Report on the

Second Annual Review

By

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List of Abbreviations

ACCC	Adapting to Climate Change in China
CAAS	Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences
CASS	Chinese Academy of Social Sciences
CAU	Chinese Agricultural University
CGIAR	Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research
CMA-NCC	Chinese Meteorological Administration (CMA), National Climate Centre (NCC)
CMIP5	The fifth phase of the Coupled Model Intercomparison Project
CRCPP	China Research Centre for Public Policy
DECC	(UK) Department for Energy and Climate Change
DFID	(UK) Department for International Development
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GCM	General circulation model
GIS	Geographic Information System
ISET	Institute for Social and Environmental Transition
KM	Knowledge Management
LICs	Low Income Countries
Logframe	Logical Framework
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NDRC	(Chinese) National Development and Reform Commission
NDRCC	National Disaster Reduction Centre for China
NHRI	Nanjing Hydrological Research Institute
PCPP	Provincial Programmes for Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation in China
PMO	Project Management Office
PRECIS	Providing REgional Climates for Impacts Studies
QAP	Quality Assurance Panel
QUMP	Quantifying and Understanding uncertainties in Model Predictions
SAC	Scientific Advisory Committee
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SMART	Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic, Time-bound
SMT	Senior Management Team
ToRs	Terms of Reference
UEA	University of East Anglia
UKCIP	United Kingdom Climate Impacts Programme
WRI	World Resource Institute

Fact Sheet

Review period: 4th September – 30th October 2011

Review team: Independent reviewers (Kevin Chen, Xianfu Lu),
DFID China (John Warburton, Ellen Kelly)
SDC China (Walter Meyer, Wang Liyan)
DECC (David Warrilow)
NDRC (Li Yan)
An observer from Vietnamese Meteorological, Hydrological and Environment Research Institute (Nguyen Thi Hien Thuan)

Top 5 Achievements

1. Notable improvement in project coordination, management and quality assurance
2. Substantial progress in the areas of climate science and physical impacts
3. Notable progress on integration of climate and social science elements
4. Direct support to the development of China's national adaptation strategy
5. Good ground work for international knowledge sharing

Top 5 Issues

1. A significant amount of research activities behind schedule
2. Lack of depth and rigor of some analyses
3. Significant challenges to operationalize the integration approach
4. Upcoming staff changes at the PMO
5. Absence of a viable work plan to materialize the opportunity for international knowledge sharing

Top 5 Recommendations

1. Work with national and international partners to find ways to expedite the implementation of research activities
2. Mobilize international experts to ensure depth and rigor of the identified analyses
3. Work with national and international partners and SAC on practical steps that lead to the full adoption of the integration approach
4. Plan ahead to ensure smooth staff transition
5. Extend the project for two and a half years to ensure international knowledge sharing and learning

Executive Summary

The ACCC project is the most comprehensive of its kind in China and possibly in the world in terms of its scope. Never before Chinese policy makers, research and policy institutions, as well as international organizations and experts, have been brought together to undertake similar initiative. The Project places explicit emphases on the science-policy linkage and opportunities for international knowledge sharing and learning. Since last review, the Project has made significant progress in enhancing its management, coordination and technical support arrangements, as well as implementing research activities.

The Project has great potential to continue to make unique contributions, both in China and internationally, in the areas of

- Establishing a multi-disciplinary research team in China capable of delivering integrated, policy-oriented research on the science and biophysical impacts of climate change, climate change targeted vulnerability and risk assessment, and adaptation planning,

- Advancing scientific research on climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation through the development and application of an integrated methodological framework for comprehensive climate risk assessments and adaptation planning at the national and provincial level, and in multiple sectors, and

- Sharing, regionally and internationally, knowledge products generated by the project and experiences in undertaking integrated, policy-oriented climate risk assessments and adaptation planning, and in engaging stakeholders and informing national adaptation policy processes.

Moreover, the ACCC project has started to build an initial capacity and network in transferring Chinese lessons and success to other LICs. The project can help accelerate climate adaptation globally through sharing with other developing countries China's comprehensive work on climate adaptation. To fully explore this unique opportunity for new global development partnership, it is proposed to extend the Project for 30 months (2.5 years) with a new ending date of December 2014. Such extension will ensure that significant lessons learned and knowledge generated under ACCC on integrated climate risk assessment and evidence-based adaptation planning are well-documented and widely shared.

While noting the considerable progress made, there are a number of challenges faced by the Project. The number one challenge is the late start of actual project implementation and consequently significant delays in a number of key research activities. Under the guidance of the SMT, the PMO is recommended to work with partners to ensure common understanding of deliverables and timelines, to find ways to expedite the implementation of research activities, and to ensure that national partners' technical support needs are addressed.

Recommendations of actions required to ensure the delivery of project outputs and maximization of project impacts are provided in Table 1 below."

Table 1: Summary of recommendation

To ensure the delivery of project outputs
1. The PMO to work with national and international partners to find ways to expedite the implementation of remaining research activities; 2. The SMT to ensure smooth operations of the PMO during the transitional period with changes in PMO staffing; 3. The PMO to develop a concrete action plan for operationalising the international knowledge sharing strategy, including the clear definition of roles and responsibilities for those to be involved; 4. The SMT to develop an exit plan with a view to maximizing the impacts of the Project; 5. SMT to consider extending the Project by two and a half years
To further enhance coordination
6. The SAC Chair to play a more active role in facilitating the collaboration between national and international partners; 7. Interactions between the PMO and NDRC to be further strengthened to enhance policy coordination across the Project and to ensure the policy relevance of ACCC research outputs; 8. The Project Coordinator to provide periodical report to the SMT on work with policy relevance (e.g. policy research, inputs from ACCC project to relevant national and provincial level policy process, policy coordination by/through the NDRC etc.)
To strengthen the technical quality
9. The Chair of the SAC to ensure that the SAC and the QAP provide targeted, one-on-one technical assistance to national partners to improve the depth and rigour of some analyses, and to synthesize research findings into high quality knowledge products; 10. The Chair of the SAC, in collaboration with the SAC, to ensure that the overall methodological framework for risk assessment and adaptation planning is well understood and adopted by all partners; 11. The Chair of the SAC and the Technical Coordinator of the PMO to work with international experts to collate case studies and worked examples relating to certain risk and adaptation assessment methods and tools that national partners currently have difficulty fully understand and apply to the ACCC research questions; 12. The Chair of the SAC, in collaboration with the SAC and the PMO, to ensure that the upcoming training on risk assessment and cost-benefit analysis of adaptation options deliver the expected results through, among others, engagement of qualified experts and preparation of advanced training materials including practical examples and case studies for the application of relevant methods and tools; 13. The PMO to organise further work sessions/workshops to address the bottlenecks of effectively applying climate scenarios by provincial teams and other partners
To accelerate the development of knowledge outputs
14. The PMO to work with the CMA team to develop an English version of the "climate change data" portal, and make scenario data for East and Southeast Asian countries available on the portal;

15. Under the guidance of the SMT, PMO to work with the SAC and national partners to develop a set of working papers to be published online in time for inclusion in the IPCC AR5 process;
16. The PMO to encourage and incentivise national partners, e.g. through promoting "champions" at national and international events, to develop knowledge products including publications (e.g. policy briefs) and web-based outputs;
17. The PMO to consider developing a project book that synthesises research results, as well as good practices and lessons learned for undertaking interdisciplinary and policy-oriented research

To facilitate the integration of adaptation into development planning processes

Under the guidance of the NDRC and the SMT, the PMO to facilitate

18. Continued support to the formulation of national and provincial adaptation policies and action plans;
19. The development of a guidance document on integrating climate risk management into development planning;
20. The organisation of a workshop for relevant decision makers at different levels on the application of the Guidance;
21. The development of policy relevant material (e.g. policy briefs, case studies etc.);
22. The organisation of a policy dialogue involving high level policy makers from national, provincial and county levels both within and outside the ACCC project provinces

To promote outreach, collaboration and partnerships

23. The Project Coordinator, the Chair of the SAC, and Knowledge Management and Learning Advisor (KMLA) to identify specific opportunities for collaboration between the ACCC and other relevant regional and international initiatives;
24. The KMLA to coordinate the productions of knowledge products for international sharing and learning

1 Introduction

The ACCC project is designed as a "research into use" project, and is focused on developing evidence-based policy for climate change adaptation in China, at both the national and provincial level. It has five main outputs:

- Improved development of, and access to, climate change science in China,
- Comprehensive risk assessments in selected sectors, based upon vulnerability and impacts, produced at the national and provincial level,
- The integration of climate risks into planning and management within the three project provinces, and, to a lesser degree, national level processes,
- Increased Chinese policymaker and key stakeholder awareness of and capacity to address climate change adaptation within China's development process , and
- Knowledge sharing between China, UK, Switzerland and other countries in Asia and Africa, to further develop climate change adaptation approaches, and improve understanding of the political economy of adaptation to climate change.

The original time frame of the ACCC project is from June 2009 to June 2012. The project is implemented by a Project Management Office (PMO), based in Beijing, and headed by a member of the DFID staff. The work of the PMO is guided by a Senior Management Team (SMT).

The first annual review of the Project was conducted on 12th -22nd September 2010. The Review provided, among others, a total of forty-two recommendations and twelve action priorities. In response, the SMT endorsed all recommendations and guided the implementation of a series of changes to the management and implementation of the ACCC project.

A second annual review of the Adapting to Climate Change in China (ACCC) project was conducted during 4th September - 30th October 2011. It aims to assess progress against the objectives in the logic framework, to check if the programme is on track, and if any adjustments need to be made to the various aspects of the project's implementation. The Terms of Reference for the review is included in annex 6.1 of this report. Specifically, this second annual review is focused on:

- Progress on implementation of recommendations from the first annual review,
- Progress towards project objectives, using the M&E framework established by the project, including the ACCC "Theory of Change",
- Performance and range of Chinese and international partners,
- Plans for international knowledge sharing, including through international research publications, and
- Developing more detailed plans for an extension period, including an updated project logframe.

This annual review consists of:

- Review of project background documents, project- and partner-level progress reports and other relevant documents/material (e.g. web pages, publications). The list of documents provided by the PMO for the review is included in annex 6.2.
- A one-week review mission in China,

- In-person discussions with all Chinese partners, most of the SMT members, Chair of the SAC, and PMO staff, and
- Consideration of feedback from international experts through a feedback form and telephone discussion.

The review mission in China included a one-day semi-annual progress workshop in Beijing during which all national partners, with the exception of the Ningxia team, presented their work to date, and a visit to Ningxia, one of the provincial project sites, which included visits to four field sites where climate change adaptation actions (desertification control, ecosystem restoration, and ecological migration) have been pursued, and a series of bilateral meetings. Review mission schedule is in annex 6.3. The programme for the progress workshop in Beijing, the visit to Ningxia, and the list of bilateral meetings are included in annex 6.4, 6.5 and 6.6 respectively. A debriefing session was held at the NDRC following the review workshop and the field visit to Ningxia. Briefing material presented by the reviewers is included in annex 6.7.

The PMO has been extraordinarily helpful in facilitating the review, including through supplying relevant documents. This annual review could have benefited from a review mission of a longer duration (e.g., 10 instead of 6 days) to allow the reviewers time for more in-depth bilateral discussions with the project partners.

In line with the scope for this second annual review as set out in the ToRs, this report presents findings from the review. Section 2 below assesses progress made in both the technical implementation, coordination, collaboration and management of the Project. Challenges and recommendations that may help addressing them are provided in Section 3 of this report. Section 4 presents a suggested plan for the project extension. A list of follow up priorities is provided in Section 5.

2 Assessment of progress since the last annual review

2.1 Overall assessment

The reviewers conclude the review with the following overall assessment of the implementation of the ACCC project:

- The Project breaks new ground in terms of
  - its comprehensive scope of work covering natural and social sciences, multiple sectors and at national and provincial levels,
  - the number and representativeness of partners engaged (never before have Chinese research and policy institutions, as well as international organizations and experts, been brought together to undertake similar research), and
  - the explicit emphasis on science-policy linkage and opportunities for international knowledge sharing and learning.

- The Project has made significant progress in enhancing its management, coordination and technical support arrangements, as well as implementing research activities since last review,

- The Project has made and has great potential to continue to make unique contributions, both within China and internationally, in the areas of

- Establishing a multi-disciplinary research team in China capable of delivering integrated, policy-oriented research on the science and biophysical impacts of climate change, climate change targeted vulnerability and risk assessment, and adaptation planning,

- Advancing scientific research on climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation through the development and application of an integrated methodological framework for comprehensive climate risk assessments and adaptation planning at the national and provincial level, and in multiple sectors,

- Sharing, regionally and internationally, knowledge products generated by the project and experiences in undertaking integrated, policy-oriented climate risk assessments and adaptation planning, and in engaging stakeholders and informing national adaptation policy processes. For example, regional climate model outputs for neighboring East and Southeast Asian countries could be made available to support relevant work in these countries, published work could inform the international scientific process on climate change through the fifth assessment report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change – IPCC AR5.

- To address the global climate change challenges more effectively, new partnership needs to be formed among developed nations, emerging powers, and LICs. The ACCC project has pioneered a number of practical approaches in the field, accumulated a significant volume of public knowledge goods, and built an initial capacity and network in transferring Chinese lessons and success to other LICs. The project can help accelerate climate adaptation globally through sharing with other developing countries China's comprehensive work on adaptation. As China is one of initial priority partners, the unique opportunity presented by the ACCC needs to be exploited fully in the context of UK Global Development Partnership Programme (GDPP).

- As the project moves towards its final year of implementation at its current timeline, there are two specific issues that the SMT needs to address:

  - Implementation of a notable number of the research activities has been delayed. This not only threatens the timely delivery of the research outputs (primarily under Project output 2 and to a lesser extent, outputs 1 and 3), but also makes it much more challenging to deliver Project outputs 4 and 5 as listed in Section 1 above. Within this context, a possible extension of the Project needs to be considered and decided upon as a matter of urgency.

  - Although a large amount of data and information has been collated and generated through the wide ranging research activities under the Project, initial results to date suggest that there is a need to enhance the depth and robustness of the analyses of such data and information. This is particularly important if the Project aims to enhance the scientific capacity within China and internationally, and to improve the resultant policy impacts.

2.2 Implementation of recommendations from the previous annual review

The independent reviewers recognize that the SMT made concerted efforts to consider and implement, to the extent feasible, the wide-ranging recommendations from the last annual

review. Table 2 below summarizes the key steps taken with relation to the priority actions for improving the project's implementation:

Table 2: Priorities identified in the first annual review and steps taken by SMT/PMO

Priorities	Steps taken	Assessment of response effectiveness
SMT to be more active	Core members of the SMT agreed to meet regularly (approximately once every six weeks) to review progress and discuss major issues	Overall strategic guidance provided by the SMT has helped improve the implementation of the Project. As the Project moving towards the critical stage of formulating adaptation planning and policy recommendation, policy guidance from the SMT will become even more important to ensure the policy relevance of research outputs under the Project.
PMO physical space to be expanded and relevant staff to be recruited	PMO moved into a new location with sufficient space. Various roles in the PMO have been filled.	The PMO is now functioning effectively.
Quality assurance mechanism to be established	SMT approved a budget line for mobilizing international experts to perform quality assurance.	Feedback on the utility of this approach through a relatively small number of cases has been positive. The need for quality assurance will increase as research teams are starting to synthesize their research findings into publications and other knowledge products.
Project planning, reporting and monitoring to be improved	A part time consultant was recruited to assist with project planning.	The revised project management tools (e.g. reporting forms and procedures) are made available. A number of partners expressed concern over the complexity of the Gantt Chart and reporting forms as part of the reporting process. The reviewers found that the progress reports are not linked with logframe closely. There are some errors at the Gantt chart that limits its usefulness. The PMO is advised to explore ways to streamline the reporting process, e.g. to obtain necessary information/data in a simpler format, and to link reporting forms and progress reports closely in line with the logframe and annual review.
Development of the 12th 5-year plan to be closely followed	Senior ACCC researchers and some financial resources were made available to support the development of the national and provincial level 12th 5-year plan, including the elaboration of the National Adaptation Strategy, and other	To the extent that political sensitivity allows, efforts made so far from ACCC have been adequate to ensure the linkage between the ACCC research and the key policy processes such as 12th 5-year plan.

Priorities	Steps taken	Assessment of response effectiveness
	provincial level policy paper on climate change adaptation.	
Internal communications to be improved	PMO was strengthened to include role of internal communications management, and an internal online project file management and sharing system was set up.	Steps taken have notably improved the internal communications and coordination.
Key technical decisions to be finalized	PMO facilitated consultations and training sessions on the methodological framework for the project, with engagement of international experts.	Steps taken have largely been helpful and an integration framework for risk assessment and adaptation planning has been agreed upon by partners. But further work is needed to operationalize the Framework.
Technical coordination to be improved	Three technical coordinators were appointed to, among others, oversee the coordination of work in thematic areas of climate science, biophysical impacts, and social science. Regular thematic and interdisciplinary meetings and communications arrangements were constituted.	Technical coordination mechanism put in place has been effective to a large extent. However, improvements could be made to ensure that necessary data and information flow among different partners takes place in a timely fashion.
Engagement of international experts to be improved	The originally formed international consortium was replaced by the Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC) with international experts all given the same prominence. A Chair was also appointed for the SAC.	Changes made have resulted in improved technical assistance from international experts, but there is still room to further enhance the support to national partners, particularly with relation to the practical application of certain technical methods and tools for vulnerability and risk assessments, integration of the different elements (i.e, climate science, biophysical impact assessments, socio-economic vulnerability analyses and risk assessments, adaptation planning), and preparation of high quality publications and other knowledge products.
Knowledge management and sharing strategy and plan to be developed	Under the guidance of the SMT, the PMO developed an international knowledge management and sharing strategy, outlining four modalities, and five thematic areas around which knowledge products could be developed for knowledge sharing.	The strategy is helpful in defining the broad direction and goal for knowledge management and sharing, but an action plan is equally important to specify how the knowledge products would be developed, and who would do it, and clearer action s to pursue the different modalities are needed.

2.3 Project management, coordination and provision of technical support

2.3.1 Functions and roles of the PMO

The implementation of the changes recommended during the previous annual review has strengthened the PMO, which is now in a better position to effectively perform the day-to-day management of the Project. Partners have a positive impression of the PMO's performance of the project management functions and of its coordinating role. In particular, partners appreciate the undivided efforts that the PMO makes to reduce the burden of project administration through alternative project reporting and monitoring modalities and through resolving budgetary issues, and to facilitate technical support from international experts. In addition, the reviewers agree with the partners, which have found the PMO staff to be highly dedicated and professional.

As the project moves towards adaptation planning, the role of the Policy Coordinator will become even more important, and policy guidance from the NDRC and its provincial offices will be critical to ensure the policy relevance of ACCC research outputs. It is suggested that the interaction between the PMO and NDRC, the main national partner needs to be further strengthened on the issues of policy coordination and relevance.

2.3.2. Thematic technical coordination

The designation of three thematic Technical Coordinators at CMA, CAAS and CASS for climate science, biophysical impacts, and social science studies, respectively, has been helpful in providing technical guidance and coordination both within and across themes. The monthly meetings/updates (face to face and/or email) within and between themes are effective means of coordination and internal communication.

Given the technical complexity of the project and the large number of partners involved, there remains opportunity for further improvement. For instance, some partners conducting hazard and vulnerability assessments feel that the coordination of the provision of climate scenario data has not been satisfactory. There also seems to be some inconsistency/disagreement between the overall integration methodological framework (framing risk as a function of hazard and vulnerability) adopted at the training session in June 2011 and the one that CASS is pursuing (anchored around the notion of "climate capacity").

2.3.3. Scientific Advisory Committee (SAC) and the Quality Assurance Panel (QAP)

The SAC was established, through two incremental phases, to provide technical support to Chinese partners, undertake joint research with national teams, and to develop publications for international audiences. A Chair was also appointed for the SAC. In addition, the Quality Assurance Panel (QAP) was established to undertake independent peer review of draft reports/papers from the Chinese research teams. The composition of the SAC and QAP represents a good disciplinary balance and the modalities devised to mobilize the services of both bodies are flexible enough to be efficient.

The reviewers noted the very positive contribution the SAC made to guide the project through the initial, challenging stage. It is also interesting to note that, while the SAC has been highly appreciated by the PMO, the assessment from Chinese partners appears to be somehow mixed. Although there has been relatively low take-up of the services offered by the SAC and QAP, it is expected that as the teams wrap up their research activities and move towards synthesizing and writing up research findings, there will be increased demand for the assistance from both the SAC and the QAP. It is also clear to the reviewers that the SAC and QAP could play more

active role to effectively address the needs of Chinese partners and expertises provided by the SAC members.

It was suggested by an international expert that, the Chair could play a more proactive role in facilitating the collaboration between national partners and international experts, to ensure that the technical support needs of national partners are addressed by tailored assistance from the appropriate international expert(s). In addition, some Chinese partners indicated that the support on methodologies from international experts has so far been limited to conceptual frameworks and that more assistance with practical application would be helpful (i.e. how to apply certain methods and tools included in the frameworks). Partners also suggested that practical examples and case studies would be helpful. In this connection, the technical coordinator of the PMO and Chair of the SAC could play a role in mobilizing the SAC experts members to collate relevant case studies (which are available internationally) and to help the research teams to further understand the relevant methods and tools and to gain the knowledge and skills necessary to apply them within their research context. However, it is also evident that the feedback solicited from international members involved with the ACCC suggested lack of interests for some national and provincial partners on taking initiatives to conduct rigorous research to the international standard. Effective interaction between international and national partners continues to be a challenge issue.

