

Module 4: Tracking progress, monitoring and evaluation

4.3. Monitoring and evaluation

LEG training workshops for 2012-2013

Anglophone African LDCs workshop

29 July – 2 August 2013, Kigali, Rwanda



In this module

Where are we?

Module 1: Setting the stage

Module 2: Implementation strategies for the NAPA

Module 3: Accessing financial resources for implementation of NAPA

Module 4: Tracking progress, monitoring and evaluation

4.1. Assessment of the NAPA

4.2. Tracking progress in addressing adaptation

4.3. Monitoring and evaluation

Module 5: Best practices and lessons learned

Module 6: Mainstreaming adaptation into development

Module 7: The NAP process

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CASE STUDIES

Learning points:

- Importance of monitoring and evaluation;
- Key steps in undertaking M&E;
- Resources and capacity necessary for monitoring and evaluation;
- Practical example and exercise.

Guiding questions:

- What is the capacity needed at the national level to carry out M&E?
- How can this be assessed and strengthened (e.g. forming effective partnerships for data collection)?
- What experiences exist in terms of M&E of adaptation?



Important terms

Goals	Impacts
Baselines	Indicators
Results	Reporting
Outputs	Feedback
Outcomes	Lessons

Output: the products, capital goods and services which result from a development intervention; may also include changes resulting from the intervention that are relevant to the achievement of outcomes.
i.e. output = “what we do”

Outcome: the likely or achieved short-term and medium-term effects of an intervention’s outputs, i.e.
outcome = “what difference does it make”

Impact: positive and negative, primary and secondary long-term effects produced by a development intervention, directly or indirectly, intended or unintended.

Results chain: inputs -> outputs -> outcomes -> impact



Purpose/importance of M&E

1. The purpose of M&E is the measurement and assessment of performance in order to more effectively manage outcomes and outputs known as development results.
(UNDP, 2002);
2. M&E is an important tool to help identify good practices and single out less effective approaches, contributing to evidence-based decision making. It can also be an effective tool for prioritisation of inputs and communication of outcomes.
(OECD, 2012);
3. To monitor and evaluate the relevance of international assistance and initiatives to national development goals within a given national, regional or global context;
4. To monitor and evaluate the effectiveness, efficiency, partnerships and coordination, cost effectiveness, risk factors and risk management, level of national ownership, measures to enhance national capacity for sustainability of results, etc.



Challenges for adaptation M&E

Absence of a universal indicator for performance measurement

Adaptation to climate change takes place within specific and diverse socio-cultural, socio-political and local or regional settings

Uncertainty about climate change projections

Extended timeframes

Many drivers

Difficult to define 'business as usual'



Key messages from the workshop on tracking successful adaptation – smart monitoring for good results



Many different audiences and purposes for adaptation M&E. M&E should also be considered to be a communications and learning tool that can help to inform the design of frameworks and the choice of methods.

Evaluating adaptation impacts requires longer time horizons than the typical development project duration. Need to think beyond projects to conduct adaptation impact evaluation.

Capacity building for adaptation M&E is needed at many scales, including among agency staff, national policy makers, and local implementers.

Could be useful to develop a repository of adaptation indicators that are already being used. However, indicators alone are not sufficient to address the question of how to monitor and evaluate adaptation.

Website: www.bonn-perspectives.de/en/dialogue-events/tracking_adaptation.html.



