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**OBJECTIF CLIMAT:
A method allowing local authorities to monitor
and evaluate climate change adaptation policies**

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Steps of the presentation

1. Context
2. Methodology
3. Added value / limits



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1. Context: a national framework for adaptation



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A national framework for adaptation



- A national framework since 2010: an opportunity window for adaptation
- Yet, few local authorities were implementing adaptation, mitigation remained the main focus

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A national framework for adaptation

- ADEME's missions: a whole process to support adaptation at local level
 - Methodologies and tools: Impact climat, Objectif Climat
 - International case studies
 - And training program



Impact'
Climat

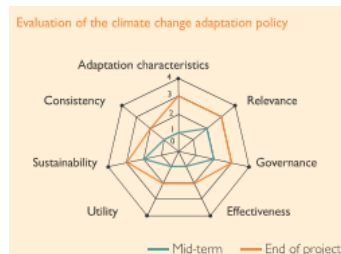
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A national framework for adaptation



Objectif Climat: a product to monitor and evaluate adaptation:

- A guidebook + an Excel file
- Impact indicators and performance indicators designed for adaptation



➔ **Monitoring and evaluation: a master piece of adaptation**

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2. A method designed to monitor and evaluate adaptation



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Methodological approach



Beyond vulnerability assessment, how to support local authorities in the design of a strategy, an action plan and a monitoring and evaluation system ?

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Methodological approach



- **Challenges**

- ✓ A need to reinforce evaluative culture within French local administration



- **Methodological approach**

- ✓ A flexible and easy-to-use tool, implemented from the beginning and throughout the policy planning process

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Methodological approach



- **Challenges**

- ✓ Difficulties to define and structure the adaptation strategy



- **Methodological approach: the logical framework approach**

- ✓ Problem tree, identifying success factors

Figure 12: Numbering elements in the logical framework

Throughout the sequence (preceding page), for greater clarity it is recommended to relate the corresponding objectives, outcomes and actions hierarchically using the applying the following numbering.



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Methodological approach



- **Challenges**

- ✓ Climatic and scientific uncertainties: how to measure adaptation?



- **Methodological approach: different types of indicators**

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From the logical framework to indicators



A-Intervention logic	B-Description	C-Indicators	D-Success factors
GOAL	Reduce damage to property and persons due to increased 10-year floods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✎ Loss amount ✎ Number of affected persons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✎ Good inter-service coordination ✎ Political determination
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1	Limit economic and human impacts in flood zones.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✎ Evolution over 5 years of the value of construction in a flood-risk area ✎ Evolution over 5 years of the number of inhabitants living in a flood-risk area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✎ Support from elected officials and users
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1.1	Prevention instruments are reinforced and fully applied in risk areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✎ % of the population at risk benefiting from prevention measures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✎ Effective application of identified prevention measures
ACTION 1.1.1	Introduction of a Integrated Relocation Pilot Programme that includes climate projections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✎ Existence of an Integrated Relocation Pilot Programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✎ Favourable discussion among elected officials ✎ Technical assistance from the government ✎ Ability to evaluate the impact of climate change on flood risk ✎ Cooperation with the "Natural risk management" service
ACTION 1.1.2	Updating urban development plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✎ Extent to which current and future climate risks are taken into account in the development plan (scale from 1 to 5) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✎ Ability to evaluate the impact of climate change on the hazard and the spatial extent of flooding. ✎ Cooperation with the "Town planning" service
ACTION 1.1.3	Improving procedures for appraising and controlling building permits.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✎ % of building permits that include prevention measures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✎ Cooperation with the "Town planning" service

Methodological approach



- **Challenges**

✓ Climatic and scientific uncertainties: how to measure adaptation?



- **Methodological approach : different types of indicators + qualitative scoring**

✓ Different types of indicators

✓ Qualitative scoring

0	No progress
1	A little progress
2	Underway
3	Objective achieved
4	Objective exceeded

3. Added value and limits Feedbacks from local authorities



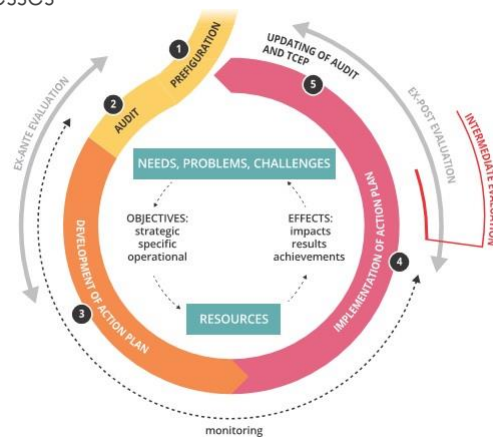
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ADDED VALUE and LIMITS