2.4 Implementation of project activities

2.4.1. Research

The past year has seen the implementation of a significant number of research activities. These include:

- The development of methodological frameworks, methods and tools for impact, vulnerability and risk assessments

  Under the guidance of the SAC and the Technical Coordinators, project partners worked together to discuss key methodological issues within the ACCC project. Technical workshops, training sessions and expert meetings were held to address specific aspects of the overall methodological framework, e.g. participatory assessment approaches (including stakeholder consultation, questionnaire survey, etc.), modeling tools for assessing sectoral impacts (e.g. agriculture, water resources, human health), vulnerability indices, and risk assessment methods.

  One of the key advances in research methodology has been the introduction of vulnerability as a key concept to facilitate discussion on adaptation planning. Instead of basing adaptation planning on the results of (biophysical) impact assessments, level of (socio-economic) vulnerability is assessed under the ACCC project to guide discussion on adaptation responses. Notable progress has also been made in developing participatory techniques to engage stakeholders in impact and vulnerability assessments, and evaluation of current adaptive responses. However, gaps remain in moving from the impact and vulnerability assessments to risk assessment, cost-benefit analysis and adaptation planning. In assessing the training materials provided at the June 2011 workshop, the reviewers noted that the training on risk assessment and cost-benefit analysis of adaptation options can be improved by providing the adequate procedures and example of international cases. It is critical for the PMO and the SAC to mobilize international experts who can provide the technical assistance directly to Chinese partners and to develop targeted and well written training material on risk assessment, cost-benefit

analysis, and adaptation planning. An AHP, a multi-criteria decision making tool has been adopted by the ACCC to prioritize adaptation options. But the researchers need to be made aware of the potential shortcomings of AHP and other available tools.

Strategies on how to apply the risk framework in order to integrate impacts, however, need to be further developed and finalized. The reviewers found the concept of "climate capacity" rather vague and wondered about its relation to the core activities of the project. The significance of the "climate capacity" concept and its implication, if any, for the overall methodological framework of the ACCC project needs to be clarified.

- Regional climate modeling and analyses

Notable progress has been made in the area of regional climate modeling and analysis, led by the CMA and CAAS teams.

Current trends in average and extreme climate conditions have been studied using observed data. The performance of currently available GCM outputs was analyzed against observations for different parts of the country and for different seasons. A set of regional climate model simulations was also carried out using different RCMs and driven by different GCMs. Outputs from these model experiments were analyzed and made available to ACCC project partners as inputs for impact and vulnerability assessments.

Together with a wide range of regional climate model outputs, a gridded 0.5^{o} x 0.5^{o} climate dataset, developed using observational records from over 2000 weather stations across China, has been made available through the online climate data portal.[1] A user guide, together with a tiered data-access interface has been developed to facilitate free and easy access to climate data generated by the Project, in a user-friendly manner. Discussions with partners during the review mission suggested, however, that two areas of work could help users of climate change data further benefit from the research results from the CMA and CAAS groups: (1) to develop an English version of the portal, to facilitate access by non-Chinese speaking researchers to the data sets, and (2) to make data sets from RCM experiments available to neighboring Asian countries. There appears to be a disagreement between the PMO and Chinese partners on whether or not the development of an English version of the portal is included in the ToRs.

- Bio-physical impacts and vulnerability studies

Led by the CAAS team, project partners undertook impact and vulnerability studies at both the national (water resources) and provincial (agriculture including grassland and livestock, human health, and groundwater resources) level. These studies represent significant progress in climate change impact assessment in China, in terms of the methods and tools being applied, and the type of analysis and extent of geographic coverage. For example, the CENTURY model has been used, for the first time in China, to assess impacts of climate change on grasslands in Inner Mongolia. Using VIC and SWBM models, the CAAS team carried out a national scale impact assessment on water resources (river runoff), at a 50km x 50km spatial resolution. Innovative research has also been carried out to investigate the linkage between climate change and human health

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[1] <http://www.climatechange-data.cn>.

in Guangdong Province.

In addition, research teams have developed indices for measuring vulnerability through its three components: exposure, sensitivity and adaptive capacity. This conceptual framework has been applied to the assessment of the vulnerability of agriculture and human health to climate change. Participatory research techniques have been used to engage stakeholders, including vulnerable groups. Such engagement has been essential to obtain first-hand information on public perception and awareness of climate change impacts, to understand the underlying socio-economic drivers for vulnerability to climate change, and to gain insights into traditional coping mechanisms that communities practice in times of vulnerability. The integration of social science research methods into climate change impacts and vulnerability assessment as piloted within the ACCC studies is an encouraging development.

There is, however, scope to improve some of the participatory research techniques. For instance, project partners questioned the validity of some of the results from questionnaire surveys as they assigned equal weights to different vulnerability indicators. Further, it was brought to the attention of the reviewers that, the assessments coordinated by the CASS team in Ningxia on vulnerability of populations seem to be based on a different methodological framework from that used by other research teams. Instead of identifying and quantifying indices around the three components of vulnerability, the Ningxia study discussed vulnerability around different categories: material, ecological, economic, population and social, and system vulnerabilities. It is, however, unclear how this categorization relates to the vulnerability conceptual framework adopted by the majority of ACCC studies. Clarifications therefore are required on this in the final project report.

- Socio-economic scenarios and adaptation planning

Work on the development of socio-economic scenarios has been initiated by the CASS team and early results have been shared. Three socio-economic storylines have been identified to reflect a range of possible development pathways with a mid-range option closely tracking the current medium- and long-term development strategy being pursued by the Chinese Government. Preliminary quantification of key indicators is underway and plans have been made for in-depth discussion (including a training session) of further development and downscaling of socio-economic scenarios (SECs). As socio-economic scenarios are essential in adaptation planning, it is important that SESs be completed as soon as possible. As many previous studies used SECs in China, ACCC studies need to clarify how the new SESs differ from the ones used by others and what improvements have been made. Given the fact that adaptation planning, as the key policy output of the ACCC project, is necessarily dependent on research findings from impact, vulnerability and risk assessments, work in this area has so far been limited to the analysis of relevant current policy and practice, and recommendation of no-regret adaptation policies and practices.

As the integration of climate change adaptation into development processes and planning constitutes one of the five outputs of the ACCC project, it is important that the research work on adaptation planning and policy recommendations is given due attention and resources. International experts with relevant experiences and expertise should be mobilized to provide technical assistance as needed.

2.4.2. Capacity building and awareness raising

A large number of capacity building and other learning events was organized and attended by ACCC project partners. A total of 105 events took place during the current review period. They include workshops, training sessions, international lknowledge sharing events, national exchange visits, and international exchange (e.g. research fellowships) visits. These events focused on building technical capacity within the ACCC network, ensuring consistency in technical approaches at the national and provincial level, and promoting collaboration between international and national partners. Stakeholder consultations have also been carried out, and briefing sessions on initial project findings held with government representatives.

These events have been helpful and effective in building the ACCC team, strengthening the technical capacity of project partners, and facilitating collaboration among the team. However, the effectiveness of some training activities could be improved by, among others, making training material available in advance to better prepare participants, devising ways to ensure that knowledge and experience gained through training/learning activities are documented and shared within the ACCC network and elsewhere. The reviewers were made aware that the PMO provided a list of evaluation questions at the end of each training event. It is not clear to the reviewers that any systematic evaluation of training activities have been carried out. For example, timely follow-up with trainees may be necessary to improve the training design and delivery.

Moreover, while capacity building and training within the ACCC network is important and has been largely effective, more effort needs to be made to raise awareness among decision/policy makers at different levels in China. This is key to the delivery of project output 4. The reviewers also noted that to raise awareness among vulnerable groups/communities is not in the original design of the project, though the Project does contribute towards that through its activities at the provincial level.

2.4.3. Policy support and communications

In line with the project's emphasis on policy relevance and impacts, efforts have continued to support the relevant policy processes at both the national and provincial level. The selected evidence of the ACCC policy impact is presented in the annex 6.8.

At the national level, ACCC has supported the development of the National Adaptation Strategy (NAS) mandated through China's 12th Five-Year Development Plan. Four of the eight drafting group members are lead ACCC researchers, thereby ensuring that research findings from the Project are used to inform the elaboration of the NAS. In addition, field visits to ACCC project pilot sites in the three provinces were organized and supported by the Project for the NAS drafting team to gain first-hand information and experience in relevant adaptive policies and practices. Further, briefs on relevant research findings are regularly provided by lead researchers to policy makers at CMA, NDRC and other government agencies.

At the provincial level, partners have been actively engaged in key policy processes including the development of climate change adaptation strategies within the framework of the provincial 12th five-year plans. In Ningxia, significant discussions continue to take place between ACCC project partners and policy makers on “climate migration” and strategies to combat desertification. In Guangdong, ACCC partners prepared a special report on coping with the impacts of climate change as part of the provincial 12th Five-Year Plan. In Inner Mongolia, potential adaptation options, including a comprehensive insurance system,

grassland demarcation and land rights, have been identified for policy makers to consider.

However, it has become apparent that a large number of policy recommendations have been made under the auspices of ACCC. While this shows the policy relevance of the ACCC project at both the national and provincial levels, it should be done with a certain level of caution. As ACCC research is still ongoing and as there have already been considerable delays, the issue of formulating policy recommendations without adequate evidence or support from the ACCC research findings needs to be raised and assessed.

Project partners highlighted the valuable learning experiences that ACCC has availed to them through pilot studies in other provinces. For instance, partners in Ningxia appreciated the opportunity to learn about disaster risk reduction experiences and disease control measures in Guangdong province. Through this connection, there is substantial scope for documenting and disseminating, nationally and internationally, insights gained through the ACCC studies about promoting adaptive policies and practices.

2.4.4. Development and dissemination of knowledge products and services

While focusing on the various research activities, progress has also been made in developing and disseminating some of the early results from ACCC research. These include:

ACCC project website

This provides a central entry point for both Chinese and international viewers to obtain information on the Project. The overall design of the site is reasonable and the content pertinent and concise. It was understood that this website was originally designed as a much broader portal on climate change adaptation activities in China, including but not limited to ACCC. But due to various constraints, the site currently focuses on ACCC project. It is certainly strategic for the site to be expanded to include a section on other ongoing adaptation activities in China, particularly within the context of outputs 4 and 5 of the Project. The reviewers also noted that there are a notable number of sections of the site that are yet to be developed. Much needs to be done to make the site an effective channel for the dissemination of the project per se and for China's adaptation at large. Moreover, it is also a time to consider what will happen with the ACCC project website when the Project is ended. This needs to be addressed as part of the project exit strategy.

Policy briefs

A series of three policy briefs have been produced, as joint efforts between the Chinese partners, international experts and the PMO. These are certainly welcome developments, especially as a considerable amount of research activities are still under implementation, it is important to derive and disseminate what has emerged from the activities in order to raise the profile of the Project and to create the basis for international knowledge sharing. As researchers move to conclude analysis, the PMO, through the SAC and QAP, needs to proactively engage national partners to continue the development of additional policy briefs as new research findings come online, so that opportunities for knowledge sharing and policy impact are fully leveraged. However, it is also observed that some partners do not seem to appreciate the value of contributing to the development of these policy briefs, considering it to be an additional burden. the reviewers were made aware that policy briefings are not typically included in their ToRs. This needs to be addressed directly between the PMO and partners. It is also understood that steps are being taken by the PMO to ensure that partners recognize the importance of such engagement and that their efforts would be compensated and supported.

Other publications and outputs

A large number of publications have been accepted/prepared for publication in Chinese and international journals. The next year or so should see a much greater number of publications resulting from ACCC research. But a vast majority of the work has been published only in Chinese journals, primarily due to the language barrier, and to a lesser extent, the inadequacy of the standard of analysis and style of writing of some Chinese partners. It is, therefore, important that provisions are made to ensure that support from international experts on the SAC and QAP members are mobilized whenever the need arises. Publication in international journals is critical to the international profile of the Project as well as to the delivery of Output 5 of the Project. Further, it was mentioned by one partner that for ACCC to be acknowledged in Chinese publications, a standard project ID is required. But ACCC project, being a multilateral initiative, does not have an equivalent ID to supply publishers. PMO may want to investigate the issue and try to find a solution.

In addition to the publications, the beta version of a climate change data portal has been developed and launched by CMA. This represents a significant contribution of the ACCC to the advancement of and access to climate science in China. Its practical interface design, customized user services, and diverse data access options place the Portal at the centre stage for climate data services in China. Although due to technical and time constraint, the portal is currently in Chinese only, and does not provide all the data sets that are made available through the ACCC project and other relevant initiatives, there is great potential to further enhance the impact of the Portal by creating an English version, and by providing climate scenarios derived from regional climate model experiments for neighboring Asian countries. This will be particularly important for the delivery of Outputs 4 and 5 of the Project. Relevant administrative barriers need to be solved to address this. Apparently there is a disagreement on whether or not creating English version is included in the TORs of the CMA.

3 Opportunities, challenges and recommendations

The Project has pioneered a number of practical approaches of regional climate change scenarios, risk assessment and adaptation planning and also started to produce a significant volume of knowledge products. In particular, it starts to build an initial capacity and network in transferring Chinese lessons and success to other LICs in the area of climate adaptation. To address the global climate change challenges more effectively, many donors have come to realize that the new partnership needs to be formed among developed nations, emerging powers, and LICs. For example, there are new global development programs such as UK Global Development Partnership Programme (GDPP) and Swiss Global Partnership Programme. The Project represents unique opportunity to help accelerate climate adaptation globally through sharing with other developing countries China's comprehensive work on adaptation. To take advantage of the opportunity, the project extension will be necessary. While noting the considerable progress made, there are a number of challenges faced by the Project. The number one challenge is the late start of actual project implementation and consequently significant delays in a number of key research activities. The reviewers strongly recommend an extension to the Project. Given its complexity and substantive nature, the project extension is discussed separately in Section 4. The other challenges and recommendations to address them are highlighted below in this section.

3.1 Technical aspects

3.1.1. Rigor of some analyses

In spite of the extensive list of research activities carried out by project partners, the depth and rigor of some analyses are relatively weak. For example, work undertaken by climate science teams fell short in providing succinct analyses, presented in a practical and policy relevant format, on (i) the key features of observed climate extremes, (ii) a comparison of the performances of IPCC AR4 assessed GCM experiments, (iii) characteristics of climate change as projected by different RCM simulations, and (iv) uncertainties in future climate conditions within China associated with emissions scenarios, GCMs and RCMs. Instead, a large amount of information, albeit important, was presented without sufficiently rigorous analysis. Similarly, bio-physical impact studies stopped at projecting changes in key biophysical parameters (e.g., river runoff) in response to changes in relevant climate variables, and failed to examine the socio-economic implications of such changes. In addition, policy analyses need to go beyond the "no-regret" options and identify and evaluate adaptive responses under projected climatic, socio-economic changes and associated impacts and risks.

To help partners improve the quality of their analytical work (and other technical aspects of the project as outlined in the sections below), the SMT and PMO may consider:

- Pairing Chinese partners up with international expert(s) to facilitate one-on-one, targeted technical assistance. The pairing could be based on the existence of any previous/ongoing effective collaboration/interactions, willingness/interest to work together upon request of each other (e.g. Chinese partners may be requested by international expert to provide information/details on their research work in order to be able to provide targeted assistance, international expert may need to make him/herself available to help Chinese partners upon request), and other considerations. The Chair of the SAC may be able to facilitate discussions with SAC members on their roles and preferences, while PMO could elicit views of Chinese partners on their preferences and needs for technical assistance.

- Devising an instrument to incentivize Chinese partners to go beyond their "comfort zone" and actively seek opportunities to benefit from expertise on offer from international experts. Feedback from international experts suggested despite the efforts of PMO to avail the international experts, the Chinese partners have not been forthcoming with well-defined request for technical assistance. The incentive device could take different forms. For example, the ACCC web page could feature, once a week, a short editorial on a particular piece of analysis from a project partner. International experts could be called on to help deepen the analysis and refine the write-up. Once partners start to see work by themselves or their colleagues being featured on the web, they are more likely to be motivated to do more (or start contributing).

3.1.2. Application of the agreed "integration approach"

Following the methodological training workshop in June, partners seem to have settled on a conceptual approach for climate risk assessment which integrates climate science, biophysical impacts and socio-economic analyses (of vulnerability). Taking this approach, risk is defined as a function of hazard and vulnerability, which in turn is characterized by exposure, sensitivity and adaptive capacity. Narratives on key terms associated with the approach and illustrative examples of their application are provided in the "integration approach" document (annex 6.9).

To a large extent, the consolidation and integration of an impressively extensive set of research activities on climate science, impacts and vulnerability assessments, will hinge on the application of this conceptual approach. This approach, albeit conceptually straightforward, has been considered by some partners as challenging to implement. Indeed, although, or because, this integration framework offers considerable flexibility in its application, its appropriate application requires formidable knowledge and expert judgment (see below an excerpt from the "integration approach" document).

"There is significant flexibility in the application of this integrated approach. In every specific context and sector, the hazard and vulnerability (and therefore the risk) will be very different. The variables and indicators selected will depend entirely on the sector, geographical and climatic context, and policy time frames."

Notes: integration procedures were not been introduced in the beginning so the integration was not been incorporated into the design of various research projects.

Some project partners already indicated that they will need further technical assistance to truly understand the key risk components and gain confidence in applying the framework. To minimize any further delay in the implementation of the project, partners need to move swiftly to integrate the results from component studies (including bio-physical impacts, sociology-economic scenarios and vulnerability assessments) once they are complete.

To help partners in this regard, the SMT and PMO may consider:

- Under the "pairing" arrangement suggested above, inviting international experts and national partners, as appropriate, to develop a set of case studies, either based on research undertaken within the ACCC project or from international literature, to illustrate how the integration framework could be applied within the context of the sectors being studied under ACCC,

- Once the set of case studies/ examples is developed, organizing a technical workshop for partners to discuss and share their views, and more importantly, work with international experts to develop a roadmap for risk assessments and adaptation planning.

3.1.3. Development of high quality knowledge products

Relating to the challenge with the lack of analytical rigor highlighted above and also given the stage the Project is at its workplan, ACCC has yet to produce a sufficient number of high quality publications and other knowledge products. This could be partially explained by the fact that most partners have been focusing on methodology development, data collection and performing actual analyses (e.g. through running specific models or carrying out surveys etc.). But some Chinese partners also highlighted, during the review workshop, limited English language skill and experiences in publishing in international journals have hindered their efforts to develop knowledge products including publications. As the Project moves towards its final year of implementation, much greater attention needs to be paid to developing high quality knowledge products, to document the insights gained through the scientific investigation under the project, and also to widely share them within China and internationally. The reviewers noted that the PMO has started to put forward a publication plan, though it is still under the development. The draft plan is provided in annex 6.13.

To assist partners in overcoming the difficulties related to language and writing skills, and to

ensure that the ACCC project concludes with a set of high quality knowledge products, the SMT and PMO, with the assistance of the Chair of the SAC, may consider:

- Developing a plan to publish a set of working papers to be made available online. This would be based on work carried out by each thematic group or each contracted institution. Given the usually rather lengthy cycle for publication in international journals, this might represent a viable option to get as many results out of ACCC project as possible within the limited time available for the official end of the project. This working paper series could be developed jointly by the designated international expert(s) and the Chinese partners. The draft could be reviewed by the entire SAC and the QAP, and revisions made before publishing online at the ACCC website. The working paper series could be accessed widely, and be assessed by the IPCC AR5 (as grey literature). Following the publication of the working papers, partners can further develop them into journal articles and other knowledge products.

- Encouraging and helping "champions." It emerged from discussions during the review mission that, despite the resistance of some partners to developing knowledge products (e.g. policy briefs) due to time constraints, there are partners (e.g. the Inner Mongolia team) who are interested in working with international experts to develop publications and other knowledge products.

- Continuing the development of policy briefs. These could be led by the PMO, under the guidance of the SMT and with technical inputs from the Chair of the SAC, and the relevant partners.

- Considering a Project book that summarizes research outcomes by thematic areas, integration by levels of government and across government ministries, integration across disciplines (particularly social and biophysical sciences), experience and lessons of linking research and policy, methodological challenges from impact assessment to vulnerability assessment to risk assessment to adaptation planning, and good practices on adaptation. This could provide a "one-stop-shop" platform for the ACCC project products and a starting point for eventual publication in internationally recognized journals.

3.2 Management aspects

3.2.1. Coordination and collaboration

The most innovative aspect of the Project is its interdisciplinary integration and linkage across different levels of decision-making. Effective coordination and collaboration are a key to the success of that innovation. In addition to the three main national coordinators, the establishment of the SAC and QAP last year helped facilitate the integration of various project components both vertically and horizontally. There exist, however, several challenges that need to be addressed:

- Partners within themes: There seems to be some inconsistency in and disagreement about the overall integration of the methodological framework (which frames risk as a function of hazard and vulnerability) adopted at the training session in June 2011 and the one that CASS is pursuing (which is anchored in the notion of "climate capacity"). Several provincial partners feel that their work has lagged behind because of waiting for national inputs/guidelines in terms of social and economic scenarios as well as the unified

integration approach. At the same time, the provincial team from IMAR appears to proceed without much difficulty in its risk assessment work related to grasslands.

- Partners across themes: Some partners conducting hazard and vulnerability assessments felt that the coordination of the provision of climate scenario data has not been totally satisfactory. At the same time, the partners who provide climate scenarios data appear ready to provide the data as requested. Apparently there is a missing link somewhere between the demanders and suppliers that needs to be identified and addressed.

- National and international partners/experts: As noted earlier, effective interaction between international and national members continues to be a challenge. The reasons behind this are multiple so various approaches are needed to address it. At one hand, this calls for an increasing interaction among technical advisor, the SAC Chair and other SAC members to enhance collaboration with national partners. On the other hand, the national partners need to be motivated and take own initiatives to work with international experts. For example, it was suggested by an international expert that, the Chair could play a more proactive role in facilitating the collaboration between national partners and international experts, to ensure that the technical support needs of national partners are addressed by tailored assistance from the appropriate international experts. In addition, some Chinese partners indicated that support from international experts on methodologies had so far been limited to conceptual frameworks and had not extended to practical application (i.e. How to apply certain methods and tools included in the frameworks). Partners suggested that practical examples and case studies would be helpful. One partner complained that the Hadley Centre is slow in providing the needed new climate scenarios, which causes delays (not verified with the Hadley Centre). At the same time, lack of motivation on some national partners to work with international experts was suggested by several international experts. However, the reviewers noted that not all international experts were required to submit their report after each assignment.