What do we monitor in adaptation

Climate
impacts

Vulnerability

Implementation
of adaptation
strategy

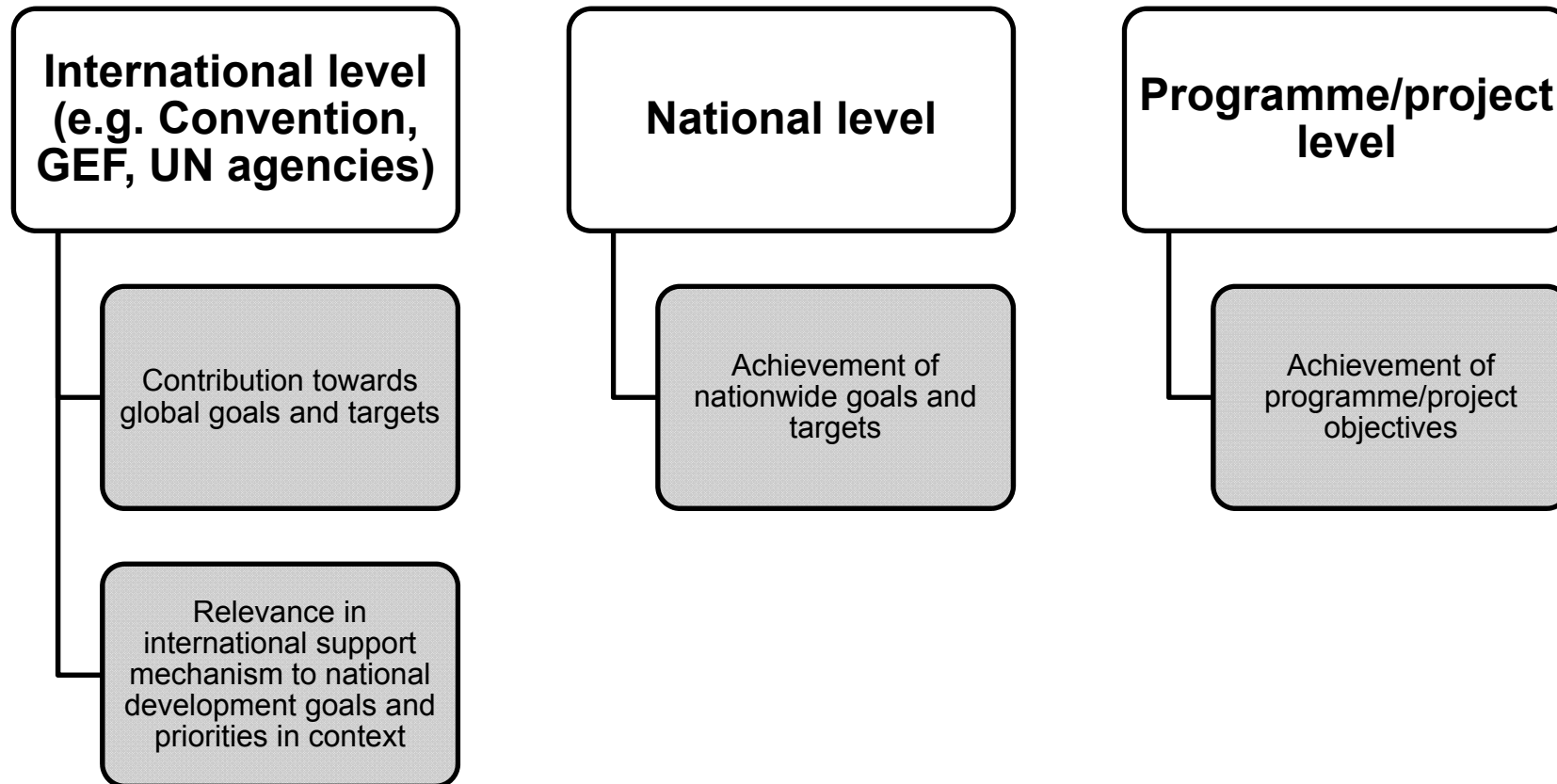
Resource
spending for
adaptation

Impact of
adaptation
measures

Etc.



Different levels of monitoring and evaluation



Key processes in monitoring and evaluation

- 1 Stakeholder engagement
 - 2 Translating project goals and objectives into M&E framework
 - 3 Setting results: inputs, baseline, outputs, outcomes, impacts
 - 4 Selecting indicators, identifying data sources and collection methods
 - 5 Setting realistic targets for results
 - 6 Implementing the M&E plan
 - 7 Analysing and evaluating results
 - 8 Disseminating and utilizing findings
 - 9 Sustaining and replicating the M&E system
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Identifying the contribution to adaptation

Building adaptive capacity:

Strengthening the capacity to undertake assessments, to prepare climate information and use/communicate it, to mainstream climate change in planning frameworks

- *Sample parameters:* existence and quality of coordination/mainstreaming processes, availability of climate information and analytical capabilities, risk management capacity in dealing with increasing climatic variability, operational early warning systems

Reducing vulnerability and risk:

Measures aimed at reducing specific vulnerabilities and risk such as enhancing water storage capacity, coastal zone management, crop diversification

