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# M&E for Adaptation in the Pacific Islands

**Shin Furuno – Pacific-Australia Climate Change Science and  
Adaptation Planning (PACCSAP) Program**

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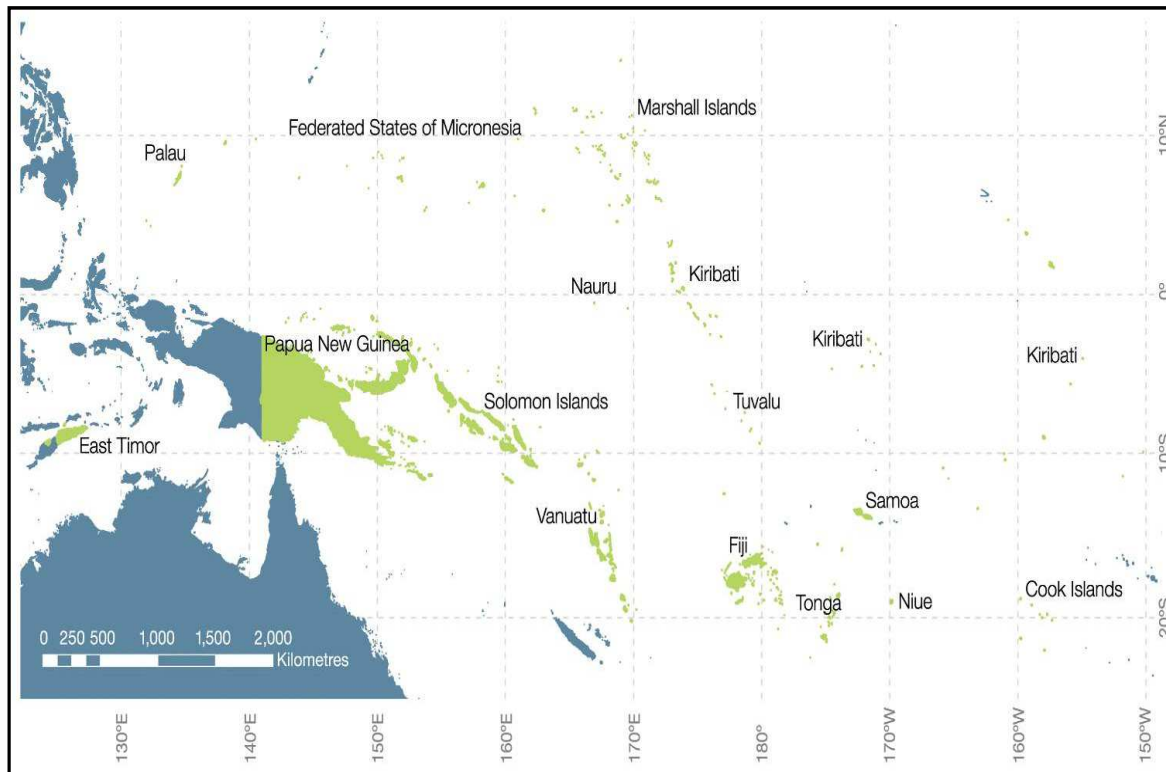
## Adaptation Foundations in Australia

- A solid understanding of climate risk
- Implications of continued growth
- Continued research into managing risks under uncertainty
- Focus on policy and decision making – local, state, federal levels
- Recognising role of private sector and use of public good information





## Adaptation Challenges in the Pacific



- Small size, isolation
- Limited resources (human, natural, physical)
- High exposure
- Baseline information
- Institutional capacity
- Knowledge management
- Multiple actors, small projects



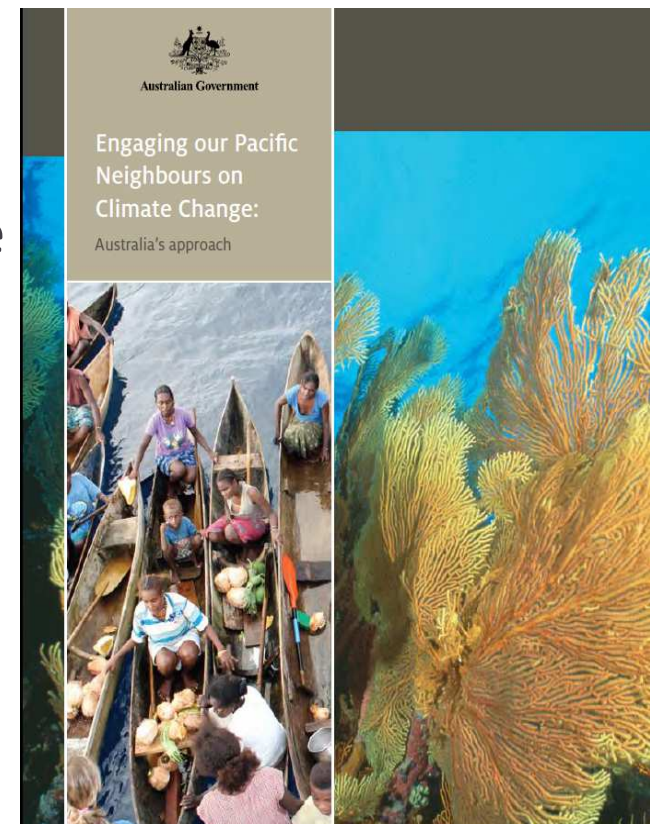
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## Australia's Approach

- Build on key partnerships  
bilateral, regional, multilateral, agency-agency,  
universities, NGOs
- Build scientific understanding of climate  
past, current, and future
- Enhance capacity to assess vulnerability  
focus on key sectors
- Integrate climate risk into planning  
coasts, infrastructure, national development
- Implement priority actions  
NAPAs, partnerships for development