- Synergies with are supported by other donors and national agencies. For example, there are a few notable international projects - the World Bank project on Economics of Adaptation, Sino-German Climate Partnership Programme, the World Bank project on climate risk management, CGIAR's Climate Challege Program, and the UNDP project on Provincial Programmes for Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation in China. Ongoing collaboration with the World Bank project on economics of adaptation is noted by the reviewers. Sharing of climate data, impact assessment tools and adaptation planning has started. There appears, however, limited evidence of collaboration between the ACCC and other initiatives.

To assist partners in overcoming the above coordination issues, the SMT and PMO, with the assistance of the Chair of the SAC, may consider:

- The technical advisor of the PMO and Chair of the SAC need to ensure the common understanding of methodologies used across partners. Any departure from the agreed approach needs to be addressed in a timely manner. Identification of the right international experts is a key to addressing communication gaps with local partners.

- The technical coordinator of the PMO and Chair of the SAC could play a role in mobilizing the SAC members to collate relevant case studies and help the research teams

in better understand the relevant methods and tools, and to gain the knowledge and skills to apply them within their research context.

- The PMO should require reports from all international experts engaged in providing technical assistance to the Project to present the nature of work, accomplishment, and identify the challenges and ways to address them.

- The project coordinator, the Chair of the SAC, and knowledge management and learning advisor could identify specific opportunities for collaboration between the ACCC and other initiatives. An informal network among donor organizations could be established to enhance information sharing and promote specific collaboration. For example, the Chair of the SAC could reach out to experts used by other initiatives to identify synergies. Knowledge management and learning advisor could actively pursue this as an opportunity for international knowledge sharing.

3.2.2. Policy coordination

Research into policy is an integrated part of the Project. As the project moves towards the adaptation planning, the role of the policy coordination will become even more important. Policy guidance from the NDRC and its provincial offices is critical to ensuring the policy relevance of ACCC research outputs. The appointment of policy coordinator is very good beginning for enhancing policy relevance and communication of the Project. However, the reviewers had limited opportunity to assess the effectiveness of policy coordination performed under the Project. No report from the policy coordinator was made available to the reviewers.

To assist partners in overcoming the above policy coordination issues, the SMT and PMO, with the assistance of the policy coordinator, may consider:

- Policy coordinator to prepare progress report for the SMT related to work on policy issues
- Ensure that policy interaction and dialogue occur at higher level through various means
- Policy interaction and dialogue also need to occur with other relevant ministries under the Guidance of the NDRC
- Work closely with NDRC and provincial partners to integrate the climate risk management framework into the development of China's national and provincial adaptation strategies

3.2.3. Project management

Bringing the project to a satisfactory conclusion is a formidable challenge. Recommendations of action to address this include:

- Develop an action plan to deal with research delays, including the project's possible extension

  - Under the guidance of the SMT, the PMO to work with relevant partners and SAC to find ways to expedite the implementation of research activities

  - Under the guidance of the SMT, the PMO to work with partners to ensure common understanding of deliverables and timelines

- The PMO to ensure that national partners' technical support needs are addressed, e.g. through calling on the well-targeted services of international experts

- Identify an action plan for the development of knowledge products for international sharing, including timely publication of high quality papers for inclusion in IPCC AR5, and project experience and lessons on integrating risk assessment into climate adaptation planning at the national, provincial, and project levels

- Explore ways to streamline the reporting process

A number of the revised project management tools (e.g. reporting forms and procedures) have been made available since the last review. However, a number of partners expressed serious concern over the complexity of the Gantt chart and other reporting forms as part of the reporting process. The PMO is advised to to explore ways to streamline the reporting process, e.g. to obtain necessary information/data in a simpler format.

- Upcoming staff changes of the PMO and plans to ensure smooth transition and continued effective functioning

The reviewers were notified that there would be some changes with key staff of the PMO, including the proposed maternity leaves of the project coordinator from February 2012 and assistant manager from January 2012 and relocation of the project technical advisor. Given the stage the Project is in, it is critical that the PMO plans ahead to ensure that the proper cover or replacement is in place during the transition so that the continued effective functioning of the PMO can be ensured. In particular, it is important to ensure the proper and timely cover of the project coordinator. It is recommended that a replacement for the project coordinator be in place well before the maternity leave begins. It is the reviewers' observation that the PMO has started to take proactive measures to deal with staffing needs for the transition. For example, the reviewers noted that a position for a replacement for the project coordinator has recently been advertised (annex 6.10).

- Delayed payments continue to be a challenging issue

As noted in the last year's review, several partners indicated that they did not receive payments according to the agreed schedule. Though it is not the scope of this review to discuss this aspect of the project, it is an important issue for the PMO to note. Failure to address this would adversely affect the implementation of the project.

- Gaps in monitoring and evaluation

The reporting system of the PMO is effective, though some gaps in monitoring and evaluation still exist:

i) no clear linkages between progress reports and output indicators for some outputs,
ii) lack of evaluation on the training activities and workshops,
iii) no reporting requirement for international individual experts in place, and
iv) a number of errors in the Gantt chart provided to the review team.

Those deficiencies need to be addressed in the future. Additional suggestions are presented the annual review template in annex 6.11.

- Develop an exit plan to maximize the project impact

  To ensure smooth exit and to leave a functioning legacy of the project, an exit plan needs to be developed to deal with issues related to the project sustainability, staff, offices, disbursement of assets, and required end project reporting from the donors and NDRC. As the current project does not have an exit plan, it is useful to have an exit plan ahead of time so the project's sustainability can be better planned and ensured. For example, it would be useful to have a plan on what to do with the ACCC website and knowledge products produced after the termination date of the Project.

4. Suggested plan for a project extension

4.1 Context and rationale

With the formidable challenges of having to build an interdisciplinary team from ground up and a highly complex research agenda, the ACCC has made commendable strides towards achieving its goal. Notwithstanding the difficulties outlined above in bringing the project to a satisfactory conclusion, progress made to date under the ACCC project represents great potential for the Project to contribute to enhanced global adaptation action through, among others, sharing the experiences and knowledge gained in China. In particular, the process of building the team and partnerships, establishing coordination and collaboration mechanisms, facilitating the science-policy interactions, and the innovative research methods and tools developed and applied by ACCC scientists, would be of great interest to a large number of developing countries who are yet to commence similar undertaking to generate rigorous science to inform the adaptation decisions. Since the current phase of the ACCC project has a strong focus on the development of knowledge and policy support within China, it would be highly desirable if the project was extended to focus on international knowledge sharing and South-South co-operation. Otherwise, concluding the project at the national level would be a huge opportunity lost for maximizing the impacts and value of the initial investment in the Project.

Meanwhile, DFID has identified China as a key partner under its Global Development Partnership Programme (GDPP) which represents a new stage in DFID's engagement with emerging powers and new partners in global development. Under the GDPP, DFID's engagement in China has two strategic objectives: (1) to work together to achieve shared objectives on 'global development', particularly 'global public goods'. This will initially cover climate change, health, food security, good business practice, regional cooperation on water resource management, peacekeeping and conflict prevention; and (2) to work together for development in other developing countries - where all partners are supportive, and where the development and poverty reduction objectives of the partners coincide. This area will initially include health, agriculture, corporate social responsibility, water, education. On climate change, one of the three focus areas will be to accelerate adaptation globally, through sharing with other developing countries China's experience in carrying out comprehensive work on adaptation. Therefore, an extension of the ACCC project to focus on international knowledge sharing and South-South co-operation would be highly supportive of DFID's strategic approach in China under the GDPP.

In addition, SDC operates in ACCC under its Global Programme on Climate Change (GPCC), which aims to contribute to finding solutions to the global challenge of climate change. China, as a country of global and regional significance is a key country in the GPCC. The objective of GPPC/China is to develop common partnerships to address specific climate

change issues in China that can serve as a model and be also replicated in other countries. As for NDRC, the leading ministry in China on climate change, the 12th Five-Year Plan (2011-2015) gives high priority to adaptation, alongside mitigation and international co-operation. The Chinese government's recent White Paper on Foreign Aid also gives high priority to engaging with other developing countries on climate change issues. Hence, extending the current phase of the ACCC project to focus on international knowledge sharing and South-South co-operation would support the objectives of key partners' operations and strategies.

4.2 Recommendation for the project extension

As discussed earlier in the report, the implementation of activities under the current phase has been delayed. And synthesizing a significant volume of information and research reports and developing them into technically robust, policy relevant and user-friendly knowledge products take time. Moreover, as noted earlier, a significant number of research activities have the same ending dates as the termination date of the project. Therefore, even assuming the best possible efforts to make up the time, it is not realistic to expect the project to be completed and deliver all the intended outputs to a high standard within the original timeframe. Given the delays already occurred, there would be a significant risk that the project might not achieve its intended objectives, fail to fully capitalize on the initial investment in building the team and other important operational structures within China, and miss opportunities for mutual learning between China and other developing countries in Asia and globally.

In order to bring the ACCC research activities to a satisfactory conclusion and to ensure that the benefits of the ACCC and its associated outputs are fully exploited through international knowledge sharing and South-South co-operation, and within the context of the strategic positions of the key partners, a project extension is proposed for the consideration of the ACCC project SMT. The extension is vitally important to ensure that

- Significant lessons learned and knowledge generated under ACCC on the processes and outputs from integrated climate risk assessment and evidence-based adaptation planning are well-documented and widely shared;
- The ACCC investment in a diverse range of innovative research activities conclude successfully with high quality knowledge outputs; and
- The network of multi-disciplinary partners, brought together and working effectively under the ACCC, is given the opportunity to further strengthen their partnerships through continuing collaboration.

To fulfill these functions, it is proposed that the ACCC project be extended for 30 months (2.5 years) with a new end date of December 2014—6 months for completing all planned activities, 6 months to develop high quality knowledge products, and 18 months to develop and implement an international knowledge sharing and South-South cooperation programme. The objective of this extension would be to fully fulfill ACCC original project objectives, and allow time to develop and implement international knowledge sharing and South-South co-operation. This would involve a re-orientation of the project in the final phase away from domestic research to international engagement through international initiatives and bilateral or multilateral activities. This would allow the project to develop a number of innovative methodologies, make a significant contribution to the global knowledge-base on adaptation, and to influence policy processes both in China and in other developing countries.

4.3 Purpose, goal, and outputs of the project extension

To capitalize on work being carried out and to support the strategic positions of the key partners, it is important to ensure that the extension fulfills the shared and linked aims of

- Harnessing China's experiences of adaptation and sharing them widely, through South-South co-operation, with other developing countries so that their vulnerabilities to climate change impacts are reduced; and
- Further integrating climate change adaptation into China's policy processes

During the extension period, the ACCC project's purpose would therefore remain unchanged: to develop and share internationally China's experiences of integrating climate change adaptation into development processes, in order to reduce China's, and other countries', vulnerability to climate change. Similarly, the overall project goal would also remain the same: to improve the assessments of and knowledge on climate change impacts, vulnerability and risks, and develop practical approaches to climate change adaptation.

The aims of the project extension outlined above can be fulfilled through the delivery of the following four outputs:

- ***Output 1***- High standard, integrated climate change impact, vulnerability and risk assessments, and research into policy and adaptation planning, with results widely disseminated both in China and internationally,
- ***Output 2*** - Evidence-based national and provincial adaptation policies and plans,
- ***Output 3*** - Significant development of international knowledge sharing (South-South learning), and
- ***Output 4*** - Development of South-South co-operation on adaptation to climate change.

4.4 Possible activities, budgetary requirements and timeline

To deliver the outputs of the project extension, a preliminary set of activities, all of which are directly linked to existing activities and Chinese partners in the ACCC project, are proposed for the consideration of the SMT. Based on the funding level of the current phase and the fact that the most expenditure has been the research activities (including technical training on methods and tools, data collection through site visits etc.), activities proposed under the extension period, will be less costly as they will be based on existing research outputs from the current phase. In addition, the 2.5 year duration of the extension and the existence of a PMO and other infrastructure (including the contractual and coordination mechanisms) also implies a much lower operational cost for the project extension, compared with the current phase of the Project. Therefore, an estimated 2.25 million GBP is proposed as the total budget for the project extension from July 2012 to December 2014. These funds will support project management, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

Activities under each output, and associated budget requirement as well as timeline, are provided in Table 3 below.

Table 3: List of Proposed Outputs, Activities, budgetary requirement and Timeline

Output and Budget allocation	Activities	Estimate of Budgetary Requirement (GBP)	Timeline
1. High standard and integrated climate change impacts, vulnerability and risk assessments, and research into policy and adaptation planning, with results being widely disseminated both in China and internationally (10% - 225,000 GBP)	● Complete research activities planned under the current phase of the project, to a high standard and with peer reviewed knowledge products and publications	125K	Jul-Dec 2012
	● Undertake action research on the effectiveness of adaptation planning and synthesize research results into peer reviewed publications and other knowledge products	100K	
2. Evidence-based national and provincial adaptation policies and plans (10% - 225,000 GBP)	● Develop policy briefs	75K	Jul 2012 – Dec 2014
	● Using relevant ACCC outputs, undertake a series of policy dialogues and workshops targeting policy/decision makers at national and provincial level	100K	
	● Provide ongoing technical support to the elaboration of adaptation policies and plans at national and provincial level	50K	
3. Significant development of international knowledge sharing (South-South learning) (35% - 787,500 GBP)	● Support the participation of ACCC partners in international conferences and events to share knowledge and experiences gained from the project	85K	Jul 2012 – Dec 2013
	● Develop knowledge products to facilitate international sharing, including informative and user-friendly web contents (e.g. an inventory/searchable database on autonomous and local adaptation practices), ACCC working paper series, policy briefs, video highlighting practical adaptation approaches	550K	
	● Organize international policy dialogue events, with participation from China, UK, Switzerland and other developing countries	50K	
	● Organize an international adaptation conference in China	122.5K	
4. Development and implementation of South-South co-operation on adaptation to climate change (45% - 1,012,500 GBP)	● Develop training courses/online modules on climate risk assessments and adaptation planning	112.5K	Jul 2013-Dec 2014
	● Develop a South-South climate change adaptation school in China for practitioners from developing countries, with demonstration sites for practical adaptation actions in selected sectors (e.g., agriculture, water resources, disaster risk reduction, health) as show cases for international sharing	500K	
	● Develop and implement a fellowship programme for researchers and practitioners from Asian and African countries to work with ACCC partners in China on climate vulnerability and risk assessments and adaptation planning	400K	

4.5 General consideration of project operation

Project management and coordination – the existing PMO should be maintained to ensure the day-to-day operation of the project. Given the shift of project focus towards knowledge sharing and South-South co-operation during the extension period, PMO may benefit from staffing adjustment, which would result in strengthened expertise in knowledge management and communication. The composition of SAC should also be adjusted to better reflect the evolving needs for technical support.

Partners – the existing network of Chinese as well as international partners should continue to be engaged in the implementation of activities during the extension period. But additional partners (e.g., major international adaptation knowledge platforms, other developing country partners etc) will need to be identified and engaged to strengthen the South-South learning and co-operation. Partners from other developing countries will need to be identified and engaged as early as feasible.

Much more detailed design work on both technical and operational aspects of the extension will be required once a formal decision is made to extend the project. This needs to take place before the end of 2011, in order to allow effective planning for the extension period. A draft logistic framework (with indicative budget allocation for each output) is in annex 6.15 for further consideration.

4.6 The Final Remark

The reviewers also realize that an extension of 30 months is not automatic. In case that the project cannot be extended for a period of recommended as the above, it is still essential to extend the project for 12 months from the original end date of June 2012, to a new end date of June 2013. Such extension would give the project adequate time to properly fulfill its original objectives (i.e., to advance climate science, develop and apply innovative assessment methodologies, influence Chinese policy processes), and to contribute to DFID's engagement in China under the GDPP relating to enhance global adaptation action through knowledge sharing and learning. Based on the consultation with the PMO, SAC Chair, and partners, six months will be needed to accomplish all research, three months will be need to prepare quality knowledge products, and an additional three months will be needed to effectively close the Project.

5 Follow up priorities

The following actions are considered important to follow up (listed in order of decreasing priority):

1. Considering and responding to review report and circulation of results
2. Considering and deciding on the proposed project extension
3. Developing an action plan for dealing with research delays
4. Developing an action plan for knowledge products
5. Ensuring continued progress on interdisciplinary integration
6. Supporting the development of China's National Adaptation Strategy
7. Scaling up international knowledge sharing activities
8. Optimizing the services of SAC and QAP
9. Managing upcoming staff changes of the PMO
10. Linking progress reports with the performance indicators

6 Annexes

6.1 Mission ToRs

Terms of Reference: ACCC 2011 Annual Review

ADAPTING TO CLIMATE CHANGE IN CHINA

Introduction

An Annual Review will be conducted of the Adapting to Climate Change in China (ACCC) project, in September 2011. This will be the second annual review of the project, and will aim to assess progress against the objectives in the logframe, to check if the programme is on track, and if any adjustments need to be made. As this is a co-funded project, this review will be jointly conducted by all donors: Swiss Agency for Development and Co-operation (SDC), the UK Department for Energy & Climate Change (DECC), and the UK Department for International Development (DFID - both DFID China & DFID Research).

The Adapting to Climate Change in China (ACCC) project is a "Research into use" project, focusing on developing evidence based policy for climate change adaptation in China, both at national and provincial level.

The original timeframe of the ACCC project is June 2009-June 2012 (although a project extension is currently under consideration). The total project value over this period is £4.8m, with contributions from the following partners: DFID Research £2m, Swiss Agency for Development Co-operation (SDC) £1.8m, DFID China £0.5m, UK Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC) £0.5m. Assistance is provided in the form of research grants to a range of Chinese and international partners. The project is implemented by a Project Management Office (PMO), based in Bejiing, and headed by a DFID member of staff.

The review will combine elements of a traditional internal and external review process. The review will be carried out by external consultants contracted by DFID China and SDC. Representatives from SDC, DFID China, DFID Research and DECC and the main Chinese partner, the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) will all be involved in the review process. A DFID Vietnam Climate Change Adviser may also be involved in the review as a professional development activity.

Background

The Adapting to Climate Change in China (ACCC) project aims to improve international knowledge on the assessment of climate impacts and risks, and develop practical approaches to climate change adaptation, by helping China integrate climate adaptation into the development process to reduce its vulnerability to climate change, and by sharing this experience with other countries. There are five main outputs:

- Improved development of, and access to, climate change science in China,
- Comprehensive risk assessments in selected sectors, based upon vulnerability and impacts, produced at national and provincial level,
- Climate risks integrated into planning and management within the three project provinces, and informing national level processes,
- Increased awareness and capacity among Chinese policymakers and other key stakeholders to address climate change adaptation within China's development process,
- Knowledge sharing between China, UK, Switzerland and other countries in Asia and Africa, to further develop climate change adaptation approaches, and better understand the political economy of adaptation to climate change

The project works nationally and in three provinces – Ningxia Autonomous Region, Guangdong, and Inner Mongolia, and focuses on four socio-economic sectors – agriculture, water resources, health and disaster risk reduction.

The project is being delivered by a range of technical and research partners. In China, several relevant research and official organisations have been contracted. They are each being supported by a range of international consultants. There is a central Project Management Office (PMO), based in Beijing, and headed by a DFID member of staff.

A first annual review of ACCC was held in September 2010. Following this review, a number of substantial recommendations were made to improve various elements of the project, including: PMO structures, planning & monitoring processes, technical co-ordination and communication.

As ACCC moves into the latter stages, more emphasis will be given to logframe Outputs 4 & 5: Communications, capacity-building and international knowledge-sharing. A knowledge-management and communications strategy has been developed and will be implemented in 2011 / 12

The nature of the UK Government's engagement in China has changed significantly over the last year, with all bilateral aid programmes ending in March 2011. All DFID work in China now comes under the overall umbrella programme "Global Development Partnership Programme" (GDPP). The aims of GDPP are to work with China to contribute to positive progress on global development issues. Switzerland's engagement in China follows a similar strategy, although its bilateral programme continues and focuses on regional aspects of development cooperation. ACCC fits very well into UK and Swiss programmes by contributing to global knowledge and approaches on adaptation, and by building China's resilience to climate change which will have knock-on positive impacts for regional water security and global food security.

A possible extension of ACCC is now under consideration. This is for two main reasons: to allow time to make up for delays encountered in project implementation and, to build on ACCC activities to further develop international knowledge-sharing and South-South learning under the framework of the GDPP. A decision on the extension should have been made by the time of the review, in which case the review team will focus some effort on design issues for the extended period.

Objective of the Review

The objectives of this review are to:

- Assess progress achieved since the 1st Annual Review in September 2010, including an assessment of the quality of progress, and project response to the recommendations made by the 1st Annual Review
- Assess performance of ACCC against the project "Theory of Change" (Annex 4), including an assessment of the validity of assumptions and causal linkages.
- Make recommendations and identify action points regarding any major issues and problems affecting progress.
- Assess and score the project's progress during the last year against the Outputs and Purpose in the logframe, including a consideration of Assumptions and Risks, and determine whether and what changes are required. This should include a consideration of milestones, and if necessary an adjustment of the milestones for next year,
- Review activities and plans for international knowledge-sharing and communication, and make recommendations where necessary.
- Identifying recommendations for the coming period, including design of more detailed plans for a project extension period (if a decision has been made on an extension by the

time of the review) in keeping with GDPP and SDC objectives.

Scope of the Work

The mission will review the progress of the project against the Purpose and Outputs set out in the Project Document approved on 13th January 2009 and based on the logframe updated in October 2010.

