

Enhancing Policy Engagement to Accelerate Climate Change Adaptation

28 October 2024
14:00-15:30 CET
Zoom



United Nations
Framework Convention on
Climate Change



Enhancing Policy Engagement to Accelerate Climate Change Adaptation

Welcome and introduction

by the chair - Richard J. T. Klein,
Senior Research Fellow, SEI





International Network of Boundary Organizations on Adaptation

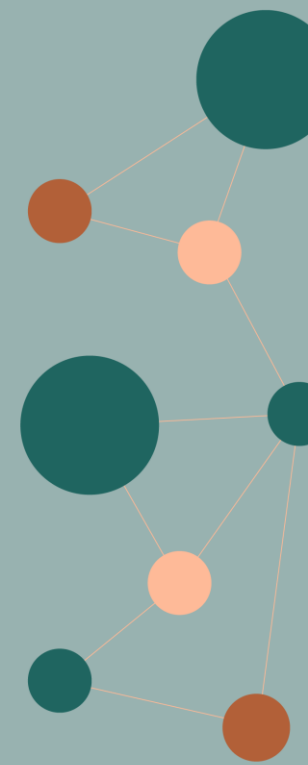
About INBOA

[The International Network of Boundary Organizations for Adaptation](#) (INBOA) is a new collaborative network established since Adaptation Future 2023. INBOA aims to create a mutual learning space for boundary organizations—those working at the critical interface of science and decision-making for climate adaptation.

Workshop Series

Today's workshop is part of an ongoing series designed to inform and shape the work of INBOA and its members.

Member organizations



Enhancing Policy Engagement to Accelerate Climate Change Adaptation

Opening keynote

**Adaptation through collaboration –
how boundary organisations drive
change in the UNFCCC**

Ovais Sarmad

Former UNFCCC Deputy Executive Secretary



United Nations
Framework Convention on
Climate Change

Discussion panel

How SEI approaches strategic policy engagement (SPE) on climate change through our SPE Climate programme, including a case study at the global scale



Strategic Policy Engagement for Climate Action

Katy Harris, Senior Policy Fellow

Strategic policy engagement for climate action @ SEI

SEI has a **Strategic Policy Engagement programme** that aims to maximise SEI's impact in a prioritised set of forums and processes that are particularly important for decisions on, and the implementation of, sustainable development. There are three thematic tracks: (1) climate change; (2) oceans and biodiversity; (3) 2030 Agenda and financing for development.

- **Coordinate and facilitate:** ensure that relevant SEI expertise is brought to bear on forums and processes that play a critical role in achieving SEI priorities for change.
- **Build capacity:** contribute to raising skills and knowledge for engagement in specific forums and processes across SEI.
- **Represent and lead:** prioritise and undertake engagement according to current demand and agendas in policy and practice; maintain key engagement relationships/networks and establish new venues and networks for engagement.



The key aim of 'SPE Climate' is to strengthen the institute's engagement with global policy agendas on climate change in ways that leverage and increase the impact of SEI's research.

- Dedicated team and budget; three-year strategy; annual operational workplan with three sets of activities

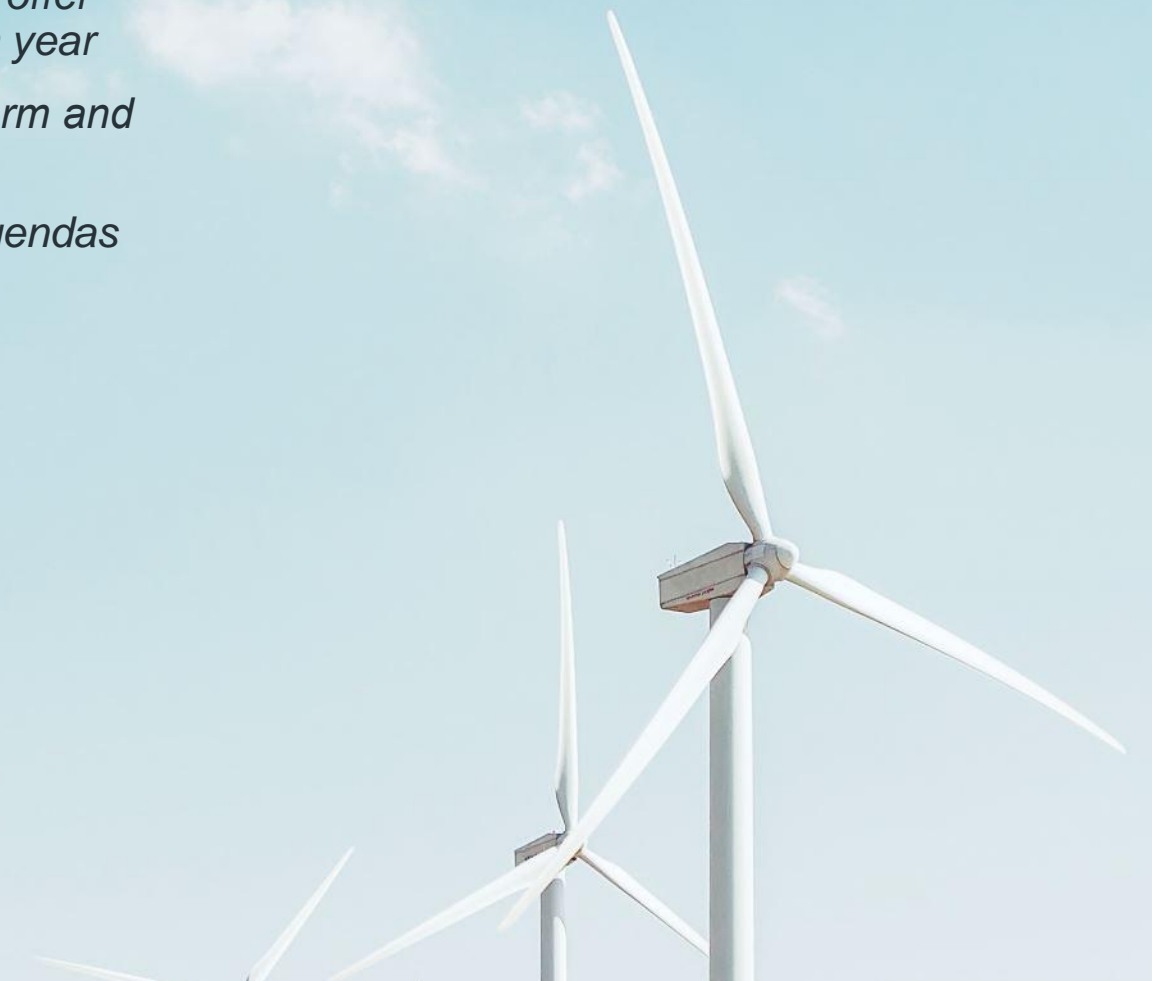
1. Strengthen SEI's engagement with climate policy agendas and processes at the global level, and visibility and impact around global climate moments.

