Takeways from World Café session

September 9, 2024

Global Dialogue on Response Measures

Accra, Ghana

The session was intended as a moderated (A. Marcu moderator) discussion on the four questions listed below

- What are the key performance indicators to be tracked over time to evaluate the success and effectiveness of the climate change policies?

- What are the best methods for evaluating the social, economic and environmental impacts of climate policies, particularly on vulnerable populations, economies?

- How can data collection and analysis be improved to better measure and verify the impacts of climate policies and actions?

- How can continuous monitoring and evaluation be implemented to track the effectiveness of climate policies over time, and to maximize positive and minimize negative impacts?

The discussion triggered a vigorous debate and multiple interventions from all categories of participants. Without referring to specific intervenors the following points were made:

- Some delegates expressed strong disappointment at the lack of engagement of developed countries at this meeting and supported the need to address that in the official process, at, or prior to, the COP.
- The key performance indicators (KPIs) need to address all three dimensions of sustainable development (environmental, social and economic).
- Some of the KPIs to be tracked to evaluate the success and effectiveness of the climate change policies may include:
    - Reduction of occurrence of extreme events
    - Reduction of occurrence of climate hazards-loss and damage
    - GHG emission reduction
    - Quality jobs created
    - Access to technology
    - Access to clean energy
    - Increase of biodiversity
    - Reduction of vulnerability among social and biophysical systems
    - Area increased for forest cover
    - Reduced area of deforestation and forest degradation

- Models used to identify impacts and measure their magnitude cannot be universal; they need to be adapted to the country realities. However, when impacts of global RM are addressed the model will be the same, with different outcomes for different countries.
- The granularity and nature of the KPI measuring the success and impact of RM need to be tied to local values and characteristics, as they different by region and country.
- Developed countries, according to para 4.15 of the Paris Agreement have an obligation to identify and measure the impact of RM on developing countries.
- There is a need to balance the KPIs across the three dimensions of SD. Moving directly to Indicators and may be sudden, examining first dimensions and principles may be more appropriate.
- The impact of RM will be felt in the commodity prices that developing countries will command as a result of demand through adjustments, or though demand/supply equilibrium.
- The impact of RM will be felt on JT and jobs, not only on level on employment but also on the quality of employment. How to we define quality, which will differ between individuals and jurisdictions. Another important element is the cost of implementation, e.g. cost of retraining.

- Some of the better methods for evaluating the social, economic and environmental impacts of climate policies, particularly on vulnerable populations and economies could be:
    - Baseline surveys
    - Periodical Evaluations based on set indicators
    - Participatory approaches and appraisals

- How can data collection and analysis be improved to better measure and verify the impacts of climate policies and actions?
    - Data is a critical element in addressing RM. While data collection exist, and existing systems need to be used before creating new ones, the lack data, fragmentation, diversity in levels of aggregation and format implies a need to make them compatible.
    - Use of clearly developed and designed framework for data collection of common metrics.
    - Promote capacity building to countries on data collection
    - Design of sector-based templates for data collection