As this is the second external review of the project, it will build on the findings of the first annual review, and use the M&E framework developed by the project team.

The review team will check not just progress made against the logframe but also test the logframe itself: for example, in practice, are the Outputs still the right ones in order to achieve the Purpose, and are the Indicators still the right ones to monitor progress?

As a project extension is currently under consideration, the review team should also consider how this extension should be focused in order to best achieve results. A decision on the extension is likely to have been made by the time of the review. In this case, the review should also focus on updating the logframe to incorporate the extension period.

The review should particularly focus on the following aspects:

- Progress on implementation of recommendations from the first annual review.
- Progress towards project objectives, using the M&E framework established by the project, including the ACCC "Theory of Change"
- Performance and range of Chinese and international partners
- Plans for international knowledge sharing, including through international research publications.
- Developing more detailed plans for an extension period (if this has been agreed by the time of the review), including an updated project logframe.

Methodology

The review will be conducted using a combination of approaches. These will be:

- A review of available documentation, such as the Project Document, logframe, Theory of Change, project Gantt chart, narrative reports produced covering the review period, terms of reference (TORs) for all project partners, reports of workshops and meetings, etc
- Meetings with stakeholders. This should include: Chinese national government officials, Chinese provincial government officials, Chinese national research organisations, Chinese provincial research organisations, international contracted partners (phone interviews), donors

The review should take a maximum of 35 days of consultant time in total (17.5 days per consultant), dependent on whether or not a project extension has been agreed by the time of the review. This includes: 5 days for background reading, 10 days of meetings in China, 10 days to write Annual Review and *aide memoire* (including time to submit a first draft for comments), 10 days to discuss, design and draft more detailed plans for project extension (if necessary). The review will involve work in Beijing, China, and will also include a visit to Ningxia.

The review team will consist of two independent consultants (one nominated by DFID, the other by SDC). They will be joined by representatives of: DFID China, SDC China, DECC, DFID Research & possibly DFID Vietnam. Logistical support to the review team will be provided by the ACCC PMO.

Reporting

The following reports will be produced by the consultants, in close consultation with the broader review team:

- Completed Annual Review
- An aide memoire providing a summary of progress, highlighting main issues and constraints, and summarising recommendations, action points, owners and time-frames
- Recommendations for design of extension period (if an extension has been agreed)

The reports should be supplied to Ellen Kelly, Climate Change Adaptation Adviser in DFID China by October 15th 2011. There will then be a two-week period for final revisions and agreement. This process will be led by the review team and DFID China, with the involvement of SDC China, DFID Research, and DECC. There is a strict final deadline for the reports of 29th October 2011.

A final de-briefing meeting with all partners and NDRC will be arranged to present the review findings. All review reports will be shared with Chinese government partners and key ACCC implementers.

As per the first review, the ACCC Senior Management Team will provide a formal written response to the completed annual review and recommendations within two weeks of receipt.

The core team should compose consultants with the following skills:

- In-depth knowledge of climate adaptation, particularly in Asia
- Knowledge of cross-disciplinary approaches to risk and impact assessments
- Familiarity with international networks on climate change adaptation, particularly in developing countries.
- Chinese language

6.2 Document list

ACCC Annual Review Documents
(September 2011)

1. ACCC Logframe
2. ACCC Programme memorandum
3. ACCC theory of change
4. ACCC research roadmap
5. ACCC technical coordination system with diagram
6. ACCC 2nd Review TORs
7. Report from ACCC 1st review
8. SMT response to 1st review
9. Updated workplan after 1st review
10. Project level progress report June-Dec '10
11. Project level progress report Jan-July '11 (not finished yet)
12. Detailed Gantt chart (not the final version)
13. ACCC integration approach(bilingual)
14. ACCC input-output chart (not finalized)
15. "What success looks like" PPT for ACCC
16. ACCC knowledge management strategy
17. ACCC Project International Publications Plan (very early draft)
18. ACCC knowledge products
    - ACCC leaflet (bilingual)
    - CMA user friendly website brochure
    - ACCC Policy brief –sample
    - ACCC project brief on international knowledge sharing
    - Sample of journal articles
19. DFID Annual Review template – empty
20. DFID Annual Review template – completed from last review

6.3 Review Mission Schedule

The review will take place from 3th Sept 2011 for approximately 2 weeks. A draft timetable of meetings in the first week is below:

Timeframe of the 2nd ACCC annual review

Date	Time	Activity, Location
Sat, 3rd Sept		Review team arrive, Beijing
Sun, 4th Sept am (PMO)	10:30-12:00	Team briefing meeting, ACCC PMO office ● Issue related to the review mission ● International discussion on ACCC knowledge management strategy
Sun, 4th Sept pm	2:00-4:00	Meeting with CMA(National Climate Center, China Meteorological Administration) ● Progress and outcome briefing ● modelling challenges and its input to the programme-DECC ● possible opportunity for international sharing
Mon, 5th Sept	9:00-17:30 (meeting at the lobby of Jianguo Hotel on 8:00 for the pick up)	Progress workshop, presentations from all partners (except Ningxia partners).
Tues, 6th Sept am	7:50-9:50 (meeting at the lobby of Jianguo Hotel 6:20 for the pick up)	Travel to Ningxia
Tues, 6th Sept pm	2:30-5:30	Meetings with Ningxia partners. Yinchuan, Ningxia
Weds, 7th Sept	8:00-19:30	Field visit to Ningxia & Return to Beijing
Thurs 8th Sept am	10:30-12:00 Lunch: beauty south	Meeting with China's National Development & Reform Commission (NDRC). NDRC office
Thurs, 8th Sept pm	14:00-16:00	Internal wrap up meeting (DFID office)
Fri, 9th Sept	10:30-12:00	PMO Meeting with review experts to discuss future working plan ● Interview with some representatives in the review mission (TBC)
Fri, 9th Sept	2:30-4:00	Meeting between PMO and 3Y on international publication plan and related issue

6.4 Review Workshop Agenda

ACCC Progress and 2nd annual review workshop
5 September 2011

1. Workshop objectives：

- Update project progress and major achievement so that to enhance the understanding of ACCC in the 2nd annual review
- Update project progress and planning with each ACCC partner to ensure good internal coordination
- Collecting feedbacks on ACCC progress from government officials, donor representatives and annual review experts

2. Key participants:

Government officials from NDRC:

- Mr. Gao Guangsheng, Deputy Director General of Climate Change Department, NDRC (TBC)
- Mme. Huang Wenhang, Director of International Cooperation Division , Climate Change Department, NDRC & ACCC Senior Management Team

Donor Representatives:

- Mr. Chris Chalmers, Counselor, International Development, and Head, DFID China, British Embassy (TBC)
- Mr. John Warburton, DFID China Senior Environment Advisor& ACCC Senior Management Team
- Mr. Walter Meyer, Counselor Development, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC, Climate Change Division & ACCC Senior Management Team
- Mr. Yvan Biot, Head of Climate Change and Environment, DFID Research
- Mr. David Warrilow, Head of Climate Science and International Evidence, Department of Energy and Climate Change (DECC)
- Ms. Wang Liyan, Programme Manager, SDC

Project Annual Review Experts:

- Ms. Lu Xianfu, Independent Review Expert
- Mr. Kevin Chen, Independent Review Expert

Project partner agencies:

- 1 or 2 representatives who is taking lead of the ACCC activity in partner agency are invited

PMO

- Ms. Ellen Kelly, Project Coordinator of ACCC

- Prof. Yin Yongyuan, chief scientific advisor of ACCC
- Ms. Li Moxuan, technical advisor
- Ms. Huo Li, Assistant Project Manager
- Mr. Emanuele Cuccillato, Climate Change Knowledge Management and Learning Advisor
- Mr. Zhang Tianxiao, Project Officer
- Mr. Zhang Xi, Translator/Interpreter

Observer

- Ms. Nguyen Thi Hien Thuan, Institute of Meteorology, Hydrology and Environment, Vietnam

3. **Venue**：
Hotel Nikko New Century Beijing
Add: No.6 Southern Road Capital Gym Haidian District, Beijing 100044/ Tel：86-10-6849 2001

Draft Agenda

Time	Session	Presenter	Chair
9:00-9:15	Opening remarks	Mr. Gao Guangsheng (TBC) on behalf of NDRC Mr. Chris Chalmers(TBC), on behalf of DFID China	Ellen Kelly ACCC Project Co-ordinator
9:15-9:30	Speech by Donor Representatives	SDC, DFID Research, DECC	
9:30-10:00	Briefing overall progress and achievement of ACCC	Ms. Li Moxuan & Prof. Yin Yongyuan	
10:00-10:30	Partner presentations: Key achievements and findings in past 6 months Followed by Q&A	CMA(National Climate Center, China Meteorological Administration)	
10:30-10:45	Tea Break		
10:45-11:15	Partner presentations: Key achievements in past 6 months and key findings Followed by Q&A	CASS(Institute for Urban and Environmental Studies of CASS) ,	
11:15-11:45		CAAS(Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences)-TBC	
11:45-12:15		NDRCC（National Disaster Reduction Center of China）	
12:15-12:30	Comments for morning session	DG Gao/ Mme. Huang (TBC)	
12.30-1:30	Lunch		
1:30-14:00	Partner presentations: Key achievements in past 6 months and findings Followed by Q&A	CRCPP(China Research Center for Public Policy)	
14:00-14:30		GDDRC（Guangdong Climate Center）	
14:30-15:00		GDCDC（Center for Disease Control and Prevention of Guangdong Province）	Wang Liyan Programme Manager from SDC-TBC
15:00-15:30		IMDRC（Inner Mongolia Development and Research commission ）	
15:30-15:45	Tea Break		
15:45-16:00	ACCC international knowledge sharing strategy	Mr. Emanuele Cuccillato, Climate Change Knowledge Management and Learning Advisor	
16:00-16:15	Overall ACCC co-ordination & planning	Ellen Kelly ACCC Project Co-ordinator	
16:15-17:00	Q&A from review mission		
17:00-17:15	Comments	Donor representatives (TBC)	

17:15-17:30	Closure	Mr. Walter Meyer(TBC), SDC Ms. Ellen Kelly, ACCC Project Co-ordinator	

会议回执
Registration form

单位 Implementing agency	姓名 Name	职务 Position	联系电话 Mobile phone	邮箱 Email
住宿安排 Accommodation	是 Yes 否 No			
是否做报告 Report	是 Yes 否 No			

请于 8 月 30 日前将参会人员的信息反馈给项目官员张天啸先生
It will be highly appreciated if you could provide feedback to Zhang Tianxiao by August 30th, 2011)

张天啸（项目官员）
15810731576
邮箱：zhangtx@ccadaptation.org.cn

6.5 Programme for the Review Mission to Ningxia

Agenda for the Second ACCC Annual Review
Ningxia

September 6

Time	Activity	Speaker	Moderator/ Coordinator
08:00-11:00	Review Team arrive at Yinchuan	—	Wang Xu
12:00-13:00	Lunch	—	Wang Hailing
14:30-14:40	Registration	—	Yu Dongyan
14:40-14:55	Speech by Chinese official	tbd	Zhu Furong
14:55-15:10	Speech by donor agency official	tbd	Zhu Furong
15:10-15:30	Presentation on project progress by Ningxia Project Team	Yang Guiqin	Zhu Furong
15:30-15:50	Presentation on the plan of establishing a climate change adaptation demonstration zone in central-southern Ningxia by Ningxia Project Team	Fan Jianmin	Zhu Furong
15:50-16:00	Group Photo	—	Yu Dongyan
16:00-16:10	Tea Break	—	Yu Dongyan
16:10-17:30	Q&A Session	—	Zhu Furong
17:30-17:50	Closing Speech by PMO project officer	tbd	Zhu Furong
18:30-19:30	Dinner	—	Wang Hailing

September 7

Time	Activity	Coordinator	Focal Point
08:00-10:00	Travel to Yanchi County (in the dry area in central Ningxia)	Wang Xu	
10:00-12:00	On-site review of measures for eco-system management, desertification prevention and mitigation in Yanchi	Yang Guiqin	Liang Dawei, Yanchi County Development and Reform Bureau
12:00-13:00	Lunch at Yanchi County	Liang Dawei, Wang Hailing	Yanchi County Development and Reform Bureau
13:00-14:00	Afternoon Break	Liang Dawei, Wang Hailing	Yanchi County Development and Reform Bureau
14:00-15:30	Examine climate migrants in Yanchi	Yang Guiqin	Liang Dawei, Yanchi County Development and Reform Bureau
15:30-17:30	Travel back to Yinchuan	Yang Guiqin	——
17:30-18:30	Dinner at Jinshuiyuan Resort Area	Liang Dawei, Wang Hailing	
18:30-19:00	Review Team travel to Yinchuan Hedong Airport	Wang Xu	
19:00-19:30	Ningxia Project Team return to downtown Yinchuan	Wang Xu	

6.6 List of bilateral meetings/discussions held during the annual review

25. Chair of the SAC

26. Core members of the SMT
    - DECC
    - SDC
    - DFID
    - NDRC

27. Technical coordinators from CMA, CAAS, CASS

28. International expert (Declan Conway)

29. PMO staff
    - Project Coordinator
    - Technical Advisor
    - International sharing and knowledge management advisor

30. Policy coordinator

6.7 Mission debriefing PPT

We have...

Read key documents;

Heard progress reports from all the project partners;

Spoken to project partners, members of the SMT and PMO, and the Chief Scientist;

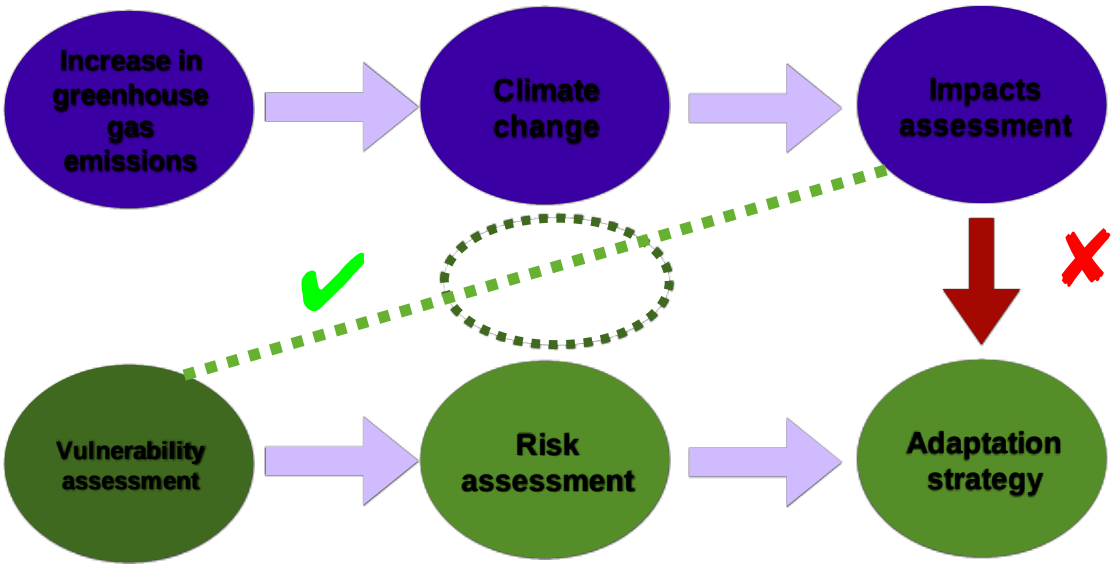
Visited Ningxia for in-depth discussions with project partner there

A few preliminary observations...

1. Progress made

Towards the establishment of a multidisciplinary, collaborative research network on adaptation *(an important asset to support development of adaptation policy)*

Development of an integrated methodological framework for climate risk assessment and adaptation planning *(essential for effectively addressing policy questions)*



A few preliminary observations...

1. Progress made

Towards the establishment of a multidisciplinary, collaborative research network on adaptation *(an important asset to support development of adaptation policy)*

Development of an integrated methodological framework for climate risk assessment and adaptation planning *(essential for effectively addressing policy questions)*

Advances in regional climate modelling and development of a climate change data portal *(an essential basis for the provision of climate data and services for research and policy decision, nationally and regionally)*

A few preliminary observations...

1. Progress made

(Some implementation highlights)

Analyses on past climate trends and observed impacts;

Considerable advances in preparing climate projections using a range of models to better assess future climate uncertainties;

Preliminary impact assessments carried out with AR4 associated climate scenarios;

Important participatory vulnerability assessments undertaken

A few preliminary observations...
1I Challenges

Initial policy recommendations lacking substantive evidence;

Operationalizing the integration approach (national and provincial, biophysical and socio-economic, cross sector, research and policy) remaining a challenge;

Delays in implementation of some activities affecting timely delivery of related outputs;

Inputs and guidance to national policy processes means the role of policy coordinator increasingly important

A few preliminary observations...
1II. Opportunities

Teams more comfortable working together;

Readily available provision of technical support capacity;

Key policy questions provided by partners, in particular NDRC, to guide the integration hence improve the policy relevance of project outputs;

Aspects of the Project (e.g. multidiscipline, multistakeholder collaboration) providing good practices/examples for international sharing

A few preliminary observations...
IV. Priorities

Planning for the conclusion of the project, including consideration of extending the project;

Supporting the implementing partners to complete research;

Providing technical assistance in improving the rigour and depth of analyses, presentation of results;

Planning for the end-of-project international conference, including the preparation of knowledge products to be made available

6.8 Evidence on policy impacts

Evidence of policy impact

ACCC is designed to contribute to China‟s ability to research and understand the risks and impacts of climate change, develop appropriate adaptation options, and mainstream these into national and regional planning and management. Several ACCC partners are closely involved in policy-making processes in their respective areas. A number of the most significant developments are detailed below:

- Development of China‟s National Adaptation Strategy. The 12th 5 Year Plan, released in March „11, specified the need for a National Adaptation Strategy (NAS). NDRC will take the lead in drafting the document, and have requested ACCC support. A panel of 8 national experts has been established, four of whom are ACCC leading researchers in the fields of climate science, agriculture, water resources, and adaptation planning. Lessons will also be learnt from ACCC pilot provinces, through a series of field trips to support NAS development (to these provinces and elsewhere).
- Direct reporting to senior decision-makers of ACCC findings. The Chair of ACCC Scientific Advisory Committee, Prof. Yin Yongyuan briefed NDRC Director-General Gao Guangsheng in NDRC on adaptation planning approaches; all other ACCC partners have reported or will soon report major findings to NDRC.
- A number of new concepts have been reported to national or provincial officials e.g. approaches to "climate migration" have been proposed by CASS; proposals for international demonstration sites have been suggested by the NX team.

The following presents a few examples from individual partner policy interaction and impact:

- The Chinese Academy of Social Sciences (CASS) have submitted findings and recommendations from their policy study into improvements into the climate / ecological migration policy to Ningxia policy-makers.
- The China Meteorological Administration (CMA) have demonstrated the climate scenario website to national policymakers.
- Chinese Research Centre for Public Policy (CRCPP), on the request of NDRC, have drafted recommendations to the State Council on the importance of mainstreaming adaptation into policy processes.
- CRCPP also submitted an internal brief to Vice President Li Keqiang on incorporating climate adaptation into reform of the medical welfare system.
- The National Disaster Reduction Centre of China (NDRCC) submitted a Report on Climate Change Adaptation Policies in Guangdong Province to the Civil Affairs Bureau of Guangdong Province
- The ACCC Guangdong team have written the 12th 5 Year Plan Special Report on Coping with Climate Change, including sub-reports on adaptation, meteorological disaster mitigation, and a suggestion to establish a research centre on cc impacts & adaptation.
- Guangdong Centre for Disease Control (CDC) have submitted a policy recommendation on climate change adaptation in the field of public health", which will be discussed at the Political Consultative Conference in Guangdong Province next year.
- Research findings have been presented to provincial policy-makers in Inner Mongolia. A number of policies, including comprehensive insurance system, grassland demarcation

and land rights have been identified as the priority options for policy makers.

- The NX research team has made recommendations to decision-makers on improving ecological migration policy in NX in the context of climate change. Such recommendations involve land rights, household registration, public services, children schooling, health, employment and financial support for industrial development.
- Initial ideas proposing the establishment of international adaptation demonstration sites in Ningxia have been submitted to NDRC DG Gao Guangsheng in NDRC, through the Environment and Resource Department in NX Development and Reform Commission (NX DRC).

6.9 Integration approach agreed by ACCC partners

ACCC: Agreed Integration Approach

During the course of discussion with Chinese and international partners, it has been agreed that in the ACCC project, the following approach and definitions will be used to integrate the different components of the project together.i

Hazard	x	Vulnerability	=	Risk
(Future impact, likelihood)	*	(Exposure, Sensitivity, Adaptive Capacity)		

The use of this integrated approach means that all elements must be considered before coming to a judgment on the level of risk. Some situations that initially seem high risk may not be, and vice versa. Examples are given below.

Hazard describes the external threat that a system is exposed to. In the ACCC project, this means the direct climate impact (e.g. drought, typhoon) *or* the indirect physical impact (crop yield, water resource availability). Hazard combines both the potential impact and the *likelihood* of that impact occurring.

Likelihood is the probability of an outcome having occurred or occurring in the future, for instance, a 1 in 50 year flood is more likely than a 1 in 300 year flood.

Vulnerability is a function of *exposure*, *sensitivity* and *adaptive capacity* (although the formula to combine the three elements may not be simple). These elements combined create the vulnerability of a system. In the ACCC project, this vulnerability may be bio-physical e.g. agricultural vulnerability or socio-economic e.g. the vulnerability of a specific community or area.

Exposure is the extent to which a system (physical or socio-economic) is *exposed* to a climate hazard. For instance, the number of people living in a flood-prone area, or the amount of cropland exposed to drought.

Sensitivity is the way in which a system (physical or socio-economic) reacts to a specific hazard. For instance, elderly people may be more *sensitive* to the effects of heat. Some crop varieties are more *sensitive* to drought than others.