Transcending individual research projects, the SPE Climate team:

Identifies four or five climate policy agendas and processes that offer important opportunities for engagement (existing and new) each year

Coordinates and communicates SEI's work and expertise to inform and influence these agendas and processes

Harnesses important international climate moments for these agendas and processes, recognizing that progress is shaped not only by negotiations under the UNFCCC, but by summits and events throughout the year





Horizon-scanning: reading briefings and newsletters, and engaging in climate networks, groups and forums, to understand the context for policy engagement and associated constraints and opportunities

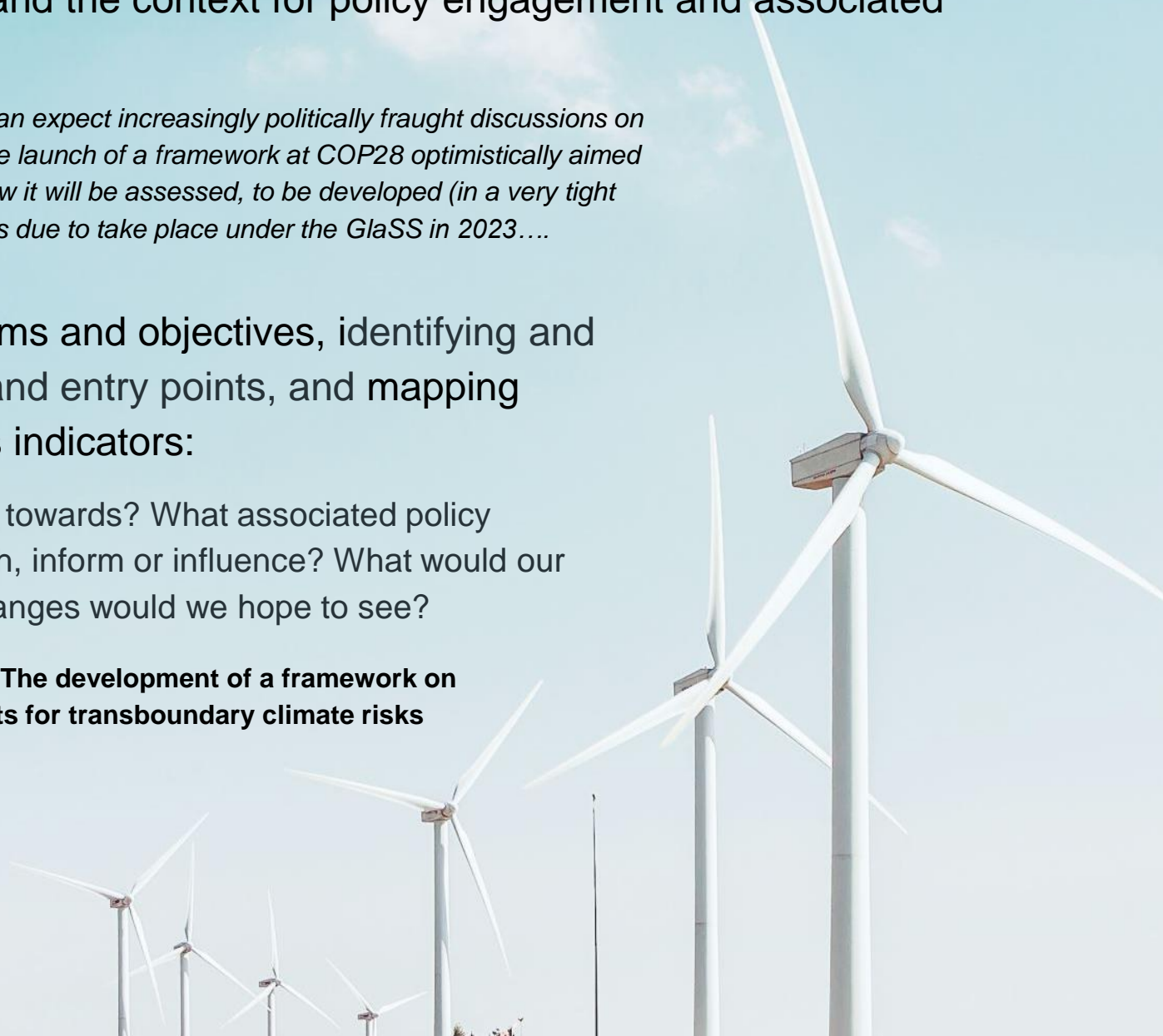
- **Excerpt from our 2023 workplan...** *We can expect increasingly politically fraught discussions on the Global Goal on Adaptation in 2023, with the launch of a framework at COP28 optimistically aimed at defining the goal and providing clarity on how it will be assessed, to be developed (in a very tight timeline) through the four remaining workshops due to take place under the GlaSS in 2023....*



Articulating our engagement aims and objectives, identifying and cultivating policy propositions and entry points, and mapping desired outcomes and success indicators:

What policy outcome are we working towards? What associated policy process are we aiming to engage with, inform or influence? What would our desired impact look like and what changes would we hope to see?

- **Excerpt from our 2023 workplan...** **Aim: The development of a framework on the Global Goal on Adaptation that accounts for transboundary climate risks**





Conducting audience mapping and analysis:

Who aligns with our view (that we may want to partner with)? Who do we need to engage and target (and via what route) to inform or influence? What relationships do we need to foster, partnerships to strengthen or coalitions to forge? What forums and day-to-day discussions do we need to participate in? Are there opportunities to drive a common agenda?

ODI's Alignment, Interest and Influence Matrix is helpful here...



Defining key outputs and outreach activities:

What research can we contribute to inform this process? What outputs will be critical to achieve these outcomes? In what formats and via which dissemination channels? Policy engagement means deploying a range of tactics, outputs and activities...

- *behind the scenes consultations*
- *policy briefs and submissions highlighting our research recommendations*
- *digital products (twitter threads, infographics, videos, animations)*
- *events and convening activities (public and closed door)*
- *media strategies and products*

These could be new products in addition to those planned in existing research projects...





Identifying key moments and building a timeline:

What influencing opportunities (submission deadlines, large-scale events etc.) are we aware of? What moments should we be building our profile and convening relevant actors? When should interventions and events take place?

- Excerpt from our 2023 workplan...

- IPCC Synthesis Report Launch (March) > G7 Summit (May) > Summit on a New Financial Pact (June)
- > SB58 (June) > G20 Summit (September) > The UNSG Climate Ambition Summit (September)
- > COP28 (November and December)



Developing policy-relevant messaging and distilling clear, realistic and implementable recommendations



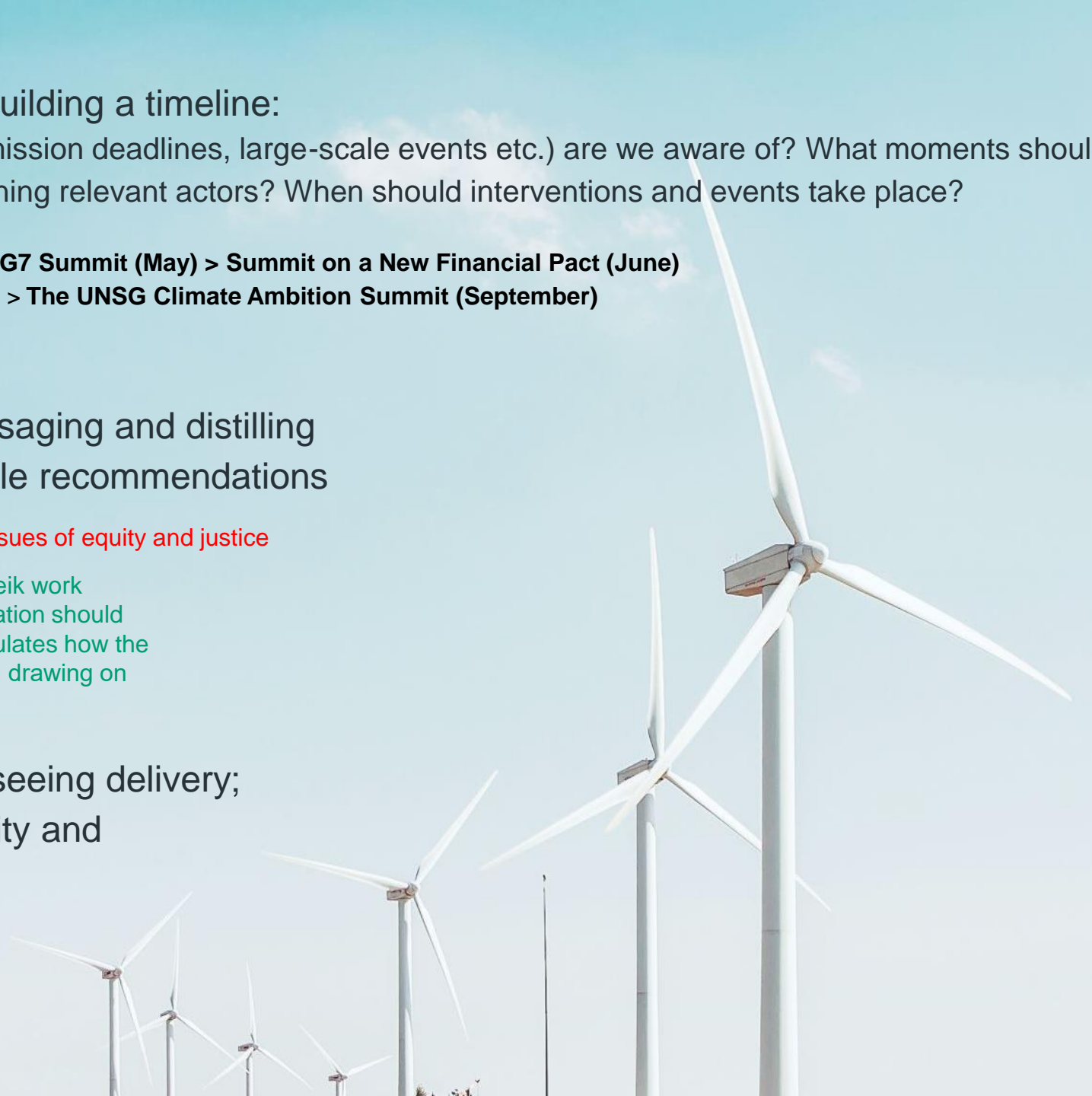
Climate adaptation should account for issues of equity and justice