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# International Climate Change Adaptation Initiative



- A\$328.2 million 2008-2013
- Most vulnerable countries
- \$160 million to small islands
- Flexible modalities
- Mix of national, community, bilateral, regional, multilateral implementation





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# International Climate Change Adaptation Initiative

## Science and Planning

Pacific Regional Program

science agencies,  
universities,  
private sector

## Priority Actions

Bilateral programs

Regional Initiatives

NGO grants

## Multilateral Support

PPCR

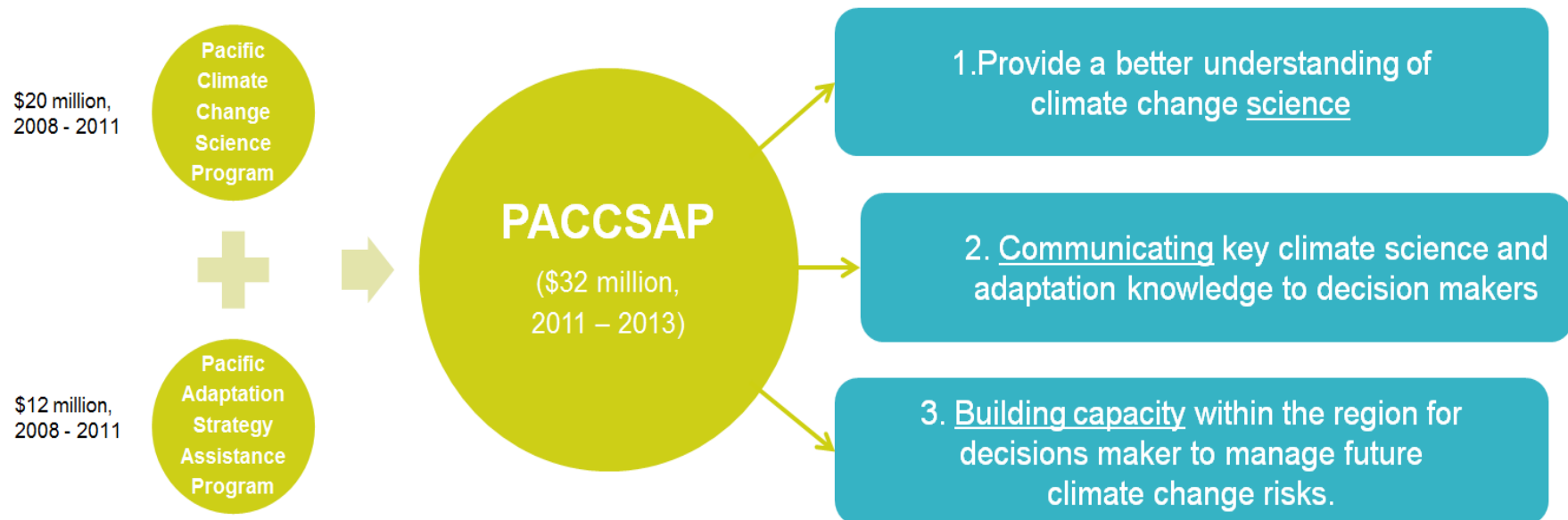
LDCF

GEF



## Pacific – Australia Climate Change Science and Adaptation Planning (PACCSAP) – 2011-2013

- 14 Pacific island countries and East Timor
- AU\$32 million (\$64 million 2008-2013)





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## Joint M&E framework under PACCSAP

- Joint management oversight (regional)–
- (6 partners) – Development Agency, Climate Policy, Meteorology, Science, Regional Representation
  - AusAID, Bureau of Meteorology, CSIRO, Dept. Climate Change, Secretariat of the Pacific Community, Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme
- Regular bi-monthly reporting via Implementation Working Group, strategic oversight via Executive Steering Committee





# Goals, Outcomes, Progress Measures

- Program Goal:
  - *“To develop the capacity of Pacific island scientists, decision-makers and planners to manage future climate risk”*
- Program Outcomes
  - Improved Scientific Understanding
  - Increased Awareness
  - Better Adaptation Planning
- Sub-outcomes (4 science, 2 awareness, 4 planning)
- Progress Measures



## M&E lessons learned

- Need for overriding strategic M&E framework across implementing partners at commencement
- Need to link progress measures with outcomes & higher level goals more explicitly – throughout project design, implementation, reporting & review
- Need to allocate sufficient resourcing for M&E at outset
- Need to set clear baselines for review at project conclusion
- Need for appropriate reporting frameworks to capture progress measures – range of clear, credible quantitative & qualitative indicators throughout life of activities



## M&E challenges

- Coordination across multiple partners - (agreed goals)
- Clear baselines to measure progress – (situational analysis)
- Use of qualitative methods for measuring awareness and process indicators for measuring capacity – (credible metrics)
- Capturing unexpected outcomes & benefits – (learning)
- How to produce accessible, timely, and appropriate info?





## Tentative principles of good adaptation M&E

1. M&E a responsibility shared by all actors (**active - collaborative**)
2. Will not be a significant additional burden (**resourced/efficient**)
3. Progress measures reflect stated outcomes and goals (**consistent**)
4. ensures that M&E an integral part of climate risk management (**integrated**)
5. Builds local capacity to manage climate risk (**builds capacity**)
6. Uses data, methods and assumptions appropriate to the nature of the decision and the expectations of stakeholders (**relevant**)
7. Monitors decision making with long-term implications (**captures policy/enabling environment**)
8. Provides clear, sufficient, and accessible information for reviewers to assess progress (**credible – accessible – decision relevant**).