Adaptive capacity is the ability of a system to adapt to the hazards that threaten it. For example, a community with diverse sources of income is better able to adapt to crop failure than those completely dependent on farm income. Or, an agricultural system using water-saving technologies is better able to adapt to drought than one without these technologies.

Risk is a function of all the elements above, helping to determine the likelihood of certain impacts or vulnerabilities being realised, rank their severity and decide which to prioritise (although the combination may not be simple). An integrated understanding of risk is necessary in order to make informed adaptation decisions.

Guidance on using this integrated approach:

- When considering vulnerability, the question must be posed "Who is vulnerable, to what and why?" This will guide the selection of indicators.
- "Thresholds" must be considered. The difference between a severe and not-severe hazard may depend on the specific vulnerability of a system to the event or projected changes.

- There should be consistency in timeframes, and spatial dimensions, of projections to be combined to produce the risk assessments according to policy preferences.

When considering future risk, a decision must be made on which elements defining the hazard and vulnerabilities to project forward, including climate projections and socio-economic projections

Examples of the use of this approach:

- *Flooding (Hazard - high) x Poor, exposed population (Vulnerability - high) = High Risk*

  A poor community with few economic assets, living on a flood plain, is likely to face increased severity and frequency of 1 in 100 year floods, which under 3 climate projections are likely to become the 1 in 50 year floods by 2030. This is a high risk situation, and requires proactive adaptation.

- *Heat waves (Hazard - high) x Small, rich community (Vulnerability - low) = Low / Medium Risk*

  A community of a few wealthy people with well-built houses and infrastructure is very likely to face an increased frequency of heatwaves (above the defined thresholds) by 2050.This is a fairly low risk situation, though there is still a need for adaptation such as increased awareness and monitoring.

- *Drought (Hazard - high) x Good agricultural technology (Vulnerability - low) = Low / Medium Risk*

  An agricultural area with well-developed technology (drought-resistant crops, water-saving practices) is likely to face increased drought frequency and severity within the next 10 years. This combination of conditions could indicate a fairly low risk situation. Although caution must be taken to identify whether the risk is above or below the level which the technologies could handle (i.e. thresholds). Even in the low risk situation, adaptation measures are needed to increase awareness and to monitor the situation to identify if adaptaive capacity is being exceeded.

- *Incremental increases in temperature (Hazard - low) x Poor community, no infrastructure (Vulnerability - high) = Medium Risk*

  A large poor community, with little available infrastructure, reliant on agriculture faces incremental is very likely to experience increases in temperature over the next 30 years, which if / when exceeding defined thresholds could severely affect their livelihoods. This is a medium risk situation, requiring adaptation policies.

  There is significant flexibility in the application of this integrated approach. In every specific context and sector, the hazard and vulnerability (and therefore the risk) will be very different. The variables and indicators selected will depend entirely on the sector, geographical and climatic context, and policy timeframes.

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6.10 Recruitment announcement for team leader

Adapting to Climate Change in China (ACCC): Team Leader

The Adapting to Climate Change in China (ACCC) project is recruiting a Team Leader to continue the implementation of this ambitious and innovative collaborative project.

ACCC is a Sino-UK-Swiss collaboration, which brings together the UK Department for International Development (DFID), the Swiss Agency for Development and Co-operation (SDC), China's National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) and the UK Department for Energy and Climate Change (DECC).

The Adapting to Climate Change in China (ACCC) project aims to improve international knowledge on the assessment of climate impacts and risks, and develop practical approaches to climate change adaptation, by helping China integrate climate adaptation into the development process to reduce its vulnerability to climate change, and by sharing this experience with other countries. There are five main outputs:

- Improved development of, and access to, climate change science in China,
- Comprehensive risk assessments in selected sectors, based upon vulnerability and impacts, produced at national and provincial level,
- Climate risks integrated into planning and management within the three project provinces, and informing national level processes,
- Increased awareness and capacity among Chinese policymakers and other key stakeholders to address climate change adaptation within China's development process,
- Knowledge sharing between China, UK, and other countries in Asia and Africa, to further develop climate change adaptation approaches, and better understand the political economy of adaptation to climate change

The project works nationally and in three provinces – Ningxia Autonomous Region, Guangdong, and Inner Mongolia, and focuses on four socio-economic sectors – agriculture, water resources, health and disaster risk reduction.

The project is being delivered by a range of technical and research partners. In China, several relevant research and official organisations have been contracted. They are each being supported by a range of international consultants. There is a central Project Management Office (PMO), based in Beijing. More information on ACCC can be found at www.ccadaptation.org.cn

ACCC started in June 2009, and is therefore already well underway. As ACCC moves into its third year, the focus on activities will shift onto outputs focusing on knowledge-sharing, communication and South-South activities between China and other developing countries. The original end date of the project was June 2012, however there will be a project extension of between 6 months and 2.5 years. This post will therefore finish at some point between December 2012 and December 2014. A final decision on the project extension, and therefore the length of this post, will be made before the end of this calendar year.

We are looking for a well-qualified, experienced and professional Team Leader to take the project into the later stages.

Job responsibilities

- Responsibilities for this position include:
- Implementation of existing project work plan, and development of new project work plan

for later stages to focus on international knowledge-sharing and South-South activities.

- Manage Project Management Office (PMO), including team of seven local and international staff.
- Office and contract management
- Ensure timely progress on ACCC workplan, including high-quality research on physical and socio-economic impacts.
- Provide technical input into impact assessments and adaptation processes
- Ensure ACCC results and approaches are effectively communicated, to range of Chinese and international audiences
- Effective project management, including detailed planning and reporting to ACCC Senior Management Team.
- Financial management of ACCC budget, using donor-compliant systems.
- Organisation of events, including capacity-building workshops and knowledge-sharing / dissemination conferences
- Monitoring and evaluation of project outcomes, including through the use of external evaluations.
- Regular liaison with Chinese government counterparts.
- Supervise and manage stakeholders engaged in the study, including the coordination of researchers in Chinese and international partner institutions

Person specification

- The successful applicant for this position will have the following:
- Post-graduate degree in environmental sciences, social sciences, international development, economics or related field
- Extensive experience of working in China, including with Chinese government partners.
- Demonstrated senior project management experience, including financial management and familiarity with procurement processes.
- Extensive experience in the field of international development, including close collaboration with donor organizations.
- Strong people management skills
- Relevant work experience in climate change adaptation policy, research or applied research.
- Strong written and oral communication skills
- Demonstrated leadership and flexibility
- Fluency in English. Chinese (Mandarin) language skills would be a significant advantage.

6.11 Annual Review Template (PCR) II

Summary Review		
ARIES Project Code		200581 / 200529
ARIES Project Description		ADAPTING TO CLIMATE CHANGE IN CHINA
A1: Purpose, Risk		
Purpose		
Project Purpose		To develop and share internationally China's experience of integrating climate adaptation into the development process, in order to reduce China's, and other countries', vulnerability to climate change
Indicator 1		Level of adaptation included in national and provincial policy-making processes and strategies.
Milestone for this review (if any)		Included in 3 provinces in strategy documents
What progress has been made in the period covered by this review?		Partners have closely involved in policy-making processes at both national and provincial levels. For example, working with the NDRC on developing China's national adaptation strategy mandated by 12th 5 year plan. Policy recommendations for mainstreaming adaptation into policy processes have been submitted to the State Council. NDRCC submitted Guangdong adaptation policies to the government of Guangdong. Several provincial level policy recommendations have been submitted, including insurance, ecologic migrants, etc.
If Indicator 2 is to be reported against, click on the '+' sign to the left of this worksheet		
Indicator 2		Number of countries and international adaptation initiatives that use approaches, data and experiences developed by ACCC.
Milestone for this review (if any)		Organizations from at least 3 countries, 1 multilateral initiative
What progress has been made in the period covered by this review?		A strategy for international sharing have been developed, four priority countries have been identified, participating international conferences and events, and a number of knowledge sharing products are developed. Attempts to collaborate with Adaptation Knowledge Platform/AIT-UNEP and IIED have been made but no concrete outcomes have been reported. There is also little direct knowledge sharing activities with organizations from developing countries.
If Indicator 3 is to be reported against, click on the '+' sign to the left of this worksheet		
If Indicator 4 is to be reported against, click on the '+' sign to the left of this worksheet		
If Indicator 5 is to be reported against, click on the '+' sign to the left of this worksheet		
If Indicator 6 is to be reported against, click on the '+' sign to the left of this worksheet		

Are Purpose Assumptions being realised? If so, to what degree, and what has been the effect on the project?		Purpose assumptions generally realised. Levels of awareness of adaptation at both national and provincial level have been improved and will facilitate sharing of project lessons. By joining the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change (the Nairobi work programme) under the UNFCCC as a partner, ACCC has established a good mechanism to effectively share knowledge and practical experience internationally.
What evidence is there that achieving the Purpose is contributing to the realisation of the Goal? If it is doing so, to what degree?		Inclusion of adaptation strategy into national development policies such as the 12th five-year plan signals the potential significant increase in the level of spending on adaptation in the next five years. A number of multinational collaboration have been initiated with the World Bank program on climate adaptation, with UNFCCC processes (e.g. COP17, the Nairobi work programme partnership), and regional programs. Plans are in the final discussion with organizations from several developing countries including Viet Nam, Ethiopia and Uganda.
What is the evidence that the likely achievement of the Purpose can be attributed to progress made in delivering the Outputs in the period covered by this review?		It is mandated in the 12th five-year plan that national climate change adaptation strategy to be developed. There is clear evidence that China has started to incorporate climate adaptation in both national and provincial policy processes. How to effectively engage in such policy process would be useful for international sharing in terms of mainstreaming adaptation into the development policy. Research outputs from the ACCC will contribute to the body of literature to be assessed by the IPCC AR5 process and other major international scientific initiatives (e.g. the newly launched UNEP-WMO research programme PROVIA). Partnerships with Adaptation Knowledge Platform/AIT-UNEP and IIED have been established. Ongoing collaboration with the World Bank climate adaptation project is also another evidence.
Purpose Recommendation 1		Develop concrete action plan to operationalizing the international knowledge sharing strategy for the given timeframe by end of November 2011.
Purpose Action Point 1		
If more Recommendations or Action Points need to be identified, click the '+' box on the left-hand side.		
Purpose Recommendation 2		Actively support the formulation of national and provincial level adaptation policies and action plans
Purpose Recommendation 3		More effectively mobilize international experts to work closely with national experts to develop quality knowledge products by end of December
Purpose Action Point 2		
Purpose Action Point 3		
Project Purpose Score		2
Purpose Justification		Good progress being made towards the achievement of the project goal. There have been substantial research results, with increased engagement in the policy process. With research activities being concluded and results synthesized, international sharing needs to pick up speed.
Risk		

Project Risk Rating or latest **Overall Risk Score**		Low
Based on the review, does the **Project Risk Rating** need revision?		No
If Yes, why is this?		
If new risks have emerged, click the '+' box on the left-hand side and list them in the appropriate boxes.		
Risk Recommendation 1		
Risk Action Point 1		
If more Recommendations or Action Points need to be identified, click the '+' box on the left-hand side.		

A2: Outputs 1-5

Output 1		Improved development of and access to climate change science in China
Impact Weight revised/needs revision?		No
If Yes, why was/is this?		
Original or Revised **Impact Weight** (%)		15%
Risk revised/needs revision?		No
If Yes, why was/is this?		
Original or Revised **Risk**		Low
DFID Share revised/needs revision?		No
If Yes, why was/is this?		
Original or Revised **DFID Share**		
Indicator 1		Accuracy of climate models for China
Is this a Standard Indicator?		No
Milestone for this review (if any)		Validation conducted for 2 models
What progress has been made in the period covered by this review?		Validation of model outputs (performance evaluation of models) was carried out for three RCMs (RegCM3, RegCM4 and PRECIS) and the full suite of GCM outputs included in CMIP3 archive.
If Indicator 2 is required for this Output, click on the '+' sign to the left of this worksheet		
Indicator 2		Number of Global Climate Model (GCM) and Regional Climate Model (RCM) scenarios available for China
Is this a Standard Indicator?		No
Milestone for this review (if any)		PRECIS & RegCM scenarios

What progress has been made in the period covered by this review?		Regional climate scenarios for China (and neighboring East and Southeast Asian countries) have been developed. These scenarios were derived from model simulations performed with a set of three RCMs (PRECIS, RegCM3 and RegCM4), driven by different GCMs (HadCM3, MIROC3.2_hires and ECHAM5/MPI_OM) for the middle and end of the 21st century under the SRES A1B emissions scenarios. Training sessions were held and guidance material developed to facilitate the use of these scenarios in impacts and vulnerability assessments by ACCC partners. Climate scenarios, together with a set of observed climate datasets have been made available to the public online.
If Indicator 3 is required for this Output, click on the '+' sign to the left of this worksheet		
If Indicator 4 is required for this Output, click on the '+' sign to the left of this worksheet		
If Indicator 5 is required for this Output, click on the '+' sign to the left of this worksheet		
If Indicator 6 is required for this Output, click on the '+' sign to the left of this worksheet		
Output Performance for Output 1		2
Impact Weighted Score		**11.25**
Justification for the Score		A number of model evaluation and validations have been made by CMA and CAAS scientists. Understanding by ACCC partners of the potential uses and limitations, with relation to the needs of climate scenarios needs improving.
Output 1 Recommendation 1		Organize further work sessions/workshops to address the bottlenecks of effectively applying climate scenarios by provincial teams and other partners by November 2011.
Output 1 Action Point 1		
If more Recommendations or Action Points need to be identified, click the '+' box on the left-hand side.		
Output 1 Recommendation 2		Develop high quality knowledge products based on the results from output 1 so far
Output 1 Recommendation 3		Develop an English version of the "climate change data" portal, and make scenario data for East and Southeast Asian countries available on the portal
Output 1 Action Point 2		
Output 1 Action Point 3		
If Output 2 is required, click on the '+' sign to the left of this worksheet		
Output 2		Comprehensive risk assessments, based upon vulnerability and impacts, produced at national and provincial level
Impact Weight revised/needs revision?		No
If Yes, why was/is this?		
Original or Revised **Impact Weight** (%)		25%
Risk revised/needs revision?		No
If Yes, why was/is this?		
Original or Revised **Risk**		Low
DFID Share revised/needs revision?		No

If Yes, why was/is this?		
Original or Revised **DFID Share**		
Indicator 1		Number of reports covering climate change impacts at national and provincial level, across a range of sectors
Is this a Standard Indicator?		No
Milestone for this review (if any)		National climate impact reports available in the following sectors: agriculture, water resources, extreme events (floods, droughts, and typhoons), and health. Provincial impact reports at first draft stage.
What progress has been made in the period covered by this review?		The CAAS looked at the relation between extreme weather events and agricultural outcomes. NHRI used the VIC and SWBM models to examine the impact on river flow and also groundwater focusing on 3H region. CAU validated the CENTURY model for use in grassland at IMAR.
If Indicator 2 is required for this Output, click on the '+' sign to the left of this worksheet		
Indicator 2		Number of reports covering climate change vulnerability at national and provincial level, across a range of sectors (including gender aspects)
Is this a Standard Indicator?		No
Milestone for this review (if any)		National climate vulnerability drafts asssments available which address differential vulnerabilities, including gender aspects, in following sectorss: agriculture, water resources, extreme weather events, and health. Provincial climate impact reports at first draft stage.
What progress has been made in the period covered by this review?		Agricultural vulnerability indicators were developed in Ningxia as a case study. Grassland vulnerability indicator system was also developed. CASS carried out initial soci-economic assessments, including socio-economic scenarios for China and a system for vulnerability assessment. The Guangdong team established a system of assessing vulnerability to rainstorms, and assessed health vulnerability to heat waves and cold spells. Vulnerability assessments were also conducted with herding communities in Inner Mongolia. Vulnerability index for Ningxia was also developed.
If Indicator 3 is required for this Output, click on the '+' sign to the left of this worksheet		
Indicator 3		Number of integrated climate risk assessments at national and provincial level, across a range of sectors
Is this a Standard Indicator?		No
Milestone for this review (if any)		
What progress has been made in the period covered by this review?		Some progress has been made, particularly relating to vulnerability assessment. Progress towards risk assessment has been limited to the development of an integration approach, which incorporates measures of hazard, exposure, sensitivity and adaptive capacity. But the application of the approach has yet to start.
If Indicator 4 is required for this Output, click on the '+' sign to the left of this worksheet		
If Indicator 5 is required for this Output, click on the '+' sign to the left of this worksheet		
If Indicator 6 is required for this Output, click on the '+' sign to the left of this worksheet		
Output Performance for Output 2		2
Impact Weighted Score		**18.75**

Justification for the Score		Progress on integrated climate risk assessments has been limited. Partners reported challenges in applying the integration approach agreed in June 2011. These are related to the identification and quantification of indicators for the various risk components, particularly in cases with considerable data gaps. There does not seem to be a clear plan from the SAC to help partners overcome such difficulties. [Although it was observed that a one-day training session was held between the Chair of the SAC, technical advisor and the Ningxia team during the review mission, the subsequent discussions with those involved suggest that the team was not in a position to fully implement the integration approach and further assistance relating to the application of climate scenarios and socio-economic data.]
Output 2 Recommendation 1		Organize a coordination meeting with partners to identify the needs and bottlenecks in applying the integrated approach, as soon as feasible
Output 2 Action Point 1		
If more Recommendations or Action Points need to be identified, click the '+' box on the left-hand side.		
Output 2 Recommendation 2		Based on the outputs from the coordination meeting, develop a well structured work programme for the risk assessment workshop planned for December 2011
Output 2 Recommendation 3		Identify qualified international experts to deliver the training at the workshop, and coordinate the development of a set of targeted training material
Output 2 Action Point 2		
Output 2 Action Point 3		
If Output 3 is required, click on the '+' sign to the left of this worksheet		
Output 3		Climate risks integrated into planning and management within the three project provinces, and informing national level processes
Impact Weight revised/needs revision?		No
If Yes, why was/is this?		
Original or Revised **Impact Weight** (%)		25%
Risk revised/needs revision?		No
If Yes, why was/is this?		
Original or Revised **Risk**		Medium
DFID Share revised/needs revision?		No
If Yes, why was/is this?		
Original or Revised **DFID Share**		
Indicator 1		Recommendations on national strategy for adaptation included in 12th 5 Year development plan
Is this a Standard Indicator?		No
Milestone for this review (if any)		Recommendations included at national level

What progress has been made in the period covered by this review?		Development of national adaptation strategy is mandated by the 12th 5 Year Plan. The national adaptation strategy is currently being drafted under the leadership of NDRC. Several ACCC scientists are lead experts for drafting the plan.
If Indicator 2 is required for this Output, click on the '+' sign to the left of this worksheet		
Indicator 2		Adaptation strategies (covering biophysical and social dimensions incl. gender) developed in all 3 pilot provinces
Is this a Standard Indicator?		No
Milestone for this review (if any)		Methodology under implementation and review
What progress has been made in the period covered by this review?		Background work with Chinese and international partners on methodology conducted, including the use of methods such as participatory, integrated approaches and analytic hierarchy process. An integrated approach for risk assessment has been developed, albeit its practical application is yet to commence.
If Indicator 3 is required for this Output, click on the '+' sign to the left of this worksheet		
Indicator 3		Number of relevant responsible government agencies, including Provincial Leading Groups on Climate Change, using climate risk assessments within existing and new government planning mechanisms
Is this a Standard Indicator?		No
Milestone for this review (if any)		No
What progress has been made in the period covered by this review?		There has been active engagement of relevant government agencies at national and provincial level in a diverse range of research activities including policy analysis. CMA, for example, has been studying policies under the meteorological risk management framework. National climate adaptation plan is likely integrate disaster risk reduction measures. CRCPP has been promoting a number of non-regret measures such as social protection to manage climate risk. Migration has been practised in Ningxia as a response to climate risks.
If Indicator 4 is required for this Output, click on the '+' sign to the left of this worksheet		
If Indicator 5 is required for this Output, click on the '+' sign to the left of this worksheet		
If Indicator 6 is required for this Output, click on the '+' sign to the left of this worksheet		
Output Performance for Output 3		2
Impact Weighted Score		**18.75**
Justification for the Score		Activities and results relating to integration of adaptation and climate risk management into development processes have so far turned to be scattered and lack in a coherent overall approach.
Output 3 Recommendation 1		As a knowledge product, a guidance document for integrating climate risk management into development planning to be developed by March 2012
Output 3 Action Point 1		
If more Recommendations or Action Points need to be identified, click the '+' box on the left-hand side.		
Output 3 Recommendation 2		Organize a workshop for relevant decision makers at different levels on the application of the Guidance
Output 3 Recommendation 3		
Output 3 Action Point 2		
Output 3 Action Point 3		

If Output 4 is required, click on the '+' sign to the left of this worksheet		
Output 4		Awareness and capacity are increased among Chinese policymakers and other key stakeholders to address climate change adaptation within China's development process.
Impact Weight revised/needs revision?		No
If Yes, why was/is this?		
Original or Revised **Impact Weight** (%)		20%
Risk revised/needs revision?		No
If Yes, why was/is this?		
Original or Revised **Risk**		Low
DFID Share revised/needs revision?		No
If Yes, why was/is this?		
Original or Revised **DFID Share**		
Indicator 1		Level of awareness, and understanding, of adaptation issues among Chinese policymakers and researchers
Is this a Standard Indicator?		No
Milestone for this review (if any)		Baseline survey completed and strategy developed
What progress has been made in the period covered by this review?		Draft baseline survey has been completed. Level of awareness and understanding of adaptation issues among Chinese researchers, and to a less extent policymakers, have increased.
If Indicator 2 is required for this Output, click on the '+' sign to the left of this worksheet		
Indicator 2		Number of Chinese provinces incorporating ACCC approaches to adaptation (including gender elements) into official training materials
Is this a Standard Indicator?		No
Milestone for this review (if any)		No
What progress has been made in the period covered by this review?		A large number of capacity building training activities that incorporate ACCC approaches to adaptation has been conducted over the year in the three pilot provinces, primarily targeting researchers. However, the empirical evidence for ACCC adaptation approaches to be incorporating into provincial official training materials is weak.
If Indicator 3 is required for this Output, click on the '+' sign to the left of this worksheet		
Indicator 3		Number of line ministries and government agencies incorporating ACCC approaches to adaptation (including gender elements) into official training materials
Is this a Standard Indicator?		
Milestone for this review (if any)		No