The UNFCCC Glasgow to Sharm El-Sheik work programme on the global goal on adaptation should develop a framework that explicitly articulates how the GGA will assess how 'just' adaptation is, drawing on principles developed by SEI



Managing work-plans and overseeing delivery; assessing and assigning capacity and managing budgets



2. Enhance the impact of SEI research and findings that are relevant to international, regional and national climate policy agendas

We also aim to account for emerging opportunities that arise that we couldn't have foreseen in our workplan.

For SPE Climate, we account for this through a **quick response fund** that enables us to pivot funding and capacity towards activities to inform, influence or otherwise engage with a climate policy agenda that we didn't plan for at the outset. All researchers can apply for these funds to support low-cost engagement opportunities such as op-eds and policy submissions (e.g., in response to calls for evidence). This fund also allows us to harness evolving news/policy agendas and coordinate reactive analysis.




3. Encourage and enable SEI's internal information flows, coordination and collaboration within and across centers, and overall capacity to engage in climate policy agendas.

A cross-center COP planning session with a mandate to define impact goals and priorities

Mid-year follow up to see if priorities have changed, assess the policy landscape and update on plans

A COP communications plan outlining opportunities for engagement throughout the year



A close-up photograph of several dandelion seed heads against a soft, out-of-focus background. The seed heads are white and fluffy, with some dew drops resting on the stems and seeds. The lighting is gentle, creating a serene and natural atmosphere.

Quarterly briefings with SEI All on climate policy developments and upcoming engagement opportunities

Information sharing and collaboration through Teams and a Knowledge Management Hub

One point of contact with UNFCCC to handle accreditation and engagement

Reporting back from briefings and webinars with relevant external networks

Coordinating 'surge capacity' at key climate moments

Regular meetings with the SEI Press Officer to discuss media engagement opportunities and training for SEI climate spokespeople

Production and implementation of a robust Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Strategy

Project example: Adaptation Without Borders



Outcome...

IN Decision 1/CMA.5 (para 52), Parties recognized for the first time that “climate change impacts are often transboundary in nature and may involve complex, cascading risks that require knowledge-sharing and international cooperation for addressing them”.

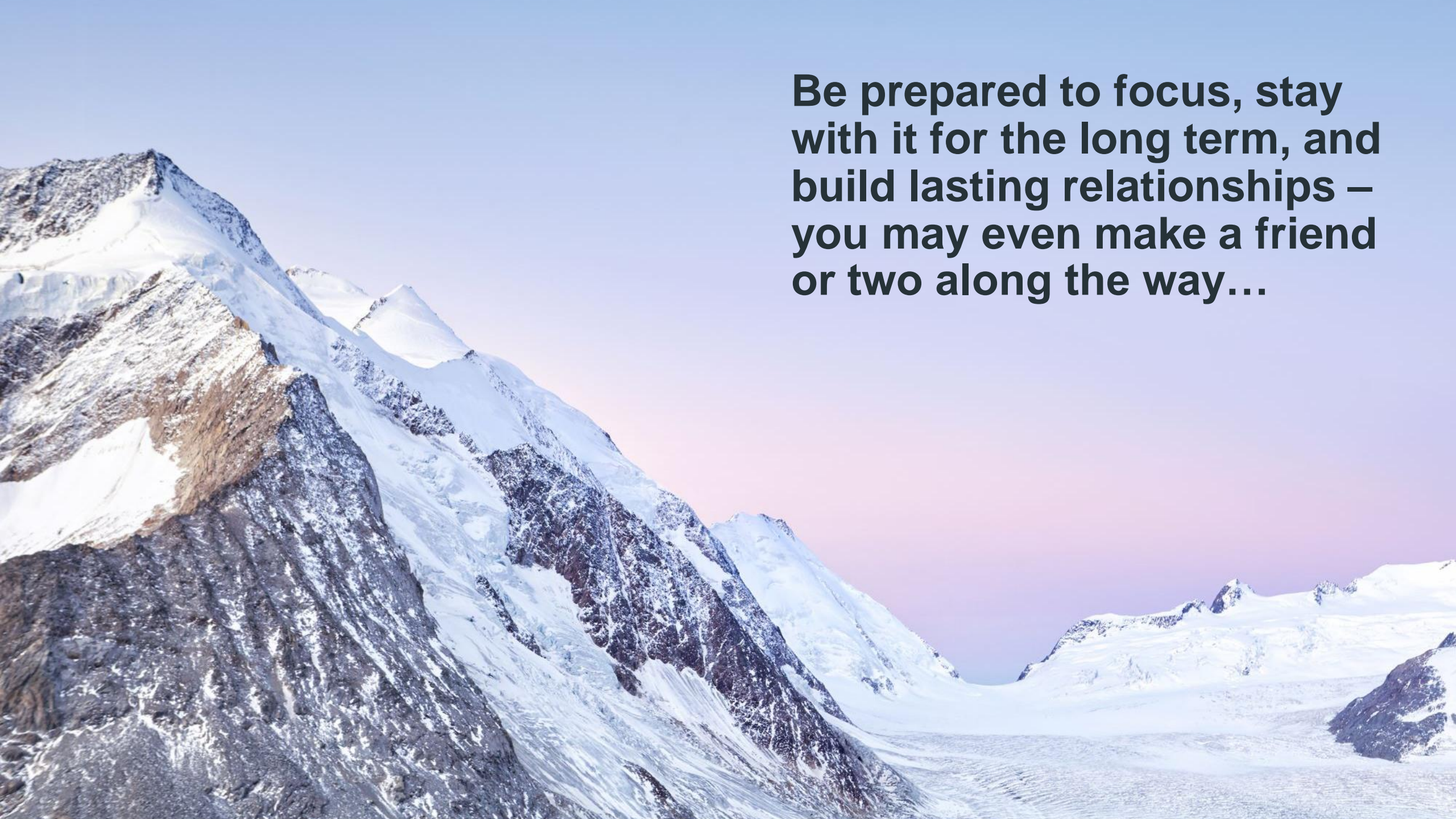
In Decision 2/CMA.5 (paras 18–19), Parties also recognized that “climate change impacts are often transboundary in nature and may involve complex, cascading risks that can benefit from collective consideration and knowledge-sharing, climate-informed transboundary management and cooperation on global adaptation solutions”, and emphasize that “the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience should catalyse and strengthen regional and international cooperation on the scaling up of adaptation action and support among Parties, international organizations and nongovernmental organizations”.