- **Objectif Climat helps to create a learning environment**

- ✓ lessons learnt from successes and failures
- ✓ Adaptive management



ADDED VALUE and LIMITS



- A method that helps to structure adaptation actions, a framework for reflection
- a method that helps to pay attention to climate issues among local authorities: administrations start integrating adaptation in the policy-making process (mainly **mainstreaming**)

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ADDED VALUE and LIMITS



- **Limits**
 - ✓ Time-consuming
 - ✓ Sometimes, others monitoring and evaluation systems are already there, so that administrations meet difficulties to use both

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ADDED VALUE and LIMITS



- **MAINS CONCLUSIONS**

✓ a methodology for monitoring and evaluation, designed for adaptation and adaptive management

✓ it helps to structure, to fine tune adaptation actions

✓ A methodology to mainstream adaptation among local administrations and local authority

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Thanks for your attention !

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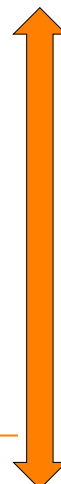
Figure 1: Different M&E levels

M&E level	What is being measured	Mechanism to put in place	Associated measurement indicators
TERRITORY	State of the territory in relation to specific features of the policy. Observation of the context is the basis for a diagnostic of the territory which must be regularly updated to keep abreast of developments.	Territorial observation mechanism	Policy status and context indicators
STRATEGY	Impacts of the policy on the territory, on policies. This is the strategic evaluation. It consists in establishing strategic objectives and verifying, over time, that they are achieved.	Policy M&E mechanism	Policy goal, strategy and outcome indicators.
ACTION PLAN	Implementation and visible results of the programmed actions. This is the monitoring of policy implementation.		Action, process and resource monitoring indicators.

Source: Référentiel pour l'évaluation des politiques territoriales, MEDDTL, (2011)

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M&E level	Transcribed intervention level	Specific indicators for adaptation issues
TERRITORY (EXCLUDING METHODOLOGY)	Territorial and climate context	Context indicator (climate and socio-economic) <i>Exemples</i> ↳ Frequency of extreme hydro-meteorological events ↳ Population ageing rate
STRATEGY	Goal	Medium and long term impact indicator <i>Exemple</i> ↳ Expertise and action capability of actors in adaptation matters
	Strategic objective 1	Strategic indicators for specific policy impacts <i>Exemple</i> ↳ N° de personnes sensibilisées (training and information campaign)
ACTION PLAN	Operational objective 1.1	Operational outcome indicator <i>Exemple</i> ↳ Number of persons trained
	Action 1.1.1	Action completion indicator <i>Exemple</i> ↳ Amount of training provided ↳ Quality of training provided
	Action 1.1.2	Local authority training
	Inputs 1.1.1.1	Mobilised budget
	Inputs 1.1.1.2	Trainers
		Input indicators <i>Exemples</i> ↳ subsidy % obtained ↳ Number of trainers mobilised



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Methodological approach



• Strategic impact indicators

Examples of strategic impact indicators:

- % of the population with a protection plan
- Level of decision-maker sensitivity to climate change.
- Number of hotels adapted to new summer conditions
- Existence of prevention rules or orders at local authority level
- Number of farmers with insurance against extreme weather events
- Urban compactness

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Methodological approach



• Effect indicators

Examples of adaptive capacity indicators:

- Number of agents with competences in the field of climate change adaptation.
- Existence of prevention and safeguard plans
- Adapted agricultural surface area
- Development level of early warning systems
- Budget allocated for adaptation actions

Examples of vulnerability indicators:

- Surface area of flood risk areas
- % of built surface exposed to landslide risk
- Urban surface area at risk
- Location of farm land
- Agricultural surface areas at risk
- Amount of flood-related damage
- Number of persons affected
- Expenditure on road maintenance
- % reduction of yields in dry years
- Evolution of agricultural water use
- Number of extreme weather-related incidents in the electricity network

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Methodological approach



• Operational indicators

Examples of achievement indicators

- Number of vulnerability studies
- Number of workshops
- Number of communication materials
- Number of partnership agreements
- Number of environmental restoration sites
- Methodological guides on adaptation (yes/no)
- Progress in sensitisation actions (1-weak, 2-moderate, 3-satisfactory, 4-very satisfactory)