What progress has been made in the period covered by this review?		A large number of capacity building training activities that incorporate ACCC approaches to adaptation has been conducted over the year in the three pilot provinces, primarily targeting researchers. However, the empirical evidence for ACCC adaptation approaches to be incorporating into line ministries or other governmental agencies' official training materials is weak.
If Indicator 4 is required for this Output, click on the '+' sign to the left of this worksheet		
If Indicator 5 is required for this Output, click on the '+' sign to the left of this worksheet		
If Indicator 6 is required for this Output, click on the '+' sign to the left of this worksheet		
Output Performance for Output 4		3
Impact Weighted Score		**10.00**
Justification for the Score		
Output 4 Recommendation 1		Hold a policy dialogue involving high level policy makers from national, provincial and county levels (in ACCC project provinces) in December, 2011
Output 4 Action Point 1		
If more Recommendations or Action Points need to be identified, click the '+' box on the left-hand side.		
Output 4 Recommendation 2		Hold a policy dialogue involving high level policy makers from national, provincial and county levels (outside of ACCC project provinces) in March, 2012
Output 4 Recommendation 3		Develop policy relevant material for the above policy events
Output 4 Action Point 2		
Output 4 Action Point 3		
If Output 5 is required, click on the '+' sign to the left of this worksheet		
Output 5		Knowledge sharing between ACCC and other countries in Asia and Africa, to further develop climate change adaptation approaches, and better understand the political economy of adaptation to climate change
Impact Weight revised/needs revision?		No
If Yes, why was/is this?		
Original or Revised **Impact Weight** (%)		15%
Risk revised/needs revision?		No
If Yes, why was/is this?		
Original or Revised **Risk**		Low
DFID Share revised/needs revision?		No
If Yes, why was/is this?		
Original or Revised **DFID Share**		
Indicator 1		Number of countries with which ACCC actively engages
Is this a Standard Indicator?		No
Milestone for this review (if any)		Organizations from at least 3 countries

What progress has been made in the period covered by this review?		A strategy for international sharing has been developed. Indonesia and Mongolia were identified as ACCC partner countries but no further details were available on concrete activities. A scientist from Viet nam joined the review mission and has expressed strong interest in following up with activities which facilitate the sharing of the ACCC experience and its research results.
If Indicator 2 is required for this Output, click on the '+' sign to the left of this worksheet		
Indicator 2		Number of international adaptation initiatives with which ACCC actively engages
Is this a Standard Indicator?		No
Milestone for this review (if any)		1 multilateral initiative
What progress has been made in the period covered by this review?		A strategy for international sharing has been developed in March. Partnership with Adaptation Knowledge Platform/AIT-UNEP, IIED and CDKN was established but concrete knowledge sharing activities are yet to be identified and carried out. The ACCC project has become a partner of the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change (the main scientific and knowledge management initiative on adaptation under the FCCC process) which represents a good opportunity for international knowledge sharing. In addition, results from ACCC research activities are to be presented at multiple panel discussions during the Asia Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Forum 2011, to be held on 27-28 October 2011 in Bangkok, Thailand. Further, one ACCC Technical Coordinator has been invited to explore opportunities to share results from the regional climate modelling under ACCC at an expert consultation meeting (on 29th October 2011) on the development of an Asia Pacific regional climate scenarios library, an Asian Development Bank led initiative.
If Indicator 3 is required for this Output, click on the '+' sign to the left of this worksheet		
If Indicator 4 is required for this Output, click on the '+' sign to the left of this worksheet		
If Indicator 5 is required for this Output, click on the '+' sign to the left of this worksheet		
If Indicator 6 is required for this Output, click on the '+' sign to the left of this worksheet		
Output Performance for Output 5		1
Impact Weighted Score		**15.00**
Justification for the Score		A strategy for international sharing and communications was developed but lack of concrete action plans, and results during the review period have been limited.
Output 5 Recommendation 1		Identify detailed action plans with roles and responsibilities clearly defined
Output 5 Action Point 1		
If more Recommendations or Action Points need to be identified, click the '+' box on the left-hand side.		
Output 5 Recommendation 2		More actively engage international experts to develop high quality knowledge products (e.g., working paper series, journal articles, policy briefs etc.) which would facilitate international knowledge sharing
Output 5 Recommendation 3		Engage national partners in turning their research results into high quality and high impact knowledge products (including publications)
Output 5 Action Point 2		
Output 5 Action Point 3		

A3: Outputs 6-10		
If Output 6 is required, click on the '+' sign to the left of this worksheet		
Output 6		
Impact Weight revised/needs revision?		
If Yes, why was/is this?		
Original or Revised **Impact Weight** (%)		
Risk revised/needs revision?		
If Yes, why was/is this?		
Original or Revised **Risk**		
DFID Share revised/needs revision?		
If Yes, why was/is this?		
Original or Revised **DFID Share**		
Indicator 1		
Is this a Standard Indicator?		
Milestone for this review (if any)		
What progress has been made in the period covered by this review?		
If Indicator 2 is required for this Output, click on the '+' sign to the left of this worksheet		
Indicator 2		
Is this a Standard Indicator?		
Milestone for this review (if any)		
What progress has been made in the period covered by this review?		
If Indicator 3 is required for this Output, click on the '+' sign to the left of this worksheet		
Indicator 3		
Is this a Standard Indicator?		
Milestone for this review (if any)		
What progress has been made in the period covered by this review?		
If Indicator 4 is required for this Output, click on the '+' sign to the left of this worksheet		
Indicator 4		
Is this a Standard Indicator?		
Milestone for this review (if any)		
What progress has been made in the period covered by this review?		
If Indicator 5 is required for this Output, click on the '+' sign to the left of this worksheet		
Indicator 5		
Is this a Standard Indicator?		
Milestone for this review (if any)		
What progress has been made in the period covered by this review?		

If Indicator 6 is required for this Output, click on the '+' sign to the left of this worksheet		
Indicator 6		
Is this a Standard Indicator?		
Milestone for this review (if any)		
What progress has been made in the period covered by this review?		
Output Performance for Output 6		
Impact Weighted Score		**0.00**
Justification for the Score		
Output 6 Recommendation 1		
Output 6 Action Point 1		
If more Recommendations or Action Points need to be identified, click the '+' box on the left-hand side.		
Output 6 Recommendation 2		
Output 6 Recommendation 3		
Output 6 Action Point 2		
Output 6 Action Point 3		
If Output 7 is required, click on the '+' sign to the left of this worksheet		
Output 7		
Impact Weight revised/needs revision?		
If Yes, why was/is this?		
Original or Revised **Impact Weight** (%)		
Risk revised/needs revision?		
If Yes, why was/is this?		
Original or Revised **Risk**		
DFID Share revised/needs revision?		
If Yes, why was/is this?		
Original or Revised **DFID Share**		
Indicator 1		
Is this a Standard Indicator?		
Milestone for this review (if any)		
What progress has been made in the period covered by this review?		
If Indicator 2 is required for this Output, click on the '+' sign to the left of this worksheet		
Indicator 2		
Is this a Standard Indicator?		
Milestone for this review (if any)		
What progress has been made in the period covered by this review?		

If Indicator 3 is required for this Output, click on the '+' sign to the left of this worksheet		
Indicator 3		
Is this a Standard Indicator?		
Milestone for this review (if any)		
What progress has been made in the period covered by this review?		
If Indicator 4 is required for this Output, click on the '+' sign to the left of this worksheet		
Indicator 4		
Is this a Standard Indicator?		
Milestone for this review (if any)		
What progress has been made in the period covered by this review?		
If Indicator 5 is required for this Output, click on the '+' sign to the left of this worksheet		
Indicator 5		
Is this a Standard Indicator?		
Milestone for this review (if any)		
What progress has been made in the period covered by this review?		
If Indicator 6 is required for this Output, click on the '+' sign to the left of this worksheet		
Indicator 6		
Is this a Standard Indicator?		
Milestone for this review (if any)		
What progress has been made in the period covered by this review?		
Output Performance for Output 7		
Impact Weighted Score		**0.00**
Justification for the Score		
Output 7 Recommendation 1		
Output 7 Action Point 1		
If more Recommendations or Action Points need to be identified, click the '+' box on the left-hand side.		
Output 7 Recommendation 2		
Output 7 Recommendation 3		
Output 7 Action Point 2		
Output 7 Action Point 3		
If Output 8 is required, click on the '+' sign to the left of this worksheet		
Output 8		
Impact Weight revised/needs revision?		
If Yes, why was/is this?		
Original or Revised **Impact Weight** (%)		
Risk revised/needs revision?		

If Yes, why was/is this?		
Original or Revised **Risk**		
DFID Share revised/needs revision?		
If Yes, why was/is this?		
Original or Revised **DFID Share**		
Indicator 1		
Is this a Standard Indicator?		
Milestone for this review (if any)		
What progress has been made in the period covered by this review?		
If Indicator 2 is required for this Output, click on the '+' sign to the left of this worksheet		
Indicator 2		
Is this a Standard Indicator?		
Milestone for this review (if any)		
What progress has been made in the period covered by this review?		
If Indicator 3 is required for this Output, click on the '+' sign to the left of this worksheet		
Indicator 3		
Is this a Standard Indicator?		
Milestone for this review (if any)		
What progress has been made in the period covered by this review?		
If Indicator 4 is required for this Output, click on the '+' sign to the left of this worksheet		
Indicator 4		
Is this a Standard Indicator?		
Milestone for this review (if any)		
What progress has been made in the period covered by this review?		
If Indicator 5 is required for this Output, click on the '+' sign to the left of this worksheet		
Indicator 5		
Is this a Standard Indicator?		
Milestone for this review (if any)		
What progress has been made in the period covered by this review?		
If Indicator 6 is required for this Output, click on the '+' sign to the left of this worksheet		
Indicator 6		
Is this a Standard Indicator?		
Milestone for this review (if any)		
What progress has been made in the period covered by this review?		
Output Performance for Output 8		
Impact Weighted Score		**0.00**
Justification for the Score		

Output 8 Recommendation 1		
Output 8 Action Point 1		
If more Recommendations or Action Points need to be identified, click the '+' box on the left-hand side.		
Output 8 Recommendation 2		
Output 8 Recommendation 3		
Output 8 Action Point 2		
Output 8 Action Point 3		
If Output 9 is required, click on the '+' sign to the left of this worksheet		
Output 9		
Impact Weight revised/needs revision?		
If Yes, why was/is this?		
Original or Revised **Impact Weight** (%)		
Risk revised/needs revision?		
If Yes, why was/is this?		
Original or Revised **Risk**		
DFID Share revised/needs revision?		
If Yes, why was/is this?		
Original or Revised **DFID Share**		
Indicator 1		
Is this a Standard Indicator?		
Milestone for this review (if any)		
What progress has been made in the period covered by this review?		
If Indicator 2 is required for this Output, click on the '+' sign to the left of this worksheet		
Indicator 2		
Is this a Standard Indicator?		
Milestone for this review (if any)		
What progress has been made in the period covered by this review?		
If Indicator 3 is required for this Output, click on the '+' sign to the left of this worksheet		
Indicator 3		
Is this a Standard Indicator?		
Milestone for this review (if any)		
What progress has been made in the period covered by this review?		
If Indicator 4 is required for this Output, click on the '+' sign to the left of this worksheet		
Indicator 4		
Is this a Standard Indicator?		
Milestone for this review (if any)		

What progress has been made in the period covered by this review?		
If Indicator 5 is required for this Output, click on the '+' sign to the left of this worksheet		
Indicator 5		
Is this a Standard Indicator?		
Milestone for this review (if any)		
What progress has been made in the period covered by this review?		
If Indicator 6 is required for this Output, click on the '+' sign to the left of this worksheet		
Indicator 6		
Is this a Standard Indicator?		
Milestone for this review (if any)		
What progress has been made in the period covered by this review?		
Output Performance for Output 9		
Impact Weighted Score		**0.00**
Justification for the Score		
Output 9 Recommendation 1		
Output 9 Action Point 1		
If more Recommendations or Action Points need to be identified, click the '+' box on the left-hand side.		
Output 9 Recommendation 2		
Output 9 Recommendation 3		
Output 9 Action Point 2		
Output 9 Action Point 3		
If Output 10 is required, click on the '+' sign to the left of this worksheet		
Output 10		
Impact Weight revised/needs revision?		
If Yes, why was/is this?		
Original or Revised **Impact Weight** (%)		
Risk revised/needs revision?		
If Yes, why was/is this?		
Original or Revised **Risk**		
DFID Share revised/needs revision?		
If Yes, why was/is this?		
Original or Revised **DFID Share**		
Indicator 1		
Is this a Standard Indicator?		
Milestone for this review (if any)		

What progress has been made in the period covered by this review?		
If Indicator 2 is required for this Output, click on the '+' sign to the left of this worksheet		
Indicator 2		
Is this a Standard Indicator?		
Milestone for this review (if any)		
What progress has been made in the period covered by this review?		
If Indicator 3 is required for this Output, click on the '+' sign to the left of this worksheet		
Indicator 3		
Is this a Standard Indicator?		
Milestone for this review (if any)		
What progress has been made in the period covered by this review?		
If Indicator 4 is required for this Output, click on the '+' sign to the left of this worksheet		
Indicator 4		
Is this a Standard Indicator?		
Milestone for this review (if any)		
What progress has been made in the period covered by this review?		
If Indicator 5 is required for this Output, click on the '+' sign to the left of this worksheet		
Indicator 5		
Is this a Standard Indicator?		
Milestone for this review (if any)		
What progress has been made in the period covered by this review?		
If Indicator 6 is required for this Output, click on the '+' sign to the left of this worksheet		
Indicator 6		
Is this a Standard Indicator?		
Milestone for this review (if any)		
What progress has been made in the period covered by this review?		
Output Performance for Output 10		
Impact Weighted Score		**0.00**
Justification for the Score		
Output 10 Recommendation 1		
Output 10 Action Point 1		
If more Recommendations or Action Points need to be identified, click the '+' box on the left-hand side.		
Output 10 Recommendation 2		
Output 10 Recommendation 3		
Output 10 Action Point 2		
Output 10 Action Point 3		
B: Project Scoring		

Review Date (dd/mm/yyyy)		15-10-2011
Impact Weighting (must = 100)		**100%**
Total Impact Score		**73.75**
Output Risk		**Low**
Method of Scoring: Sources of Information		
Using the drop-down menu for each box, enter "X" for each Source of Information used in the review.		
Quantitative data from national systems		
Quantitative data from project/programme study		
Government assessment		
Joint donor review		
Independent consultant review		X
DFID staff review		
Scoring Responsibility: Partners Involved		
Using the drop-down menu for each box, enter "X" to indicate Partners Involved in the review.		
National Government partner		
National non-Government partner		
Independent consultant		X
Donor partners		
DFID staff		
Donor partners		
Comment here on the Method of Scoring and Scoring Responsibility		Review conducted by 2 independent consultants during September 2011 through a review mission. The review considered information and inputs from desk review of project documentation, question and answer sessions during the meeting at CMA, review workshop held in Beijing with all national partners except the Ningxia team, and a workshop in Ningxia, bilateral discussions with national and provincial level partners, members of the SMT and PMO, Chair of the SAC, questionnaire responses from international partners. A parallel donor review was conducted by donor's representatives.
Scoring Recommendation 1		
Scoring Action Point 1		
C: Knowledge Sharing and Evidence		
Lesson category		

1. Working with partners		Successful implementation of a project of this nature requires strong partnership with many, including governments at various levels, national experts/institutes, international experts/institutes, and also the potential beneficiaries from other countries. Relationship with NDRC and potential partners in other countries need to be strengthen.
Working with Partners Recommendation 1		Arrangements need to be made to hold high level, regular policy briefing sessions at NDRC.
Working with Partners Action Point 1		The SMT needs to ensure a close linkage between ACCC and the newly established climate centre at NDRC.
If more Recommendations or Action Points need to be identified, click the '+' box on the left-hand side.		
Working with Partners Recommendation 2		Partners in other countries or regions who may benefit from the ACCC needs to be clearly identified and modalities developed to engage them.
Working with Partners Recommendation 3		
Working with Partners Action Point 2		
Working with Partners Action Point 3		
2. Best Practice / Innovation		A large number of institutions and individuals with diverse expertise and interests have been brought together to deliver the integrated assessments and inform adaptation decision making in China.
Best Practice / Innovation Recommendation 1		The collaboration between social scientists and climate scientists could be improved, through enhanced understanding of needs and limitations of climate data.
Best Practice / Innovation Action Point 1		The role of the SAC and Quality Control Panel can be strengthened by engaging more qualified Chinese speaking international experts.
If more Recommendations or Action Points need to be identified, click the '+' box on the left-hand side.		
Best Practice / Innovation Recommendation 2		The role and contributions of social scientists, and the challenges of social science research within the context of the ACCC project need to be further recognized.
Best Practice / Innovation Recommendation 3		
Best Practice / Innovation Action Point 2		
Best Practice / Innovation Action Point 3		
3. Project Management		The PMO needs to find ways to support: timely delivery of research and knowledge products, to maintain active coordination with the NDRC on policy linkage, and to facilitate enhanced international knowledge sharing
Project Management Recommendation 1		Turning research results (mostly project reports at present) into high quality knowledge products should be the top priority.
Project Management Action Point 1		
If more Recommendations or Action Points need to be identified, click the '+' box on the left-hand side.		
Project Management Recommendation 2		Chinese speaking international experts need to be recruited to support national partners
Project Management Recommendation 3		More effectively engage international partners in providing assistance to national partners
Project Management Action Point		

2		
Project Management Action Point 3		
Other Comments		
Key issues, points of information or additional comments that may be useful for this or other project teams		Need to reach a decision on the project extension as soon as possible
Other Recommendation 1		
Other Action Point 1		
If more Recommendations or Action Points need to be identified, click the '+' box on the left-hand side.		
Evidence: Key documents		
Quest No.		
		· Project management manual
		· Workplan
		· ACCC Progress report August ’10
		· International consortium TORs
		· ACCC Science plan
		· International consortium progress report
		· Climate science progress report
		· Resource manual for ACCC partners
		· CASS Methodology paper
Evidence Recommendation 1		
Evidence Action Point 1		
If more Recommendations or Action Points need to be identified, click the '+' box on the left-hand side.		
D: Conditionality		
Conditionality		
If conditions are attached to this project, was disbursement suspended during the review period because of the conditions?		No
If Yes, what was the cause?		
Date Suspended (dd/mm/yyyy)?		
What were the consequences?		
Conditionality Recommendation 1		
Conditionality Action Point 1		
If more Recommendations or Action Points need to be identified, click the '+' box on the left-hand side.		