Result of 5 years of work and a 2-year dedicated work programme...

- Policy-oriented research and evidence to equip decisionmakers with the kinds of robust and credible information they needed
- Extensive national and regional policy engagement with negotiators, adaptation planners and policymakers in Europe, Asia and Africa to lay the groundwork and understand needs, capacities and potential response options and solutions
- Dedicated policy engagement tracks on the UNFCCC Global Goal on Adaptation and Global Stocktake (our identified policy processes), involving a series of activities and outputs:
 - The production of two targeted briefs released prior to COP28
 - *Entry points for integrating transboundary climate risks in the global goal on adaptation and Assessing transboundary climate risks under the UNFCCC Global Stocktake*
 - Participation and engagement in the 2nd, 4th, 6th and 8th workshops of the GGA and the technical dialogues of the GST throughout 2022 and 2023, and multiple AWB submissions to both GGA and GST calls:
 - Submission to the 3rd GGA workshop; submission to the 6th GGA workshop (with UNF); submission to the 3rd GST technical dialogue; submission to the GST outputs component (resulting in uptake in the synthesis report); submission to the work programme on just transition pathways

- A significant presence at SB58
 - Several consultations with negotiators, a presentation at the 15th meeting of the Research Dialogue hosted by the Research and Systematic Observations team, with accompanying perspective (“decoding buzzwords at SB58: what is transformational adaptation?”), and presentation at an adaptation conference hosted by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization
- Engagement in webinars and roundtables on the GGA:
 - Ambitions and realities of the Global Goal on Adaptation: where do we stand and how to collectively move forward? by the Asia Pacific Adaptation Network (January 2023); Brainstorming Workshop on Accelerating Progress in Development of a Global Goal on Adaptation by the United Nations Foundation (February 2023); convening of a webinar with the Chair and select representatives of the LDC Group
- The publication of several perspectives:
 - Questioning the scientific feasibility and policy relevance of assessing transboundary climate risks; Advancing Transboundary Adaptation and Conflict Reduction Through the Global Goal on Adaptation; Assessing adaptation progress for the global stocktake
- Citations in a number of external reports

In our rapid impact assessment, the consultant noted: *Respondents felt that AWB brings a unique perspective that makes a distinct contribution to discussions on the framework for global goal on adaptation, including potential targets and indicators. AWB was seen to be the sole champion insofar as this perspective was not being brought by other groups or voices. As well as filling a gap, it is seen to complement partner and beneficiaries’ other work.*

A photograph of a rugged mountain range with significant snow cover. The foreground shows dark, rocky slopes partially covered in snow. The sky is a clear, pale blue. The text is overlaid on the right side of the image.

Be prepared to focus, stay with it for the long term, and build lasting relationships – you may even make a friend or two along the way...

Discussion panel

How 4CMaroc approaches strategic policy engagement on climate change (and adaptation in particular) at the local to national level in Morocco



Rajae Chafil

Director of 4CMaroc





مركز الكفاءات للتغير المناخي
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Centre de Compétences en Changement Climatique

المملكة المغربية
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Royaume du Maroc



How 4C approaches strategic policy engagement on climate change from a local to national perspective

Dr. Rajae CHAFIL

Executive director

Climate Change Competencies Center of Morocco (4C)

4C MAROC
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CENTRE DE COMPETENCES CHANGEMENT CLIMATIQUE

4C at a glance

- The **Climate Change Competencies Center of Morocco** (4C) is an instrument of expertise in the field of climate change, in charge of supporting national and African actors in their actions against climate change.
- 4C is a non-profit “**Public Interest Group**”. This model enables 4C to fulfill its **general-interest missions**, while promoting the convergence of efforts of all its members.



Public Sector and Territories Platform

Includes the ministries and public institutions most concerned by the fight against climate change.



Research, Expertise, and Training Platform

Includes universities and research institutes conducting scientific work on topics related to climate change



Private Sector Platform

Includes private entities most concerned by the policies and decisions implemented to address climate change and combat its impacts.



Civil Society Platform

Comprising the most active non-governmental organizations in the field of climate change



4C work programs

Program
01



Support for the implementation of climate commitments

Program
02



Support for climate change mainstreaming in development policies

Program
03



Partnerships and local climate action

Program
04



South-South Cooperation

Program
05



Monitoring and communication on climate change

Support for strategic political engagement to climate action at the local level

01

Mainstreaming climate change into territorial planning

02

Advice and technical support in local development plans design

03

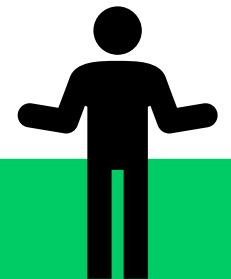
Facilitation of access to climate financing

04

Modelling climate vulnerability at the territorial scale, transposable to the national scale

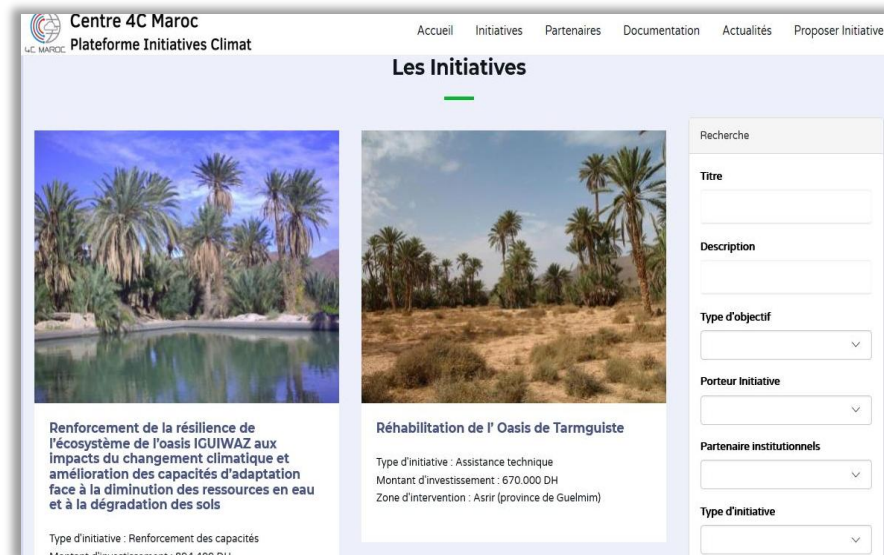
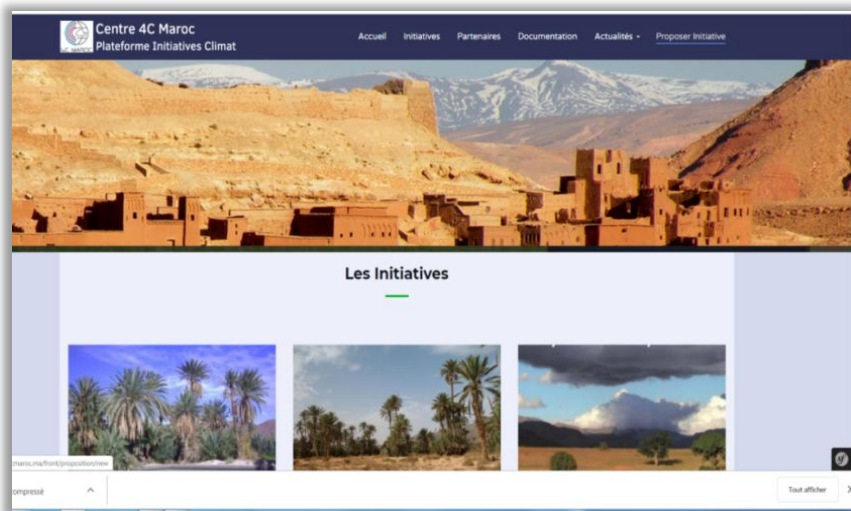
05

Strengthening the skills of elected officials and executives and producing decision-making tools



Support for strategic political commitment to climate action at local level : how to strengthen local communities' involvement?

