



# NATIONAL LEVEL M&E OF ADAPTATION

Nicolina Lamhauge, Environment Directorate, OECD



# Why M&E of adaptation

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- Adaptation specific initiatives are still relatively recent
  - Important to learn what approaches are effective in reducing climate vulnerability
- M and E:
  - Monitoring: systematic collection of information (usually) on a pre-defined set of indicators that enables stakeholders to check whether an initiative is on track in achieving set objectives
  - Evaluation: aims to measure the impact or effectiveness of an intervention in achieving set objectives
- The *primary* objectives of M&E differ across different levels:
  - *Country governments*: to ensure that domestic development objectives are climate resilient
  - *Development partner agencies*: to demonstrate value for money (and to ensure compliance with aid effectiveness principles)



# Challenges of M&E of adaptation

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1

How to measure the attribution of adaptation, especially when it is a relatively small component of an intervention – attribution *vs.* contribution

2

How to set baselines and targets – shifting baselines *vs.* a before/after comparison that factors in the impact of climate change on development outcomes

3

How to deal with the long time-horizons of climate change and when to conduct impact evaluation

4

How to complement intermediate assessments with long-term evaluations – enhanced resilience today may contribute to greater impacts in the future



# M&E AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL



# National level M&E of adaptation

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- A step increase in adaptation programmes, plans and strategies in recent years
  - In part due to the NAPA and NAP supported processes in the LDCs
  - But similar progress seen in other developing and developed countries
- Lag between planning and implementation of policies and the formulation of M&E frameworks
  - But a lot of emerging experience
- Ongoing OECD work explores the approaches used by Germany, Mozambique, Nepal and the UK



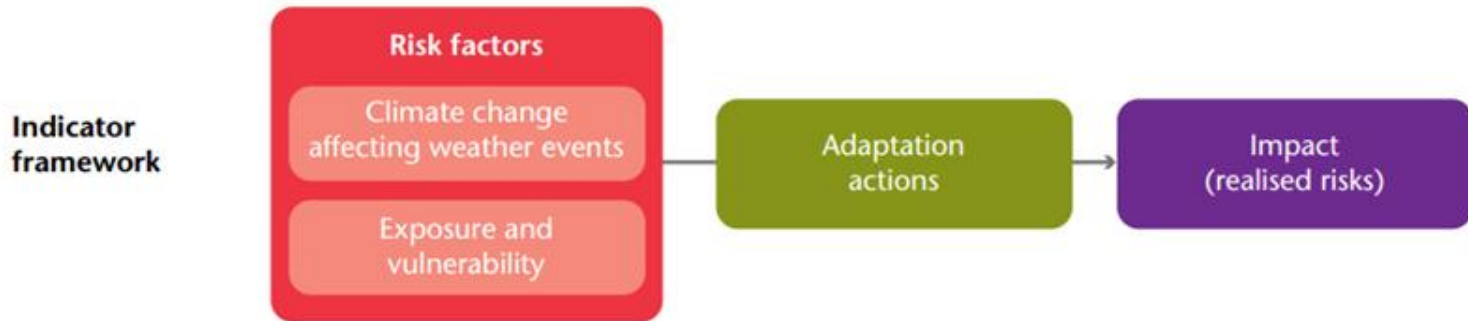
# Emerging national level approaches 1/5

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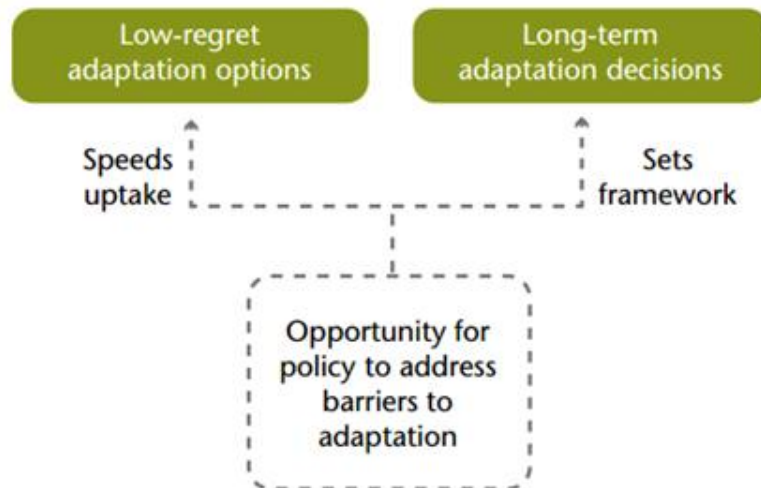
- The focus of the M&E approaches is to a large extent defined by the different *policy approaches* and *funding mechanisms*:
- UK:
  - An integrated approach to adaptation
  - No money specifically earmarked for adaptation
  - The M&E framework focuses on an overall assessment of change in the country's climate resilience
    - Periodic (every 5 years) vulnerability assessments
    - Indicator based reporting focused on priority areas (focusing on 5 thematic areas)
    - Review of the NAP (2013) (every 5 years)



# The UK ASC assessment toolkit



**Decision-making analysis**





## Emerging national level approaches 2/5

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- Mozambique:
  - Adaptation priorities are outlined in the NAPA (National Climate Change Strategy (2012))
  - Relies to a large extent on support from development partners to implement the adaptation priorities
  - This is subject to domestic progress reporting as well as ‘value-for-money’ assessments by development partners
  - The national framework currently being developed incorporates these existing reporting requirements



Early realisation of the need to focus on ‘need to know’ rather than ‘nice to know’





# Emerging national level approaches 3/5

- The UK indicators are based on broad stakeholder engagement, drawing on input from sectoral and data experts
  - Identification of suitable data sources and possible indicators
  - the UK ASC co-ordinates the assessment process

Indicator	Description
1	Number of properties within areas of flood likelihood (accounting for flood defences)
2	Area of permeable and impermeable surface within floodplain and urban areas
3	Vulnerable populations in areas of flood likelihood
4	Critical services and emergency infrastructure in areas of flood likelihood
5	Uptake of property-level resistance measures



## Emerging national level approaches 4/5

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- In Mozambique the indicators are yet to be defined but examples of indicators used for the National Development Strategy (2013-2035) include:
  - No. of families using drought resistant seeds (Min. of Ag)
  - Increase in forest area and increase in use of renewable energy (MICOA)
  - 2011 is used as the baseline and targets are identified for 2035
- UK focus on changes in climate vulnerability resilience based on past and current climate developments in the prioritised areas:
  - Relies on trend analysis
  - Without baselines and targets



## Emerging national level approaches 5/5

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- Data availability and the capacity to use it is essential for good M&E of adaptation
  - Data collected on a regular basis using statistically robust methodologies
  - The capacity to use the data to evaluate change and to inform policy design and implementation processes
- Timeframes:
  - In the UK the legal frameworks was introduced in 2008 - first assessments planned for 2015
  - In Mozambique the legal framework was introduced in 2012 – first assessment planned for 2014



# The use of lessons learned

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- The UK has institutional mechanisms in place to coordinate national level information – intended to inform further action on adaptation
- Until 2015, it is up to the individual ministries to choose how they use the M&E findings
- From 2015 onwards the Government will have to respond to bi-annual reports that the UK ASC will be prepare for the Parliament



# THANK YOU!

[www.oecd.org/env/cc](http://www.oecd.org/env/cc)