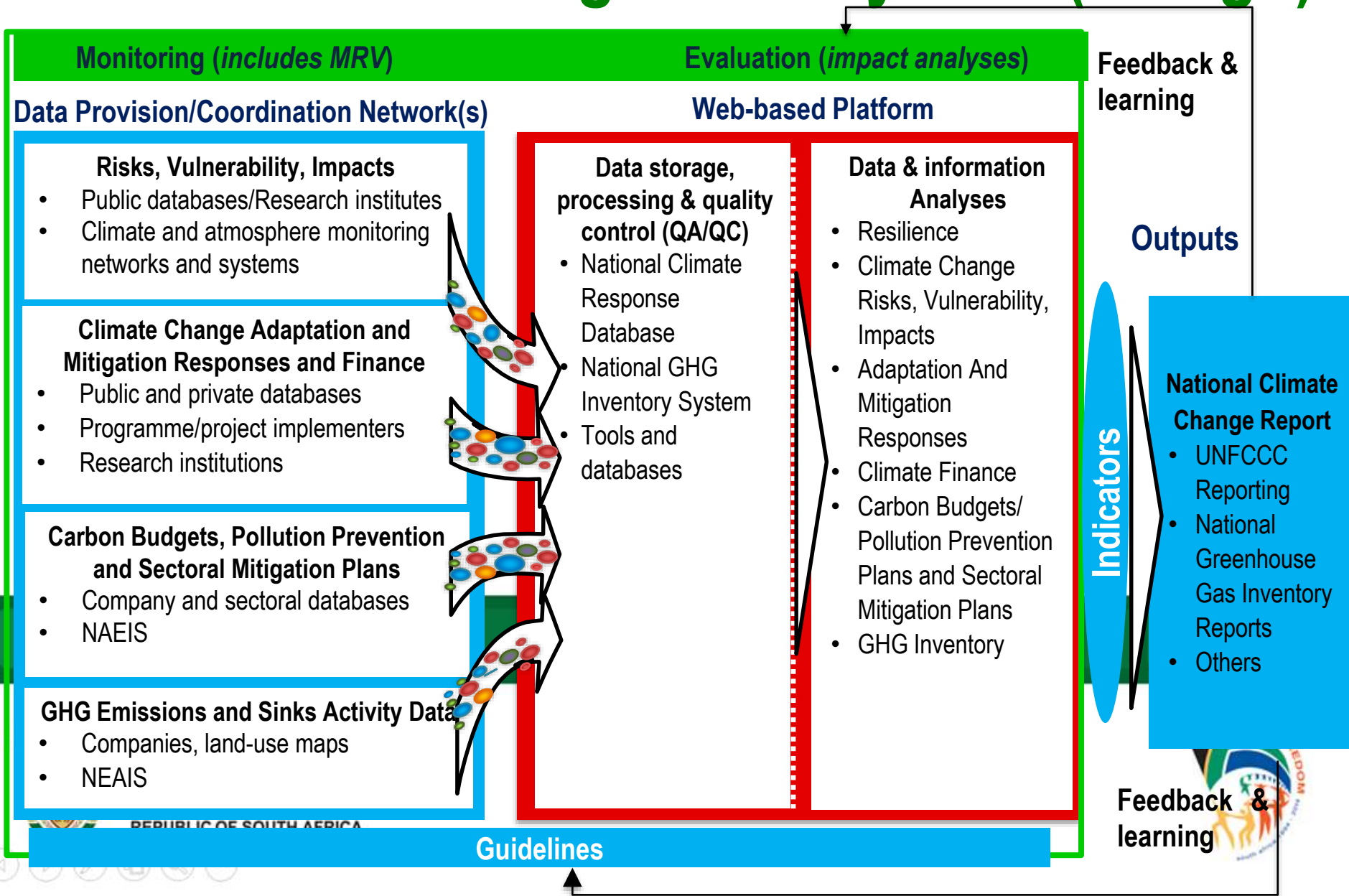
DAOs 7 – 9 ('Impact of adaptation interventions and associated measures')

7. Systems, infrastructure, communities and sectors in businesses, provinces and municipalities less vulnerable to climate change impacts.
8. Reduction in non-climate pressures and threats in businesses, provinces and municipalities.
9. Secure food, water and energy production and supplies in businesses, provinces and municipalities.

Example DAOs and associated proposed indicators

NAS strategic priorities	Corresponding generic DAO	Indicators (data/information) to monitor progress
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8	G1. Robust/integrated plans, policies and actions for climate change adaptation, together with resources and capacity for effective delivery.	Data on: (i) number of sector plans and provincial/municipal development plans incorporating climate change adaptation; (ii) level of integration of adaptation into policies, programmes, legislation and related regulations; (iii) availability of resources and capacity to deliver adaptation actions; and (iv) effectiveness of adaptation plans, policies and actions in the short, medium and longer-term.

SA's Climate Change M&E System (Design)



Example M&E of DAOs

DAOs	Monitoring	Evaluation
<p>Climate change adaptation fully integrated for effective delivery into business, provincial and municipal planning processes, including governmental/ sectoral/ multi-sectoral and NGO/ CBO</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plans (i.e. Disaster management, integrate waste management, etc.). • Strategies (i.e. Growth & development, etc.) • Legal frameworks (i.e. Disaster Management Act, etc) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Legal frameworks, plans/ strategies, programmes and project not informed by existing risk and vulnerability profiles that include climate risk and impacts ❑ Legal frameworks, plans/strategies, policies, programmes and projects informed by risk and vulnerability profiles that include climate risks and impacts ❑ Implementation of legal frameworks, plans/strategies, policies, programmes and projects - informed by risk and vulnerability profiles and enhance capacity to respond to climate change impacts (green).

Lessons Learned

- Critical to define/develop approach or methodology for M&E climate resilience at national level informed by relevant legislation and policies/plans
- key stakeholder buy in an ownership
 - Consultations are ongoing to facilitate buy in and ownership with key stakeholders
- It is critical to identify synergies/linkages of the M&E framework/approaches with new plans/strategies as they are being developed



environmental affairs

Department:
Environmental Affairs
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA





environmental affairs

Department:
Environmental Affairs
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