- **Local community initiatives and practices**: a valuable source of information and know-how, thanks to the adoption of a participatory approach that effectively addresses the priority needs of the most vulnerable populations.
- **4C action focuses on modeling and communicating exemplary initiatives to combat climate change**: to enhance and disseminate good practices and innovative project ideas that could inspire local communities to implement them on their territories, while informing them about the financial resources and best techniques available to support them.

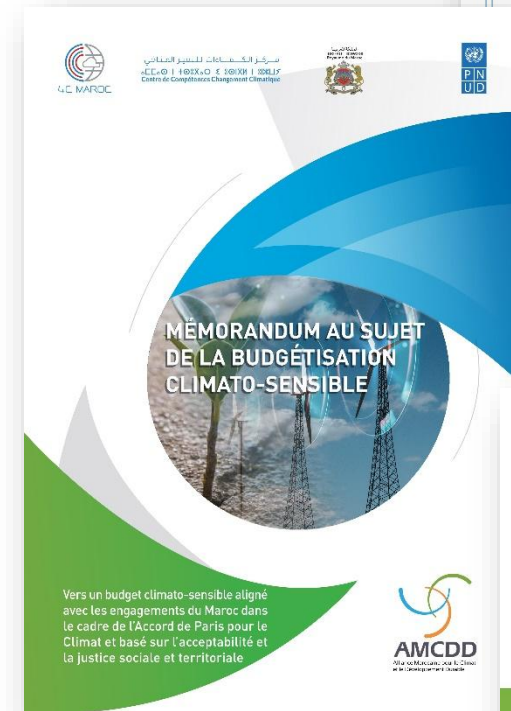


Support for strategic political engagement at the local level : how to strengthen the role of civil society?

Publication of the
“Memorandum for a
climate-sensitive
budget”

Support for analysis of
the issues at stake in
international climate
negotiations

Support for civil society
in climate advocacy
techniques



Support for strategic political commitment to climate action at local level :

how to strengthen the science/policy interface ?

Financing loss
and damage in
Africa

New
Development
Model

Green jobs in
Africa and the
fight against
climate change

Gender
mainstreaming in
climate action

Border Carbon
Adjustment
Mechanism



Other Policy briefs are currently being finalized on 2 interesting topics :

- *Nature-based solutions*
- *Sustainable cities resilient to climate change*

Discussion panel

How SPREP approaches strategic policy engagement on climate change (and adaptation in particular) across the Pacific



Filomena Nelson

Climate Change Adaptation Adviser, SPREP

Strategic Policy Engagement on Climate Change at the regional level in the Pacific

FILOMENA NELSON

CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION ADVISER

SECRETARIAT OF THE PACIFIC REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

EMAIL: FILOMENAN@SPREP.ORG

Relevant regional level strategic frameworks for climate change in the Pacific

- Mandate: SPREP is the Pacific's inter-governmental organisation established by Pacific Island Governments 31 years ago and charged with protecting and managing the environment and natural resources of the Pacific Island countries and territories including responses to climate change impacts (Link: www.sprep.org)
- Pacific Leaders have affirmed climate change as the single greatest existential threat facing the Pacific and in 2022 declare a climate emergency in the Pacific region that threatens the livelihoods, security and wellbeing of Pacific people and ecosystems
- Regional Frameworks:
 - 2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent (Link: <https://forumsec.org/2050>)
 - Framework for Resilient Develop in the Pacific – an integrated approach to addressing climate change and disaster risk management (Link: <https://pacificresiliencepartnership.org/en/framework-resilient-development-pacific>)



The work of SPREP in climate change across the Pacific

- Work directly with:
 - National Climate Change Focal Points – climate change mitigation, adaptation, loss and damage; UNFCCC negotiations, capacity building, innovation etc.
 - National Meteorological and Hydrological Services – observation systems and capacity building, climate science and information services, IPCC engagement
- Access technical assistance to support Pacific countries and territories to develop and support implementation of national climate change policies and strategies
- Access climate finance to support implementation of mitigation and adaptation priorities of the 14 Pacific parties to the UNFCCC
- Development and implementation of National Adaptation Plans
- Implementation of National Determined Contributions
- Capacity building – government, CSOs, private sector, CBOs, FBOs via online training portal or face to face
- Innovative adaptation and mitigation solutions
- Information sharing via Pacific Climate Change Portal (Link: <https://www.pacificclimatechange.net/>) and development of national CC portals



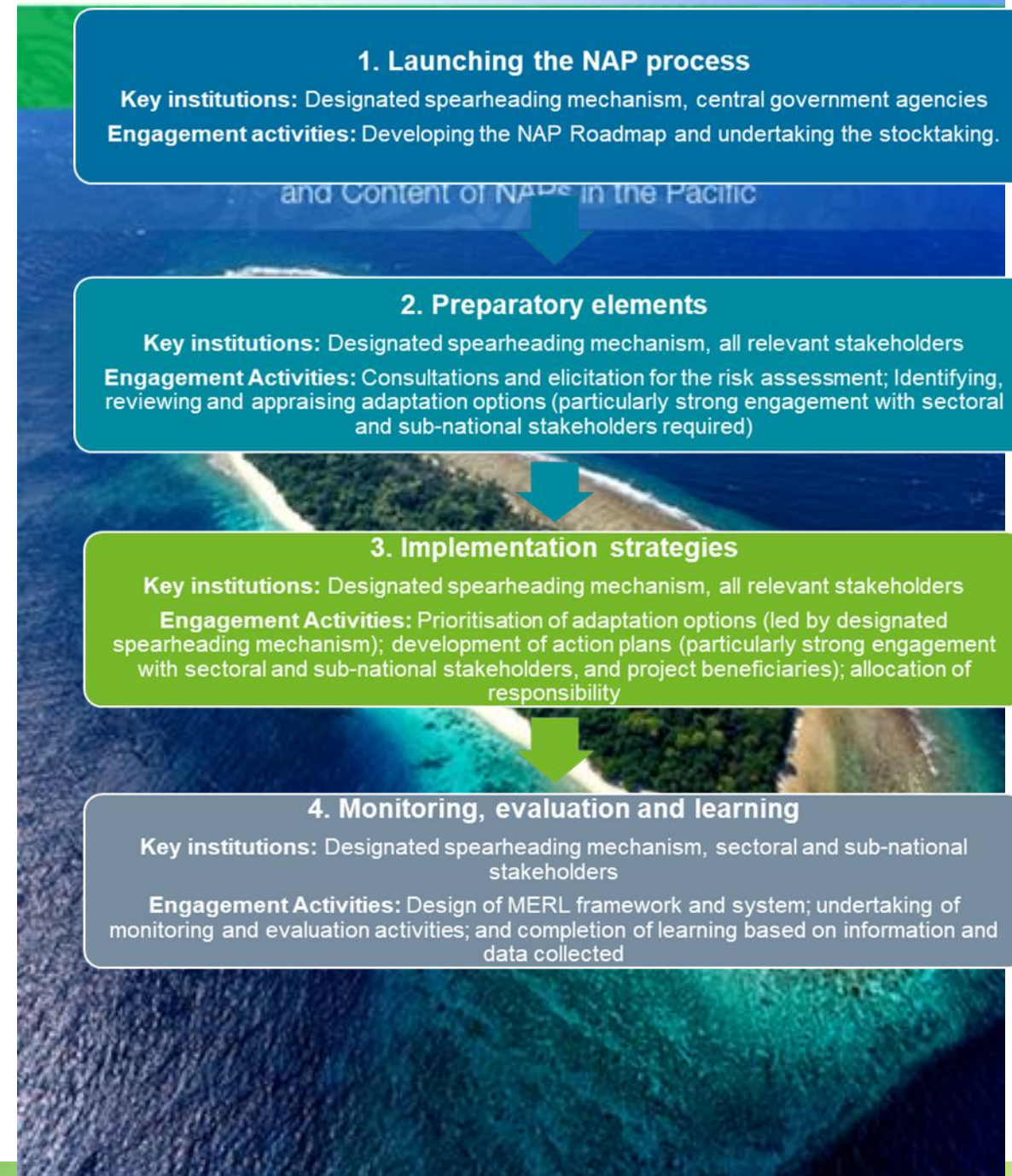
The work of SPREP in climate change across the Pacific