E: Recommendations and Action Points			
Recommendations		**Person / team who will action the recommendation**	
A1: Purpose			
R1	Develop concrete action plan to operationalizing the international knowledge sharing strategy for the given timeframe by end of November 2011.	PMO	All recommendations below are owned by PMO unless specified otherwise. Indication of specific responsibilities within PMO is done under the assumption that PMO is restructured as per review recommendations.
R2	Actively support the formulation of national and provincial level adaptation policies and action plans	Policy coordinator and DFID project coordinator	
R3	More effectively mobilize international experts to work closely with national experts to develop quality knowledge products by end of December	SAC Chair	
A1: Risk			
R1	0		
R2	0		
R3	0		
A2: Outputs			
R1.1	Organize further work sessions/workshops to address the bottlenecks of effectively applying climate scenarios by provincial teams and other partners by November 2011.	DFID Project Coordinator/SAC Chair	
R1.2	Develop high quality knowledge products based on the results from output 1 so far	SAC Chair	
R1.3	Develop an English version of the "climate change data" portal, and make scenario data for East and Southeast Asian countries available on the portal	DFID project Coordinator	
R2.1	Organize a coordination meeting with partners to identify the needs and bottlenecks in applying the integrated approach, as soon as feasible	DFID Project Coordinator	
R2.2	As a knowledge product, a guidance document for integrating climate risk management into development planning to be developed by March 2012	DFID Project Coordinator	
R2.3	Identify qualified international experts to deliver the training at the workshop, and coordinate the development of a set of targeted training material	Technical coordinator/SAC chair	
R3.1			

R3.2	Organize a workshop for relevant decision makers at different levels on the application of the Guidance	PMO	
R3.3			
R4.1	Hold a policy dialogue involving high level policy makers from national, provincial and county levels (in ACCC project provinces) in December, 2011	PMO	
R4.2	Hold a policy dialogue involving high level policy makers from national, provincial and county levels (outside of ACCC project provinces) in March, 2012	PMO	
R4.3	Develop policy relevant material for the above policy events	PMO	
R5.1	Identify detailed action plans with roles and responsibilities clearly defined	Knowledge management and learning advisor	
R5.2	More actively engage international experts to develop high quality knowledge products (e.g., working paper series, journal articles, policy briefs etc.) which would facilitate international knowledge sharing	DFID project coordinator	
R5.3	Engage national partners in turning their research results into high quality and high impact knowledge products (including publications)	External editor	
R6.1	0		
R6.2	0		
R6.3	0		
R7.1	0		
R7.2	0		
R7.3	0		
R8.1	0		
R8.2	0		
R8.3	0		
R9.1	0		
R9.2	0		
R9.3	0		
R10.1	0		
R10.2	0		
R10.3	0		
B: Scoring			
R1			
R2			
R3			
C: Knowledge Sharing			
	Working with Partners		
R1			
R2	Partners in other countries or regions who may benefit from the ACCC needs to be clearly identified and modalities developed to engage them.	DFID Project Coordinator	

R3			
	Best Practice / Innovation		
R1	The role and contributions of social scientists, and the challenges of social science research within the context of the ACCC project need to be further recognized.	Technical Advisor	
R2	#REF!		
R3	0	Technical Advisor	
	Project Management		
R1	Turning research results (mostly project reports at present) into high quality knowledge products should be the top priority.	PMO	
R2			
R3			
C: Other Comments			
R1	0		
R2	0		
R3	0		
C: Evidence			
R1	0		
R2	0		
R3	0		
D: Conditionality			
R1	0		
R2	0		
R3	0		
Additional Recommendations arising			
R1			
R2			
R3			
Action Points		**Person / team who will lead on the Action Point**	
A1: Purpose			
AP1.1	0		
AP1.2	0		
AP1.3	0		
A1: Risk			
AP1.1	0		
AP1.2	0		
AP1.3	0		
A2: Outputs			
AP1.1	0		
AP1.2	0		
AP1.3	0		

AP2.1	0		
AP2.2	0		
AP2.3	0		
AP3.1			
AP3.2	0		
AP3.3	0		
AP4.1	0		
AP4.2	0		
AP4.3	0		
AP5.1	0		
AP5.2	0		
AP5.3	0		
AP6.1	0		
AP6.2	0		
AP6.3	0		
AP7.1	0		
AP7.2	0		
AP7.3	0		
AP8.1	0		
AP8.2	0		
AP8.3	0		
AP9.1	0		
AP9.2	0		
AP9.3	0		
AP10.1	0		
AP10.2	0		
AP10.3	0		
B: Scoring			
AP1.1	0		
AP1.2	0		
AP1.3	0		
C: Knowledge Sharing			
	Working with Partners		
AP1.1	0		
AP1.2	0		
AP1.3			
	Best Practice / Innovation		
AP1.1			
AP1.2	0		
AP1.3	0		
	Project Management		
AP1.1	Chinese speaking international experts need to be recruited to support national partners	DFID project coordinator	
AP1.2	More effectively engage international partners in providing assistance to national partners	SAC chair	
AP1.3	0		
C: Other Comments			
AP1.1	0		
AP1.2	0		

AP1.3	0		
C: Evidence			
AP1.1	0		
AP1.2	0		
AP1.3	0		
D: Conditionality			
AP1.1	0		
AP1.2	0		
AP1.3	0		
Additional Action Points arising			
AP1.1			
AP1.2			
AP1.3			

6.12 Knowledge management strategy

Knowledge Management Strategy for Communications and International Sharing Version 2

Background

Communications and capacity building (Output 4) and International Knowledge sharing (Output 5) rely on effective management and processing of the knowledge resulting from research and policy development activities conducted in Climate Science (Output 1), Impact and risk assessments (Output 2) and Adaptation planning (Output 3). A knowledge management and communications strategy has been developed to define the vision, approach and activities that will enable effective delivery of Outputs 4 and 5.

Vision

The results and experiences developed by ACCC through research on climate science, vulnerability and risk assessments, and adaptation planning are effectively converted into sharable knowledge which is used by target audiences in China, other developing countries and the international community to improve their understanding of climate change risks and to inform climate change adaptation planning processes.

Purpose

Effective management of knowledge is fundamental to extract and share useful lessons learned from the research and policy development work in climate science, risk assessments and adaptation planning. It is also the backbone of effective communications for awareness rising at national level as well as for international sharing. The purpose of the knowledge management strategy is to:

- Facilitate access to knowledge within and outside the project
- Favour the integration of information produced in different streams of research
- Translating technical documents into accessible information – for example technical reports into policy briefs
- Initiate learning and self-reflection processes to identify lessons that can be shared with other countries and the international community
- Provide the foundation for the development of communication and training materials
- Catalyse and support the change processes identified in the ACCC Theory of change (see Annex X)
- Actively inform the National Adaptation Strategy development with lessons and results from ACCC

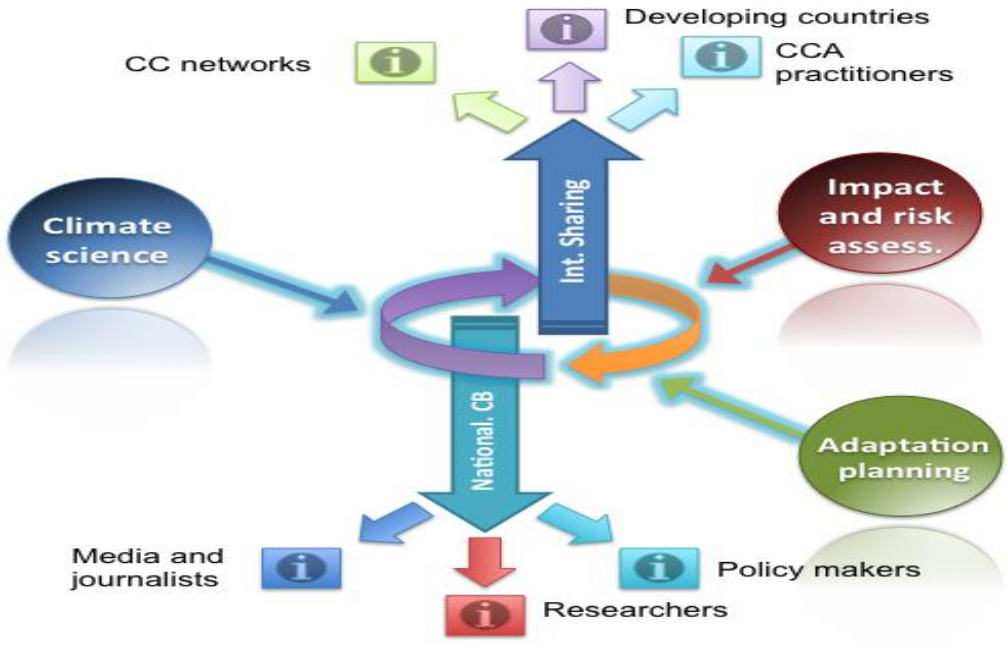
Principles

The main principles of the strategy are:

- **Listen to users**: prioritize lessons and knowledge products for sharing according to their relevance for the needs of final users
- **Use existing networks and initiatives**: share through ACCC partners and most relevant international networks. Build new partnership only when there is a real need and added value.
- **Leverage existing web platforms**: contents will be published through most effective web platforms aimed at dissemination of adaptation knowledge
- **Promote innovation**: focus on the results and products that are more innovative and have highest chance to have an impact on adaptation capacity
- **Connecting China**: bring to Chinese audiences international knowledge on climate change adaptation and to international audiences knowledge on China's experience
- **Ensure Value for Money**: Select cost effective, high impact and sustainable activities. Build partnerships that are likely to deliver high impact with limited investments.
- **Monitor and Adapt**: review progress and results, adjust based on what shows to be more effective

Knowledge management and communication framework

The following diagram illustrates the overall Knowledge Management and communications framework. Information developed from research activities conducted in Outputs 1,2,3 is collected andtransformed through analysis and learning processes. The knowledge generated will feed communications, international Sharing, National Capacity building. Appropriate communication channels will be selected to reach target audiences both in China (bottom part of the diagram) and internationally (top part of the diagram), specific knowledge products will be tailored to fit the channels selected.



Knowledge management and learning will be based on:

- Gathering and organizing information produced by research and policy development. Documents will be stored in a shared web repository based on the Huddle platform.
- Organizing events to summarize and process research results
- Facilitating discussions on integration of research streams and translation of research results into policy relevant information
- Processing existing information into dissemination products (e.g. policy briefs from technical reports)
- Actively sharing experiences and results through workshops, participation in conferences, communications and personal briefings.
- Disseminating knowledge products through webplatforms and mailing lists

The processes of transforming technical knowledge issued from specific research activities into lessons that can be shared with and used by a wider audience will be crucial, it will require a meta-level reflection on the research implementation processes. Examples of this are the identification of challenges faced by researchers in implementing interdisciplinary research and solutions found, changes in perception of usefulness of specific methods such as participatory techniques, innovations in conducting vulnerability assessments.

Sharing themes and Target audiences

Analysis conducted so far by the project indicates that the main information requirements of policy makers, planners and researchers in developing countries are related to experiences of adaptation planning (risk assessment methods, governance mechanisms, linking national strategies to local development planning, adaptation finance) and case studies in specific sectors. These observations are generally in line with the results of a survey on Knowledge Needs for climate change adaptation conducted by the Adaptation Learning Mechanism (ALM) Project, UNDP in 2007.

Adaptation planning is a highly context specific process, as such it is also an empirical exercise that will produce different results in different places. There is a particular interest in seeing what others have been doing – so practical experience is highly valuable.

ACCC is the first attempt to develop a multi model future climate scenario over China[2]. This is expected not only to provide a more reliable estimate of the possible range of change of future climate but also to substantially influence policy development, introducing practical approaches for dealing with uncertainty in adaptation planning.

2 The geographic extent of the simulated data will be much wider that before, covering several Asian countries (East Asia CORDEX domain).

Being such a comprehensive project, one of the few covering the whole cycle - from climate science to adaptation planning - ACCC is well placed to produce insightful lessons that are likely to influence adaptation planning in other developing countries.

Research and policy development is undertaken both nationally and at provincial level in three provinces in China. While this ambitious design is very challenging, it offers a unique opportunity to experiment and learn.

Results and lessons for sharing will be gradually available by the end of 2011, starting with the early phases of the cycle, such as development of climate scenarios and climate impact assessments.

The following is an indicative list of topics and lessons for sharing, the list will be updated as results will become available and feedback from final users will be received.

Topics	Lessons for sharing
1. Cross-cutting and methodological aspects	• Methodologies and practical applications of climate vulnerability and risk assessments • Developing interdisciplinary research • Integrating socio-economic and physical dimensions • Linking national and provincial levels of adaptation policy development
2. Climate Science	• Approaches and methods for development of climate scenarios • Interpretation and effective dissemination of climate data • Facilitating the use of climate data for sectorial impact assessments by practitioners • Incorporating uncertainty in adaptation policy development providing a range of climate scenarios • Methods for improving modelling of extreme climate events
3. Impact, vulnerability and risk assessments	• Methods for conducting integrated climate impact assessments in Agriculture, Water and Grasslandsat national level • Experience from developing climate vulnerability and risk assessments in three provinces, with a range of climatic zones (drylandsas well as sub-tropical) and settings (rural and urban) • Development of socio-economic scenarios and integration in climate risk assessments
4. Adaptation planning	• Identification and ranking of adaptation planning options • Development of provincial level adaptation roadmaps
5. Case Studies	• Assessment of water management and migration policies for climate change adaptation in Ningxia province • Climate change impacts health impacts in urban areas, the case of Guangdong province • Adapting to of extreme events and reducing disaster risks in Guangdong province • Adaptation policies for Grasslands in Inner Mongolia

The information space is loaded with an overwhelming quantity of messages, reaching target audiences and retaining their attention is a major challenge. It is therefore essential to identify

priority audiences and refer to them when developing knowledge products and sharing approaches. The table below presents the main target audiences for the ACCC Project.

Target Audiences	**Priority**
National and provincial levels in China	
National level policy makers	High
Provincial level policy makers	High
Government officials	High
Researchers	High
Financial institutions	Low
Media and journalists	Low
Developing countries	
National level policy makers	High
Practitioners, researchers and future leaders	High
Global Level and Regional level	
International Organizations, International networks on adaptation, Formal multilateral processes and donor community	High
Researchers	High
Think tanks	High

Knowledge products

Knowledge products will be developed to match the information needs of priority audiences. Formats and contents will be tailored to maximize the impact of communication. The main categories of products are described below. PMO will coordinate the knowledge management process, the design of products and will facilitate the collaboration between international and national experts in the production of papers and articles.

Policy briefs for International and National Sharing

Policy Briefs for international sharing are targeted to an international audience and will be short 2-4 page documents written in a concise style. The briefs are a key dissemination product, as they will be used to process technical documents into shorter and moreaccessibleformat. They will follow a standard template and contain a balanced combination of text and graphics, each Policy brief will cover a specific topic and will be focused on results and lessons learned. ACCC PMO will coordinate the design and production of the Policy Briefs for international sharing, the main language will be English and the dissemination as wide as possible. Chinese translations will be produced for national sharing, specific contents will be developed for topics where a different focus or selection of information will be required.

Policy briefs for national decision makers

Policy briefs for national decision makers are short papers targeted to national and provincial policy makers (mainly NDRC and DRCs) produced to inform main policy processes such as

the formulation of the National Adaptation Strategy and the 5 Year Development plans. They are produced either when major research results relevant for policy formulation are achieved or based on specific requests from policy makers. They are produced in Chinese and the distribution will be limited to the target institution.

Peer reviewed articles in International Journals and IPCC AR5

Articles in international peer reviewed journals are the cornerstone for sharing results and lessons, the focus will be on both articles targeted to policy makers, presenting lessons and methods that can be replicated elsewhere, and technical articles presenting the results of specific research in areas such as climate science, agriculture, etc. A publication plan including both international and national papers will be developed to ensure that a coordinated set of articles is produced in a timely way, a key target will be to get a few key papers in the upcoming IPCC AR5 (latest submission to journals December 2011). Efforts will be made to focus on publishing in most relevant journals.

Peer reviewed articles in National Journals

Publishing in top-level Chinese national journals is also an important way to disseminate results within China. The publishing process is also relatively faster and easier, considering that most Chinese partners are used to this publishing channel. To achieve higher impact, Partners will however be encouraged to put a substantial effort in international publishing.

Web contents and articles

Contents on the ACCC web site are targeted to both national (Chinese version) and international (English version) audiences. They cover general information about the project, key results and lessons, news about events and workshops, links to knowledge partners. For more detailed information on the ACCC web site refer to section 9.

Additional information for policy makers, researchers and general public on future climate scenarios and data is available from the climate data dissemination web site managed by CMA: http://www.climatechange-data.cn/

ACCC working papers

Depending on time and availability of resources, a limited number of ACCC working papers might be developed. Working papers would be mainly addressed to capacity building of climate change adaptation practitioners in China and other developing countries. They will propose results from research in a toolkit format – on topics such as impact modelling, vulnerability and risk assessments, adaptation planning - presenting lessons learned and case studies. An alternative option will be to feature similar contents within toolkits developed at regional or global levels.

Climate scenario data

Climate scenario data is a flagship product that will be developed by ACCC, since it will be the first multi model data set available for China. CMA is developing a dedicated web site for sharing the data and improving its use by researchers and decision makers in Chinahttp://www.climatechange-data.cn/.

The relevance of this data goes however beyond China since the data will cover the CORDEX geographic domain, including several countries in Asia. Although scenario validation through historical climate data will be carried out only for China, sharing the data with other Countries in the region might be still very relevant. In fact most Countries either do not have any downscaled climate scenario available or have a single model scenario only. This opportunity will be explored once climate scenario data is be available and the climate scenario data web site has been officially launched.

Multi media products

Video communication is an effective tool for dissemination and outreach. In addition to the video that was produced at the beginning of the project for the launch event, a modular set of video products will be developed targeting mainly the international audience. This will include short videos for web broadcasting (10 videos of 2-5 minutes including highlight interviews with key experts, 3 case studies" videos focusing either on the pilot provinces or on specific sectors such as Water, DRR, etc,) and a 7-10 minutes documentary for web and TV broadcasting. Videos will be disseminated both through the ACCC web site and knowledge partners web sites (such as CDKN, AKP, etc.).

Outreach materials

General information about the project and its progress will be provided through brochures, email updates and contents featured on widely disseminated newsletters of knowledge partners (such as Ecommuniqué, CDKN, etc.). Whenever possible, the project will actively engage with the media to ensure coverage of most relevant events. Media briefings will be prepared as required.

Face to face briefings

Direct interactions and face-to-face briefings are an indispensable communication and sharing approach, they are generally very effective with high level decision makers and opinion formers. Ad hoc briefing will be organized with key stakeholders at national and international to communicate key results and lessons learned.

The following matrix outlines the link between audiences (left column), knowledge products (top row) and the priority within ACCC.

	Face to face briefings	Policy briefs	Journal articles and IPCC AR5	ACCC working papers	Media briefings	ACCC Web site	Modules for courses on CC	Media products (videos, podcasts, etc.)
National and provincial levels in China								
National level policy makers								
Provincialleve l policy makers								
Government officials								
Researchers								
Media and journalists								
Developing countries								
National level policy makers							★★	
Practitioners, researchers and future leaders			★★	★		★★	★★	★
Global level								
Think tanks and practitioners								
Adaptation networks, International Organizations and donor community								

★★: High Priority ★: Low Priority

(The table should display stars – if other symbols are displayed please refer to the PDF version of the document)

Sharing and communication strategy

The sharing strategy is based on a combination office complementary approaches: contributing to global knowledge based on climate change (a), publishing in peer reviewed journals and developing knowledge dissemination products (b), engaging in south-south or trilateral cooperation with selected Developing Countries (c, d), organize sharing events (e). Some sharing modalities will target a limited number of beneficiaries with an in-depthengagement, as in the case of fellowship programs in the framework of south-south cooperation activities. Others will allow reaching out to a broad audience, for example through sharing policy briefs on key achievements through global adaptation initiatives such as the Nairobi Work Program.

Based on consultation with the donors, the priority countries identified so far are: Mongolia,

Ethiopia, Uganda and Bangladesh. Actual engagement with countries will depend on China's priority for development of south-south cooperation, actual interest of possible beneficiary institutions, relevance of research topics and likelihood of sustainability.

The different sharing modalities and respective target audiences are discussed below.

α. Sharing through global networks and knowledge bases on adaptation

Contributing lessons and results through the UNFCCC Nairobi Work Program (and follow up actions of the Cancun Adaptation Framework) and major online adaptation knowledge bases will allow ACCC to reach target audiences with a broad set of information both at global level and in Developing Countries (see table above). The main tasks will include engaging with appropriate networks and developing relevant contents and knowledge products for publishing, building mutual hyperlinks and, if technically possible, synchronization of contents of web sites.

Inclusion of results in the IPCC AR5 will be a core objective since it will be one of the most influential and widely used knowledge sources. Inclusion of papers in the AR5 will require timely publishing (latest submission by December 2011) of a set of high quality papers and facilitation of inclusion in the assessment report.

The main global networks and platforms on adaptation identified for dissemination at global level are:

- UNFCCC Nairobi Work Program and relevant follow up actions that will be developed in the framework of the Cancun Adaptation Framework
- The Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN) – www.cdkn.org
- UNDP Adaptation Learning Mechanism - www.adaptationlearning.net
- WeAdapt – www.weadapt.org
- World Resources Institute web site and World Resource Report

The main regional networks are:

- UNEPRegional climate change adaptation knowldege platform for Asia (AKP) www.climateadapt.asiaandAsia Pacific Adaptation Networkwww.asiapacificadapt.net
- Africa Adapt www.africa-adapt.netand the DFID/IDRC Climate Change Adaptation in Africa (CCAA) Project
- The Africa Climate Policy Center of the Economic Commission for Africa

The project will engage with selected initiatives and will develop partnerships for knowledge sharing based on shared interest and value addition.

β. Development and dissemination of a range of knowledge products

The main knowledge products will include products targeted to policy makers, such as policy briefs, videos, web articles, as well products for practitioners and researchers, such as technical briefs and articles in international and national peer reviewed journals. The overall strategy for publication on international journals will be to focus as much as possible on quality, with a few high quality papers produced rather than several potentially less relevant papers.

A range of knowledge products will be tailored to reach target audiences and disseminated through the 1 as well as international networks and mailing lists (climate-l@lists.iisd.ca . R4D Monthly E-Newsletter, etc.)

Different products will be designed to reach the international audience (produced in English) and national audience (produced in Chinese).

For a description of the various knowledge products refer to section XX.

χ. Research fellowships for institutions in developing countries

The organization of exchange and fellowship programs for researchers from priority developing countries will allow to develop an in-depth engagement, which will hopefully lead to the development of long term south-south cooperation activities. African and Asian researchers will be hosted by ACCC partners to carry out a research project built on ACCC approaches and results. The selection process will be very important for the final outcome of developing long term collaboration opportunities, researchers will be selected according to their current position within the institution and based on the perspective of reaching a leadership position in climate change adaptation in their country of origin.

This activity will entail a careful selection of candidates, a direct bilateral engagement with selected institutions, and will require an appropriate budget to support the researchers.

In order to build on existing networks and increase sustainability, a collaboration in developing the fellowship program is foreseen with the African Climate Change Fellowship Program (ACCFP) organized by Global change **S**ys**T**em for **A**nalysis, **R**esearch and **T**raining (START) and the Climate Change **Adaptation**in Africa (CCAA) Project.

δ. Sharing of results and experiences through training modules incorporated in international training programs

Lessons learned and case studies developed from ACCC research will be packaged in training modules that will be used for teaching in summer schools and master programs on climate change adaptation for developing countries. Researchers from ACCC partner organizations can be supported to teach the modules. This sharing modality will allow reaching policy makers and practitioners with an in-depth message on the lessons learned in China. The

participation to the training course of policy makers of key institutions could also be supported if necessary.

ε. Dissemination and sharing though national and international events

Events will be organized directly by the project or in partnership with relevant partners. This will include organizing special ACCC sessions in relevant national and international events as well as organizing a final event of international relevance for the closure of the project. As more results will be ready for dissemination at national level (like the launch of the climate data dissemination web site), specific communications or events targeted to the national audience will be arranged.