- *Sample parameters:* volume of water available, extent of diversification of income in regions affected by extreme weather events

Securing development goals in the face of climate change:

Development goals as the focus

- *Sample parameters:* stable income in particularly vulnerable sections of the population, reduced dependence on highly climate-sensitive sectors, availability of climate-resilient infrastructure, expansion of and participation in educational provision



Monitoring and evaluation frameworks

1. Conceptual frameworks

- Theory of change; feed this into baseline data collection and track assumptions
- Most significant change technique - Davies & Darts (2002, 2005);

2. Results, indicator and logical frameworks

- Results frameworks (e.g. GEF LDCF RBM);
- Indicator frameworks (e.g. ClimateXChange Adaptation Indicator Framework);
- Logframe approach (LFA) (e.g. also integrated into the GEF RBM);
- Logic models



Capacity/resource needs for M&E

Institutional set-up for M&E (e.g. M&E Unit);

- Consensus building among all stakeholders;
- Coordination of the M&E work
- Data management
- Reporting, information dissemination and review

Individuals that are motivated, committed, competent and interested in M&E;

Financial resources (e.g. 10% of project costs) to cover:

- Data collection and information dissemination systems;
- Coordination of the M&E work;
- Systems or special studies to be conducted by outside agencies;

Guides, manuals, communication tools, and any other support facilities.



Additional remarks

- Make use of existing indicators
 - Key sector development indicators (e.g. water availability, agricultural production, environmental quality)
 - National development indicators
- Make use of existing M&E systems and institutions
 - National performance management frameworks
 - M&E systems of sectoral strategies
 - Regional environmental observatories
 - Statistics offices

→ Example...

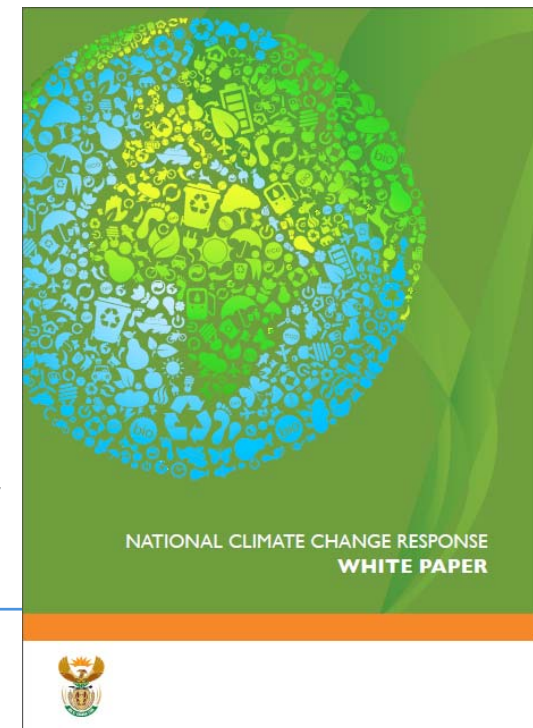


Example: M&E of adaptation in South Africa

- **Partners:** Department of Environmental Affairs (DEA), GIZ Climate Support Programme
- **Objective:** Design a draft Climate Change Response M&E System to monitor the success of responses to climate change and to replicate the ones that have worked well.
- **Current state:** Stateholder workshops, first M&E design proposals are drafted, ongoing consultation
- **Future:**
 - a) Draft system design ready (October 2013)
 - b) Operationalisation and indicator formulation
 - c) Consultation to start the implementation process

Mandate:

*South African Climate Change Response White Paper
Chapter 12: Monitoring and Evaluation*



Exercise : The way forward (road-map development)

Context

- The practical development and implementation of an M&E system at national level will be confronted with various obstacles and imperfections

Instructions: group work (20')

- Each corner of the room represents one of the following country categories: **coastal, land-locked, arid/semi-arid**
- Select a corner which represents the country you work with
- Reflect the actual situation in your country (use matrix): What is necessary to get successfully launched and implemented an M&E system development process?
- If you come from different countries, you might indicate in the matrix, for which country which statement is relevant.
- Develop a roadmap responding to various strategy dimensions for developing an M&E system.
- Select a person to briefly present the results in the plenary