- Support 14 Pacific SIDS to engagement in the UNFCCC process
 - Pre-Bonn session
 - Pre-COP session
 - Deep dive sessions for Pacific SIDS thematic priorities
 - Pavilion and media campaign on 1.5°C to stay alive
 - Pacific Political Champions on Pacific SIDS thematic priorities e.g. climate finance
 - Negotiations and national media trainings



Pacific National Adaptation Plan Guidelines

- 5 PSIDS have NAPs submitted
- Remaining 9 are different stages of national adaptation planning
- SPREP has developed the guidelines for use by Pacific countries and territories to guide national adaptation planning process and development of National Adaptation Plans. (link: <https://www.sprep.org/publications/pacific-national-adaptation-plan-nap-guidelines-guidelines-for-the-adaptation-planning-process-and-contents-of-naps-in-the-pacific>)
- The guideline is being used to guide the development of NAPs in Tuvalu, Nauru, and FSM



SPREP's work in developing National Adaptation Plans

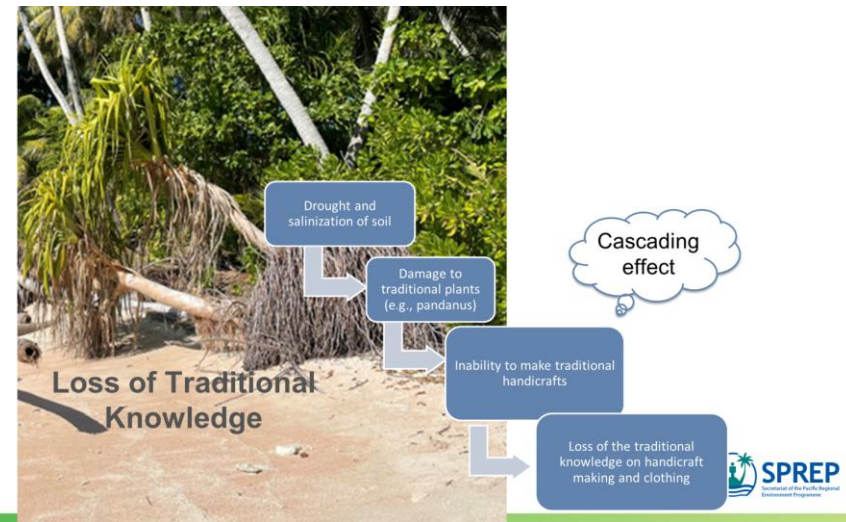
- Access national adaptation planning readiness funds from the Green Climate Fund to support national adaptation planning and development of NAPs in Tuvalu, Nauru, FSM and Niue
- Technical advice is provided directly to these countries through National Climate Focal Points on potential approaches to design and develop adaptation planning frameworks and action plans.
- Approach by SPREP through NAP projects:
 - Update climate projections
 - Update climate impact, vulnerability and risk assessments (CIVRA)
 - Based on findings from CIVRA, adaptation options are identified
 - Identified adaptation options are then appraised and prioritised
 - Prioritized adaptation options are costed
 - As part of the planning process, issues and challenges to undertake adaptation planning and implementation adaptation actions are identified. Strategies and actions to address these challenges are also included in the NAP.
 - NAP is socialized, launched and adopted by Cabinet of each country before its submitted to UNFCCC
 - As part of this work, two concept notes are developed to access climate finance to implement key priorities

Climate impact, vulnerability and risk assessment

- To ensure consistency of methods used to assess climate impacts, vulnerability and risks, SPREP have engaged CSIRO to do this for all four countries that is supporting.
- This approach enable comparisons to be done between countries
- It enable identification of synergies and common adaptation actions across these countries that are then packaged to access climate finance and other technical assistance to support implementation

Climate-induced loss and damage

- Pacific regional dialogue on loss and damage
- Technical advice to Pacific SIDS representative on Board for the Fund for Loss and Damage, SIDS member on the SNLD Advisory Board
- Access funding to help Pacific SIDS
 - Building evidence base
 - National and sub-national dialogues/conversations
 - Policy integration
 - Pilot projects to test contextualized/fit for purpose responses to loss and damage
 - Funding proposals
 - Communication and media capacity building
 - Youth dialogue



Loss and damage to agricultural productivity

Traditional crops with significant cultural value

- Traditional varieties of yam unable to grow impacting customary ceremonies.
- Changes to the traditional seasonal calendar
- Kava

Key staples for nutrition

- Coconut trees destroyed by invasive species
- Root crops and fruit trees impacted by heat and salinization

High value crops

- Coffee
- Kava



Informing and influencing policymaking on adaptation from the local to the global scale and expectations for COP29

María del Pilar Bueno

CONICET, Chair of International Climate
Politics Hub Working Group on Adaptation

CONICET





COP29
Baku
Azerbaijan

*Enhancing Policy Engagement to Accelerate
Climate Change Adaptation*

October 28, 2024

Key opportunities for adaptation at COP29

CONICET



**Municipalidad
de Rosario**

Pilar Bueno Rubial PhD

<p>Adaptation needs in NCQG</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Separate NCQG subgoals for adaptation and loss damage that are grant-based and needs-based (para 53 Decision 1/CP.21). -Methodologies on finance transparency to avoid double counting -Linkage between GGA and NCQG
<p>New and additional finance at scale for adaptation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Replenishment of AF -Doubling adaptation finance is not enough -Other initiatives such as Early warning for All - High Level Ministerial on Ada Finance
<p>Adaptation in BTRs and NDCs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Andorra, Guyana and Panama countries with BTRs submitted, included Ada and L&D component or section. -Incentives to submit adaptation component of NDCs so close to BTRs: ambition, ex ante and ex post components.
<p>Implementation of the UAE Framework targets and indicators development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Consolidate progress on the first year and a roadmap for the second year of the Dubai-Belém WP, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Experts refining the mapping exercise by using criteria (9000 indicators). -Mandate on the development of new indicators when needed, including methodologies. -Mol indicators considering the UAE Framework purpose. -Improve and clarify relationship between Parties, stakeholders and experts for the 2nd year. -Activities that will take place as part of the WP in 2025. -Progress on the expectations related to the outcome of the WP.

<p>Transformational adaptation</p>	<p>-Report by Secretariat on transformational adaptation.</p> <p>-Linkage with adaptation agenda items (for ex. GGA) and different views between countries.</p>
<p>NAPs</p>	<p>-Recognition of progress made and acknowledgement of gaps in access to finance for preparing and implementing NAPs in light of increasing needs and costs.</p> <p>-Linkage with other adaptation agenda items and finance (hostages problem and tradeoffs)</p>
<p>Local opportunities</p>	<p>-GST decision emphasizes the role of cities.</p> <p>-NCQG - GGA indicators opportunities</p>

THANK YOU – GRACIAS



pilarbuenorubial



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Approaches to strengthening adaptation tracking capacities at both national and subnational levels and contributing to discussions on the Global Goal on Adaptation

Lucy Njuguna

Post-doctoral Fellow, Alliance of Bioversity International - CIAT





AICCRA
Accelerating Impacts of CGIAR
Climate Research for Africa



Science-policy engagement in the context of tracking agriculture adaptation

Presenter: Lucy Njuguna

Team: Andreea Nowak, Valentina Giombini,
Lolita Muller, Todd Rosenstock

Policy Engagement to Accelerate Adaptation Action. 28.10.2024



Our work on adaptation tracking focuses on three areas: methods, indicators & data, capacities



Examples of key activities on adaptation tracking @CGIAR/Alliance of Bioversity & CIAT

