



PATHWAYS2RESILIENCE

Pathways2Resilience (P2R) – Resilience Maturity Curve (RMC) Self-assessment tool

Guidance for Applicants

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1 Introduction

This document provides guidance material for applicants (regions and communities) about the self-assessment tool, which helps to understand what is the purpose of this tool, what types of questions does it ask, what dimensions does the tool cover, and how the answers to the self-assessment questionnaire will be interpreted and scored.

2 What is the purpose of the RMC self-assessment tool?

The RMC self-assessment tool has three main purposes:

1. **The first purpose is to define the existing capacities of the applicants to adapt to the climate change.** Based on the answers of the applicants, an adaptive capacity score will be defined. This adaptive capacity score (0-10) will be used to map the regions on the resilience maturity curve.
2. The second purpose is to **inform the selection procedure.**
3. The third purpose is to use the **resulting evidence to inform the building of the climate resilience pathways** and innovation agendas for the subgrantees selected for funding.

3 What types of questions does the self-assessment tool contain?

The largest part of the self-assessment tool includes **28 questions aimed at assessing adaptive capacities** of applicants, which are necessary to respond to climate change.

The self-assessment is structured around **seven core dimensions**.

For each question or statement, applicants may choose from **an ordinal 5-point Likert scale** (strongly agree, agree, neither agree nor disagree, disagree, strongly disagree, do not know / N/A) to specify their agreement based on the existing local context and current situation.

In addition to the main part of the self-assessment tool, which focuses on assessing the region's existing capacities to adapt to the climate change, the questionnaire has two other parts that focus on:

1. Socio-demographics of a respondent.
2. Experience of the applying region with the EU adaptation mission.

4 What dimensions and regional capacities are covered by the self-assessment?

The main part of the self-assessment questionnaire is structured around seven dimensions, each of which contain four questions:

1. Planning
2. Coordination
3. Stakeholder Engagement
4. Institutional Capacity

5. Budgeting and Finance
6. Use of Climate Information
7. Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning

The following are short definitions for each dimension.

4.1 Planning

Planning refers to climate modelling and forecasting; scenario planning; planning around various adaptation options (blue, green, physical); including innovation plans; emergency/DRR related planning.

4.2 Coordination

Coordination refers to necessary coordination between the different agencies/departments of the government at the local level, as well as multi-level governance models necessary for successful climate change adaptation interventions.

4.3 Stakeholder

Stakeholder refers to the extent to which the diverse stakeholders in a region affected by climate change are consulted in the climate adaptation planning and implementation.

4.4 Institutional

Institutional refers to the capacity of the regional authority to undertake planning informed by the knowledge of climate change (including risk and vulnerability assessments) and more specific knowledge of methodologies for integrating or mainstreaming climate change into planning. This indicator also assesses the knowledge capacity of the regional authority and its staff to undertake climate change adaptation plans.

4.5 Financial

Financial indicators capture the extent to which actions, measures, and processes to address climate change are costed, budgeted for, and provided with necessary financial support. In addition, this indicator also captures the capacity of the region to leverage resources (current and potential) from external sources (national authorities, EU) and the private sector.

4.6 Climate Information

Use of climate information captures the extent to which regional authorities are making use of climate-sensitive information at the local level to plan and organize adaptation action. This information could be generated by international organizations (IPCC), national level bodies (meteorological departments) as well as local actors on the ground who are intimately familiar with the environment and can identify trends and changes in a climate where observational records may not be available or lacking.

4.7 Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning

Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning indicators capture the extent to which regional authorities are tracking adaptation progress and incorporating the learnings into future plans and actions. Specific attention is paid here for adaptation plans to address the needs of the most vulnerable and marginalized affected by climate change.

5 How will the answers be scored?

Answers to each question will have the following score:

Strongly disagree	0
Disagree	.25
Neither agree nor disagree	.5
Agree	.75
Strongly agree	1
N/A / Do not know	0

Each measurement will be defined by calculating the average of scores of all questions falling into the measurement and multiplying the result by 10. In this way, each measurement score will fall into the scale 0 to 10.