Key international level events in which ACCC will participate or organize special sessions in 2011 include:

- International Symposium on Climate Change and Water (ISCCW2011) – Nanjing April 20-21
- Meeting the challenges of Global Change, Kuala Lumpur 14-17 June 2011
- IRDR Disaster Risk: Integrating Science and Practice, Beijing, Oct 31-Nov 2 2011
- Asia-Pacific Climate Change Adaptation Forum 2011, 27-28 October 2011
- Development & Climate Days UNFCCC COP17 side event organized by IIED, December 2011

Web based tools

The ACCC project is using three main web platforms with complementary functions, the ACCC project web site (www.ccadaptation.org.cn), the Climate data dissemination web portal (www.climatechange-data.cn)and the ACCC online document management system (Huddle workspace – www.huddle.com):

- The ACCC web site is mainly aimed at outreach and sharing of information to a range of audiences. The contents are managed by PMO and are available in both Chinese and English.
- The Climate data dissemination web portal is aimed at disseminating climate scenario data. It has been developed by CMA with the support of ACCC, the project has provided technical advice through the partnership with UK-CIP. The main user groups are climate change practitioners and policy makers in China. CMA manages the data and contents. At the moment only a Chinese version is available. The possibility to develop an English version to open the access to the international public is being discussed with CMA. For more details on this web portal refer to the relevant technical documentation.
- The main function of ACCC Huddle workspace is to provide a collaborative file

management system to PMO and project partners. It provides a secure file storage and collaborative working environment for distributed ACCC team. Files can be uploaded and accessed by users depending on their access rights.

While the 3 systems are expected to address the needs of most users, some limitations in terms of functionalities and technologies available have been identified (for example the ACCC web site does not follow common standards that facilitate sharing of contents with other global or regional web sites). While as a first step the most straightforward approach is to make the best possible use of available platforms already developed, if in the future it might be necessary to revise the solutions adopted, in particular for the ACCC web site. The development strategy for the ACCC web site is discussed in more detail.

ACCC Project Web Site

The ACCC web site has been launched in June 2010. Its main function is to communicate information to a range of national and international target audiences. Initially, the web site was conceived as an information portal on climate change adaptation in China – hence its focus would not be limited on outreach related to the ACCC project. The web site relies on a custom built Content Management System, including a forum section. While the front end is bilingual (Chinese and English), the backend is available in Chinese only. The original idea was to use a decentralized content management model, with contents developed directly by the project Partners. This model was only partially successful, so PMO has taken a more proactive role in content development, due to lack of human resources dedicated to content management, the quality and quantity of contents are still limited. The initial objective of establishing a reference web portal on climate change adaptation in China is not matched byadequate resources within ACCC PMO, this target is unrealistic in the short term. Below the strategy for future development of the web site is discussed.

Phase 1: establishing and promoting an informative web site on the ACCC Project

The main purpose of the web site will be refocused on providing mainly information on the ACCC Project. Achieving this objective is more feasible and is a prerequisite before moving to a more ambitious target of setting up a reference web site on climate change adaptation.

Starting from April 2011, a quick review has been carried out to identify and fix outstanding technical issues. A tool for monitoring site traffic (google analytics) has been set up to analyze and monitor future traffic.

The structure and contents of the web site will be revised, focusing mainly on information related to the ACCC project and limited links to relevant national and international information on climate change adaptation (such as key initiatives, knowledge partners,

events, etc.). After the revision of the contents will be completed (August 2011), an active promotion campaign will be launched, using global mailing lists, linking and publishing web posts on global knowledge partners web sites, improving the placement in search engines, posting on social networks web sites.

Increasing and maintaining the web traffic will be possible only through regular production of high quality and value added contents, so adequate time and resource will have to be allocated to this task.

- Phase 2 (only in case of project extension): connecting China on climate change adaptation.

Researchers, practitioners and students in China have limited access to quality information on Climate change and climate change adaptation: there are very few resources on the web that publish original quality materials on climate change adaptation in Chinese and the language barrier limits accessibility to relevant contents published on the web in English. Likewise, not much information is available to the international audience on what is happening in China on climate change adaptation.

The ACCC web site could start filling this gap proposing two streams of contents to address these information needs, differentiating the Chinese and English versions of the web site.

The Chinese version of the web site will be expanded including high quality contents on topics of interest for policy makers, researchers, practitioners and future leaders such as more general background information on climate science, climate change adaptation and risk assessments, case studies on adaptation planning in other countries. The contents will be mainly based on translation of selected top quality web contents produced by specialized climate change adaptation content providers such as http://www.eldis.org/go/topics/dossiers/climate-change-adaptation. Partnerships with the contents producers will be established and ACCC will ensure the translation.

The English version will be aimed at informing international audience on climate change adaptation in China, it will feature information on relevant events, initiatives, analysis and comments.

Budget (GBP)

Organize/co-organize conferences and events	**118,000**
• Bangkok Regional Adaptation Forum, Oct '11	10,000
• International conference on grasslands in Inner Mongolia, July '11	4,000
• International Conference on Climate Change and Food Security (ICCCFS), Beijing	7,000
• COP17, Durban, IIED Climate & Development days Side event - ACCC session, Dec '11	20,000
• Other international events to be identified	13,000
• Problems of adaptation to climate change International scientific conference, Russia	4,000
• 2 learning & dissemination events in China (on knowledge management or use of climate data)	25,000
• Final project event	35,000
Training materials for Masters/training courses on adaptation for international sharing	**50,000**
Fellowship and exchange programs (developing country researchers)	**95,000**
Knowledge and Communication products	**118,000**
• Video	28,000
• Fees for writing articles and briefs	50,000
• Production of dissemination materials (policy briefs, articles, working papers, brochures, merchandise, etc.)	35,000
• Maintenance and upgrade of web site	5,000
• High -quality translation of materials (Chinese-English-Chinese)	50,000
Total budget	**431,000**

6.13 ACCC publication plan

ACCC Project International Publications Plan – Phase 1 (Draft Version 1)

First set of international publications aimed at inclusion in IPCC - AR5

Article Topic	Brief description	Publishing Coordinator	Authors	Possible Journals for publishing	Comments
Cross-cutting and methodological aspects	Overall introduction of ACCC project with focus on innovations and relevant methodological aspects and summary early results				
Climate Science, Improvement of climate modelling over China	ACCC is the first attempt to develop a multi model future climate scenario over China. This is expected not only to provide a more reliable estimate of the possible range of change of future climate but also to substantially influence policy development, introducing practical approaches for dealing with uncertainty in adaptation planning.		CAAS, CMA, HC		
Communicating climate science	Presenting the results of the work on climate data dissemination web site, including development process (user need assessment) and statistics of usage. For this it will be very important to launch the site as soon as possible to gather usage data.	Roger Street	CMA, UK-CIP		
National impact assessment on water	Impact of climate change on water resources over China. Assessment of respective role of climate change and water use policies on water availability. Implications for adaptation planning.	Roger Calow	NHRI		
Impact assessments on agriculture	Impact of climate change on agricultural resources over China, review of past impacts and future projections. Possibly this paper could integrate water resource modelling and socio-economic scenarios as well.	Declan Conway	CAAS, NHRI		
Results of socio economic vulnerability assessments	Synthesis of socio economic vulnerability assessments in Guangdong, Inner Mongolia and NingXia. Methodological aspects – index system. Possibly could integrate results from application of participatory methods.		CASS		
Case Studies by Province or Sector – CC impacts on	Past and future impacts of CC on grasslands in China are explored through the case study in Inner Mongolia. Ideally the article would emphasise replicability of	Qi Jia Guo	CAU, IM		Depending on progress of research, the focus could be also at

grasslands in Inner Mongolia	approaches in other dryland regions.				national level
Case Studies by Province or Sector – Assessment of migration policies as CC adaptation options in Ningxia	Assessment of migration policies for climate change adaptation in Nigxia province		CASS, NX		
Case Studies by Province or Sector – DRR in Guangdong	Assessment of past and future trends in climate related natural disasters in Guangdong province and possible risk reduction policies.				If the research is more focused on urban areas, it will be useful to emphasize this angle. I have heard that IPCC AR5 does not have much on impacts of CC in big cities in China.
Case Studies by Province or Sector – Impacts of climate change on health in Guangdong and possible adaptation policies	Climate change impacts health impacts in urban areas, the case of Guandong province	Cordia Chu	GD-CDC		If the research is more focused on urban areas, it will be useful to emphasize this angle. I have heard that IPCC AR5 does not have much on impacts of CC in big cities in China.
Adaptation planning in China					It could be premature to publish on this topic
Climate science, Modelling of extreme events (typhoons, monsoon and droughts)	Advances in modelling of extreme events and possible applications for adaptation planning		CMA, CAAS, HC		Depending on progress

6.14 GDPP China

Global Development Partnership Programme
China: Strategy and Approach

Background

The Global Development Partnership Programme (GDPP) represents a new stage in DFID'sengagement with emerging powers and new partners in global development. As DFID's Secretary of State, Andrew Mitchell, said in a speech in February '11 "we have an unparalleled opportunity to seek out new partnerships…. This is a completely changed landscape in which to galvanise our efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals and to drive yet harder the eradication of global poverty.

The **purpose** of the GDPP is to promote strong global development policy, impact and architecture, by strengthening our engagement with emerging powers and new partners in global development.

The GDPP will provide a coherent framework for our policy engagement with emerging powers and new partners in global development. The GDPP will also provide resources for specific programmes, where appropriate.

The initial list of **priority partners** are: are China, India, Brazil, South Africa, Russia, Mexico, Turkey and Saudi Arabia. The Gulf States and Gulf regional/multilateral organisations will also be key partners. This list may change over time as contexts shift and opportunities arise. GDPP partners may include other organisations with global reach e.g. intergovernmental institutions, the private sector, and civil society and development banks.

GDPP in China

There are two strategic objectives for DFID's approach to the GDPP in China:

- To work together to achieve shared objectives on 'global development', particularly 'global public goods', which are of wider benefit to global poverty reduction. This will initially cover climate change (both adaptation and low carbon development), health, food security, good business practice, regional cooperation on water resource management, peacekeeping and conflict prevention.
- To work together for development in other developing countries - where all participants are supportive, and where the development and poverty reduction objectives of the participants coincide. Initially covering health, agriculture, corporate social responsibility, water, education.

Climate change work will encompass three broad areas:

- Accelerating adaptation globally, through sharing with other developing countries China's comprehensive work on adaptation,
- Accelerating low carbon development in other developing countries, through China's direct engagement,
- Mitigation within China, to contribute to reduced GHG levels in the atmosphere, and thus help secure a stable climate.

This work will include sharing China's experience of risk and vulnerability assessments, and planning for climate resilience, increasing the potential for Chinese low carbon technologies to address energy poverty in developing countries, supporting various cost-effective and transformational low-carbon development actions, and working on the relatively new area of

reducing greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture.

On **water**, we aim to achieve improved water resource management in developing countries, and improve community-based disaster management in flood-prone areas in Asia. In specific, we are planning to work with China in three broad areas:

- Contributing to achieving sustainable water resource conservation in developing countries. DFID and Chinese partners will work together and share with other developing countries China's recognized water management practices and technologies, especially those achieved through UK-China bilateral water projects over the last 10 years.
- Strengthening and establishing learning networks on water resource management, which promote the development of cooperative mechanisms on shared water resources in mainland Asia.
- Reducing the vulnerability and increasing disaster resilience, especially of the poor people to the effects of floods in developing countries in Asia. This will be achieved by sharing practices and technologies between China and other countries affected by floods.

On **health**, we are developing a global health support project with the aim to achieve '*a more effective contribution by China and the UK to global health policy and outcomes in line with international evidence* based *practice'*. The programme will aim, among other things, to build capacity to learn lessons from China's unparalleled success in decreasing infant, child and maternal mortality rates and from China's recent health sector reform programme. It will likely include:

- Support to China's global health policy and initiatives, that will have a direct contribution to international development and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals in other low and middle-income countries through a well coordinated platform,

- Systematic synthesis of evidence and knowledge on global health (e.g. health systems research) for policy making and academia. The synthesis work needs to be related to contexts and settings of other developing countries.

- Building Chinese capacity in transferring its lessons and success in health related MDGs to other LICs, targeting policy makers, think tanks etc.

On **agriculture and food security**, we will develop a programme to accelerate transfer of agricultural technologies and information to developing countries. Combining the best practice in China and UK, we aim to improve food security through production increase in low-income countries. The programme will be composed of two pillars:

- Technology transfer through demonstrations and piloting activities,
- Knowledge sharing networks for agricultural professionals to interact and provide innovative solutions to policy makers and farmers.

As noted above, we will also support work to address emissions of greenhouse gases from Chinese agriculture, in ways which also maintain food security and lower pollution levels.
We will also develop work around **sustainable natural resource management**, encompassing issues such as sustainable palm and soya production, addressing illegal logging of timber, and promotion of corporate social responsibility, transparency of revenues etc.

DFID China
August 2011

6.15 Revised logical framework for the extension

PROJECT TITLE	**Adaptation to Climate Change in China (ACCC) – Extension (July 2012 – December 2014)**					***Notes***
GOAL	**Indicator**	**Baseline 2011**	**Milestone 2012**	**Milestone 2013**	**Target 2014**	
To improve international knowledge on climate impacts and risks, and develop practical approaches to climate change adaptation	International evidence base on climate impacts and risks	Gaps in knowledge of climate impacts and risks	New evidence on climate impacts and risks supported by latest science			
		Source				
		● IPCC assessment reports ● UNFCCC official documents ● Climate science literature ● Development literature				
	Indicator	**Baseline 2011**	**Milestone 2012**	**Milestone 2013**	**Target 2014**	
	Level of investment on, and scope of adaptation initiatives	Largely absence of well articulated, science-based adaptation strategies or plans, low level of adaptation actions or investment	Relatively small number of adaptation strategies and plans, low level of adaptation investment and activities	Number of national and sectoral adaptation strategies and plans increased, and the scope of adaptation actions broadened	Significant national and international investment to support the implementation of adaptation policies, programmes and projects	
		Source				
		● Adaptation funds under the UNFCCC process, e.g. Adaptation Fund, Specical Climate Change Fund, least development country Fund, the Green Climate Fund (GCF), the World Bank Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience (PPCR) ● OECD data ● Country-specific adaptation spending				

PURPOSE	**Indicator**	**Baseline 2011**	**Milestone 2012**	**Milestone 2013**	**Target 2014**	
To develop and share	Degree to which	National Adaptation	National adaptation			

internationally China's experience of integrating climate adaptation into the development process, in order to reduce China's, and other countries', vulnerability to climate change	adaptation included in national and provincial policy-making processes and strategies	Strategy developed, Low level of information and awareness on adaptation policies and practices in China	actions for main economic sectors developed, adaptation integrated into development processes in at least 40% of the Chinese provinces, Integration of adaptation into national and provincial development processes well documented and internationally shared through south-south learning			
		Source				
		• China's National 12th Five Year Plan • China's National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy • Provincial and sectoral 5-year strategies and plans • China's second National Communications • China's Strategic Environmental Assessment process				
	Indicator	**Baseline 2011**	**Milestone 2012**	**Milestone 2013**	**Target 2014**	
	Number of countries and international adaptation initiatives that use approaches and experiences developed by ACCC	None	2 countries, 1 multilateral initiative	4 countries, 2 multilateral initiative	6 countries, 3 multilateral initiatives	
		Source				
		• Possible National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) as part of the Cancun Adaptation Framework • Other national and sub-national adaptation strategies/plans whose development benefited from China's experience • Reports of UNFCCC and international discussions on adaptation • Evaluation reports of international adaptation initiatives				
INPUTS (£)	**DFID (£)**	**Govt (£)**	**Other (£)**	**Total (£)**	**DFID SHARE (%)**	

			SDC			
INPUTS (HR)						
OUTPUT 1	**Indicator**	**Baseline 2011**	**Milestone 2012**	**Milestone 2013**	**Target 2014**	**Assumptions**
High standard and integrated climate change impacts, vulnerability and risk assessments, and research into policy and adaptation planning, with results being widely disseminated nationally and internationally	Number of high quality synthesis on integrated methodology applied to, and results from, integrated impacts, vulnerability and risk assessments, at national and provincial levels, and across different sectors	Quality controlled reports on the overall methodology and data (including climate and socio-economic scenarios) used under the ACCC project, national and provincial impacts, vulnerability and risks at national and provincial levels, and across different sectors	implementing partners develop at least one peer reviewed publication on the work carried out under ACCC			
		Source				
		• Reports and publications from relevant national research institutes • Reports and publications from relevant provincial research institutes				
	Indicator	**Baseline 2011**	**Milestone 2012**	**Milestone 2013**	**Target 2014**	
	Number of publications in peer reviewed journals or other publishing medium highlighting the research carried out under ACCC		At least one peer reviewed paper from each implementing partner either as a working paper or a national journal paper	At least 5 papers published in international journals to cover: the overall integrated assessment methodology and underlying data, impact, vulnerability and risk assessments at national level for agriculture, water resources and health, respectively, and a paper on		

				the process of adaptation planning facilitated by the ACCC project in China		
		Source				
		● Main climate research and development journals ● IPCC assessment reports ● Major adaptation knowledge initiatives, platforms and networks				
IMPACT WEIGHTING	**Indicator**	**Baseline 2011**	**Milestone 2012**	**Milestone 2013**	**Target 2014**	
10.00%						
		Source				**RISK RATING**
						LOW/MEDIUM
INPUTS (£) **£225,000**						

<table>
<tr><td>OUTPUT 2</td><td>Indicator</td><td>Baseline 2011</td><td>Milestone 2012</td><td>Milestone 2013</td><td>Target 2014</td><td>Assumptions</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="8">Evidence-based national and provincial adaptation policies and plans</td><td rowspan="3">Number of national and provincial level policies and legislative instruments incorporating adaptation measures and actions</td><td>National Adaptation Strategy developed</td><td>National level adaptation policies and action plans developed for critical sectors, Provincial level adaptation strategies developed</td><td></td><td></td><td rowspan="8"></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Source</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">● National adaptation strategies
● Sectoral adaptation strategies and plans
● Provincial level adaptation strategies and plans</td></tr>
<tr><td>Indicator</td><td>Baseline 2011</td><td>Milestone 2012</td><td>Milestone 2013</td><td>Target 2014</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3"></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Source</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4"></td></tr>
<tr><td>IMPACT WEIGHTING</td><td>Indicator</td><td>Baseline 2011</td><td>Milestone 2012</td><td>Milestone 2013</td><td>Target 2014</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">10.00%</td><td rowspan="3"></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Source</td><td>RISK RATING</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4"></td><td>LOW / MEDIUM</td></tr>
<tr><td>INPUTS (£)
£225,000</td><td colspan="6"></td></tr>
</table>

OUTPUT 3	**Indicator**	**Baseline 2011**	**Milestone 2012**	**Milestone 2013**	**Target 2014**	**Assumptions**
Significant development of international knowledge sharing (South-South learning)	Number of knowledge products suitable for international sharing	ACCC website with project highlights, the Chinese version of climate data portal, three policy briefs	Enhanced ACCC website with substantial knowledge products, English version of the climate change data portal, at least 10 policy briefs	At least 5 key ACCC knowledge products to be widely disseminated among and referred to	ACCC publications on risk assessment and adaptation planning methodologies, climate risks in different sectors at national and provincial levels are widely referred to in AR5, particularly Working Groups I and II volumes	
		Source				
		• Action pledges and updates to the Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change, • Major knowledge networks and platforms on adaptation				
	Indicator	**Baseline 2011**	**Milestone 2012**	**Milestone 2013**	**Target 2014**	
	Number of knowledge sharing and learning initiatives and events that ACCC actively engages	At least 10, mostly national and regional	At least 20, mostly regional and international	At least 10, including an international adaptation conference in China		
		Source				
		• Event lists on major adaptation/climate change list-serves (e.g. climate-L), • Major adaptation knowledge networks/platforms				
IMPACT WEIGHTING	**Indicator**	**Baseline 2011**	**Milestone 2012**	**Milestone 2013**	**Target 2014**	
35.00%	Level of exposure and access to ACCC research outputs by other developing country	Limited exposure through presentations at meetings and	Increased dissemination of ACCC knowledge products through international journals,	ACCC being recognized internationally as a major research undertaking which offers a wealth of research outputs as well as good		

	adaptation stakeholders	conferences, mostly in China and within Asia	relevant web pages, and international conferences	practices for managing the integrated, policy-oriented adaptation research process	
		Source			**RISK RATING**
		• Major adaptation knowledge initiatives, platforms and networks (e.g. the Asian Pacific Adaptation Network, APAN, AfricaAdapt, WeAdapt, the Nairobi Work Programme, Adaptation Learning Mechanism, Climate and Development Knowledge Network etc.) • IPCC AR5 Working Groups I and II volumes			MEDIUM
INPUTS (£) **£787,500**					

OUTPUT 4	**Indicator**	**Baseline 2011**	**Milestone 2012**	**Milestone 2013**	**Target 2014**	**Assumptions**
Development and implementation of South-South co-operation on adaptation to climate change	Number of training material and other knowledge products developed to facilitate South-South knowledge transfer and cooperation on adaptation to climate change	None	At least two training modules on the overall methodology for risk assessments and adaptation planning, and on the access and use of climate scenarios, respectively	Four 3-month academic training programmes for climate scientists and impact researchers working on health, agriculture and water resources	A two-month on-the-job training programme for adaptation practitioners	
		Source				
	Indicator	**Baseline 2011**	**Milestone 2012**	**Milestone 2013**	**Target 2014**	
	Number of South-South knowledge transfer and co-operation initiatives	None	At least 1	At least 2	At least 5	
		Source				
		• Major adaptation knowledge initiatives, platforms and networks • Regional and international capacity building initiatives under the UNFCCC process (e.g. the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from non-Annex I Parties to the Convention training workshops, the Least Developed Country Expert Group, LEG, training series etc) and the IPCC process (e.g. planned regional capacity building initiatives on access and application of scenarios and data to support adaptation)				
IMPACT WEIGHTING	**Indicator**	**Baseline 2011**	**Milestone 2012**	**Milestone 2013**	**Target 2014**	
45.00%						
		Source				**RISK RATING**
						MEDIUM
INPUTS (£) **£1,012,500**						