Our work on adaptation tracking focuses on three areas: methods, indicators & data, capacities

Global
Technical input into revised **IPCC Guidelines** for climate impacts & adaptation

Regional/
Africa
Approaches to assess **adequacy of policies** for adaptation tracking

National
Frameworks, tools to track **national and sectoral ag investment plans**

Project/
Portfolio
Guidance for adaptation tracking @CGIAR, WB, IDRC, **agribusinesses**

Methods for **adaptation rationales**

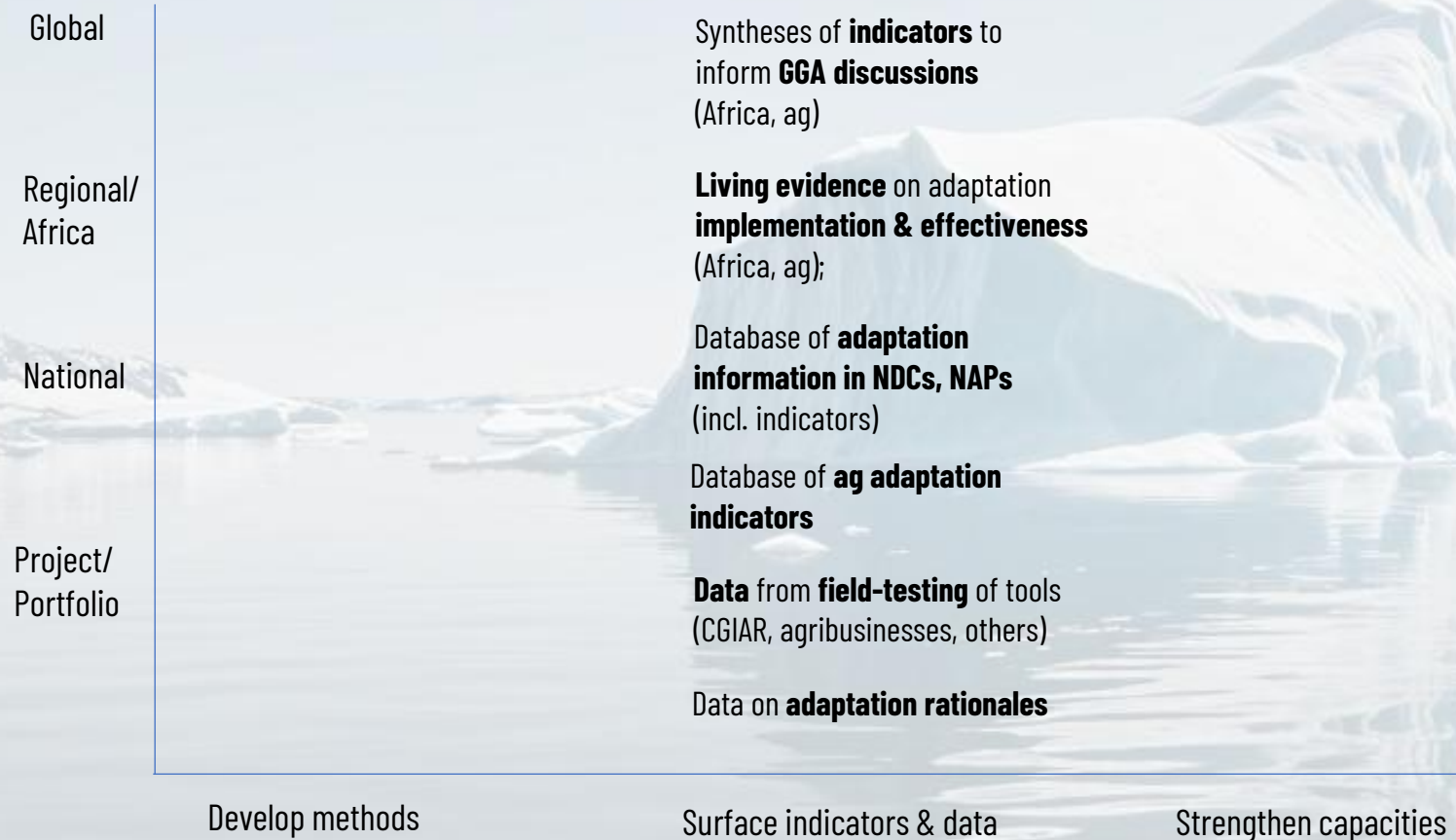
Develop methods

Surface indicators & data

Strengthen capacities

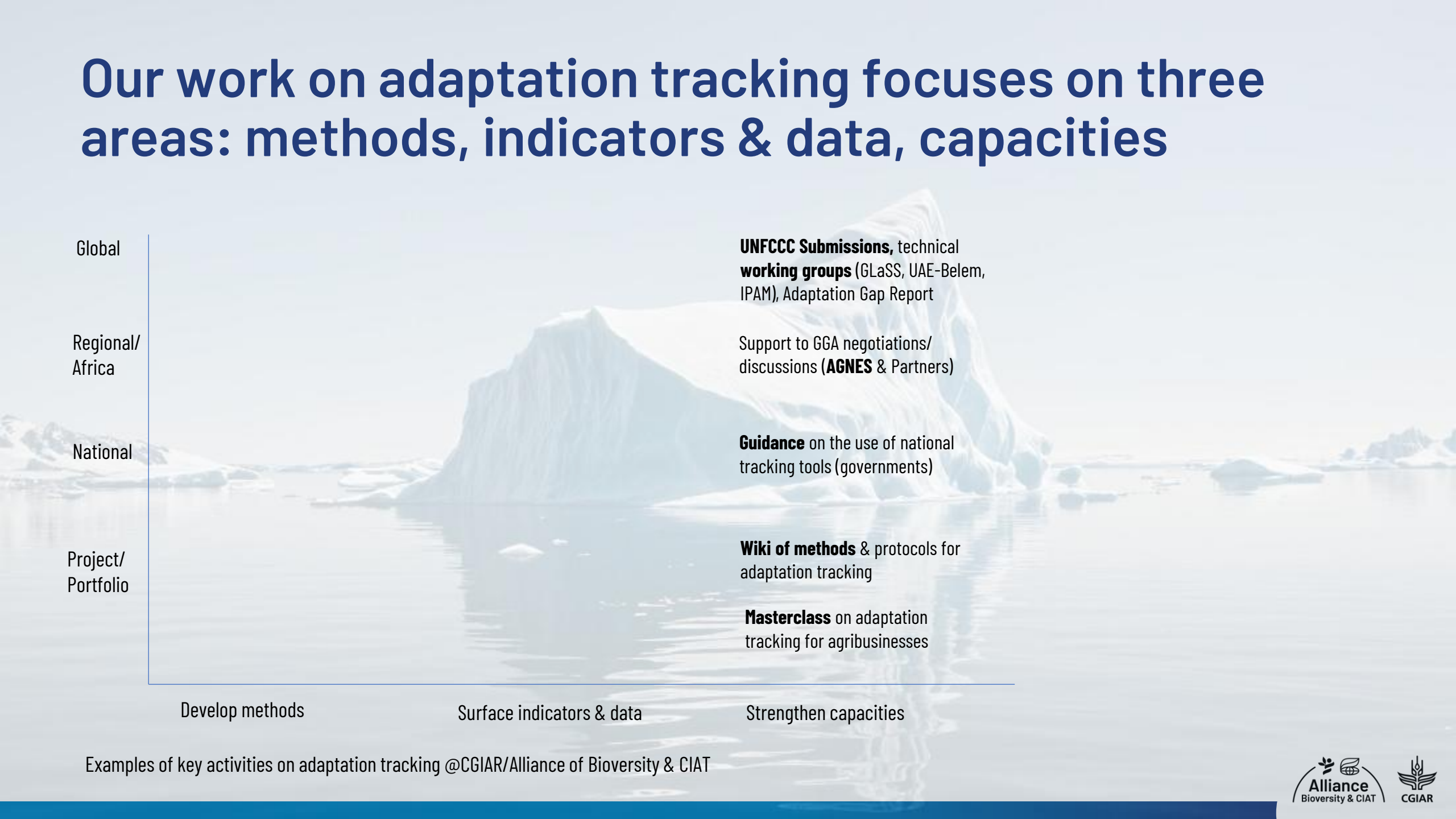
Examples of key activities on adaptation tracking @CGIAR/Alliance of Bioversity & CIAT

Our work on adaptation tracking focuses on three areas: methods, indicators & data, capacities



Examples of key activities on adaptation tracking @CGIAR/Alliance of Bioversity & CIAT

Our work on adaptation tracking focuses on three areas: methods, indicators & data, capacities

A large iceberg floats in the ocean, with its massive, jagged peak above the water and a much larger, submerged base. The water is calm, reflecting the sky and the iceberg. The background is a soft, hazy blue.

Global		UNFCCC Submissions , technical working groups (GLaSS, UAE-Belem, IPAM), Adaptation Gap Report	
Regional/ Africa		Support to GGA negotiations/ discussions (AGNES & Partners)	
National		Guidance on the use of national tracking tools (governments)	
Project/ Portfolio		Wiki of methods & protocols for adaptation tracking Masterclass on adaptation tracking for agribusinesses	
	Develop methods	Surface indicators & data	Strengthen capacities

Examples of key activities on adaptation tracking @CGIAR/Alliance of Bioversity & CIAT

Our work on adaptation tracking focuses on three areas: methods, indicators & data, capacities

Global	Technical input into revised IPCC Guidelines for climate impacts & adaptation	Syntheses of indicators to inform GGA discussions (Africa, ag)	UNFCCC Submissions , technical working groups (GLaSS, UAE-Belem, IPAM), Adaptation Gap Report	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Peer-reviewed article: Nowak et al (2024) <i>Nature Climate Change</i>. https://doi.org/10.1038/s41558-024-02054-7 Policy brief: Nowak et al (2024) <i>Nature Climate Change</i>. https://doi.org/10.1038/s41558-024-02055-6 Dataset: Nowak et al (2023) <i>Harvard Dataverse</i> https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/VK3CP9 Tool: Tracking Adaptation in the Livestock Sector (TAILS): https://tails.ilri.org/ Tool: Africa Agriculture Adaptation Tracking tool: https://africanagricultureadaptation.org/ Working paper: Nowak (2023). https://hdl.handle.net/10568/139042 Dataset: Njuguna et al (2023). <i>Harvard Dataverse</i>. https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/K03LT9 Dataset: Rosenstock (2024). Evidence for Resilient Agriculture (ERA). <i>Harvard Dataverse</i> https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/C3YBNN Tool: Africa Adaptation Atlas: https://adaptationatlas.cgiar.org/ Climate Risk Planning & Managing Tool for Development Programmes in Agri-Food Systems: https://crisp.eurac.edu/ Method: Biomass climate adaptation index: Fergusson et al (2022) https://doi.org/10.3389/fclim.2022.938975 Method: Yield estimates through AI (PhotoCropping): https://croppie.org/
Regional/ Africa	Approaches to assess adequacy of policies for adaptation tracking 1-3	Living evidence on adaptation implementation & effectiveness (Africa, ag); 5, 7, 8	Support to GGA negotiations/discussions (AGNES & Partners)	
National	Frameworks, tools to track national and sectoral ag investment plans 4, 6	Database of adaptation information in NDCs, NAPs (incl. indicators) 1-3	Guidance on the use of national tracking tools (governments) 4	
Project/ Portfolio	Guidance for adaptation tracking @ CGIAR, WB, IDRC, agribusinesses	Database of ag adaptation indicators 7	Wiki of methods & protocols for adaptation tracking	
	Methods for adaptation rationales 9, 10	Data from field-testing of tools (CGIAR, agribusinesses, others) 11, 12	Masterclass on adaptation tracking for agribusinesses	
	Develop methods	Surface indicators & data	Strengthen capacities	

Examples of key activities on adaptation tracking & outputs @CGIAR/Alliance of Bioversity & CIAT

Strategies for effective science-policy engagement

Relationship building

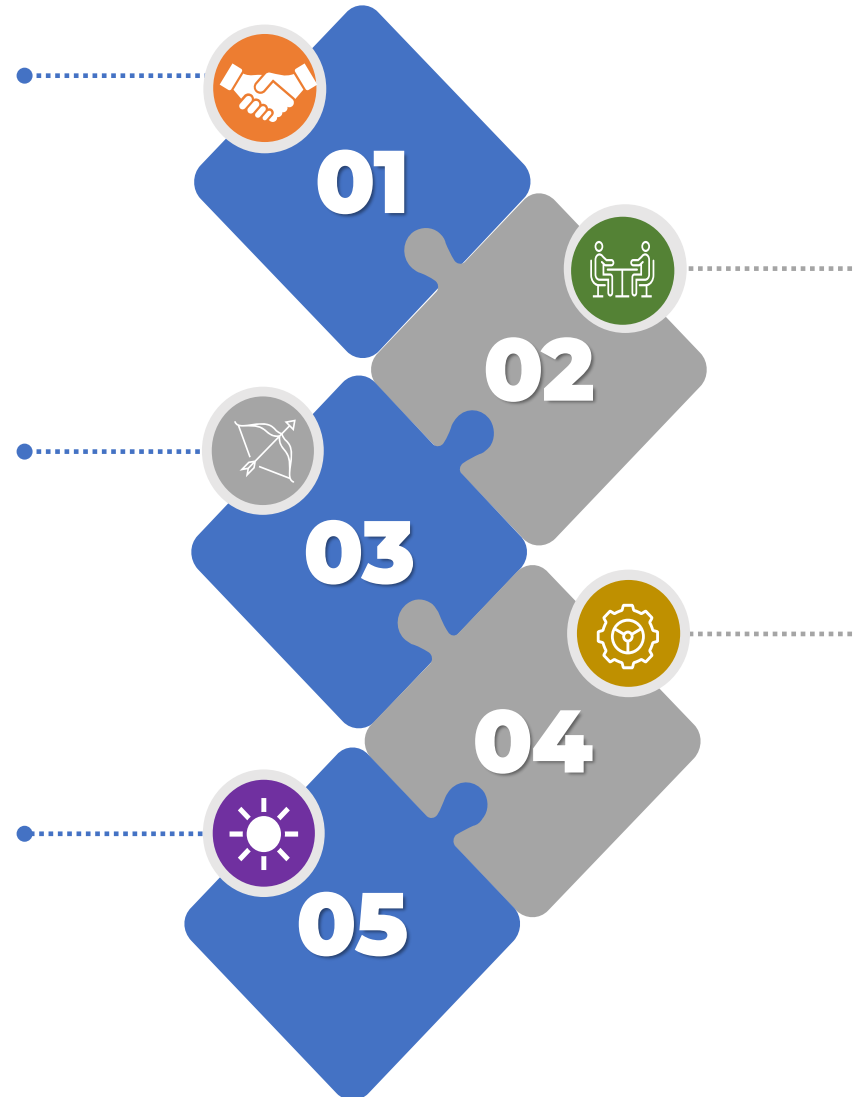
Foster strong, sustained relationships with stakeholders to establish trust and mutual understanding, facilitating more effective collaboration

Targeted research products

Align scientific inquiries and outputs to directly address pressing questions, enhancing the relevance of the research to stakeholder needs and demand.

Consistent support

Maintain a consistent presence as a trusted and dependable source of technical expertise and guidance.



Active listening

Deeply engage with diverse stakeholders to understand their needs, challenges, and priorities, ensuring that all perspectives are considered.

Agility in response

Adjust strategies in response to changing political and institutional landscape, ensuring that engagement remains relevant and impactful.



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Accelerating Impacts of CGIAR
Climate Research for Africa



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