M&E of Adaptation at National & Sub-National Levels
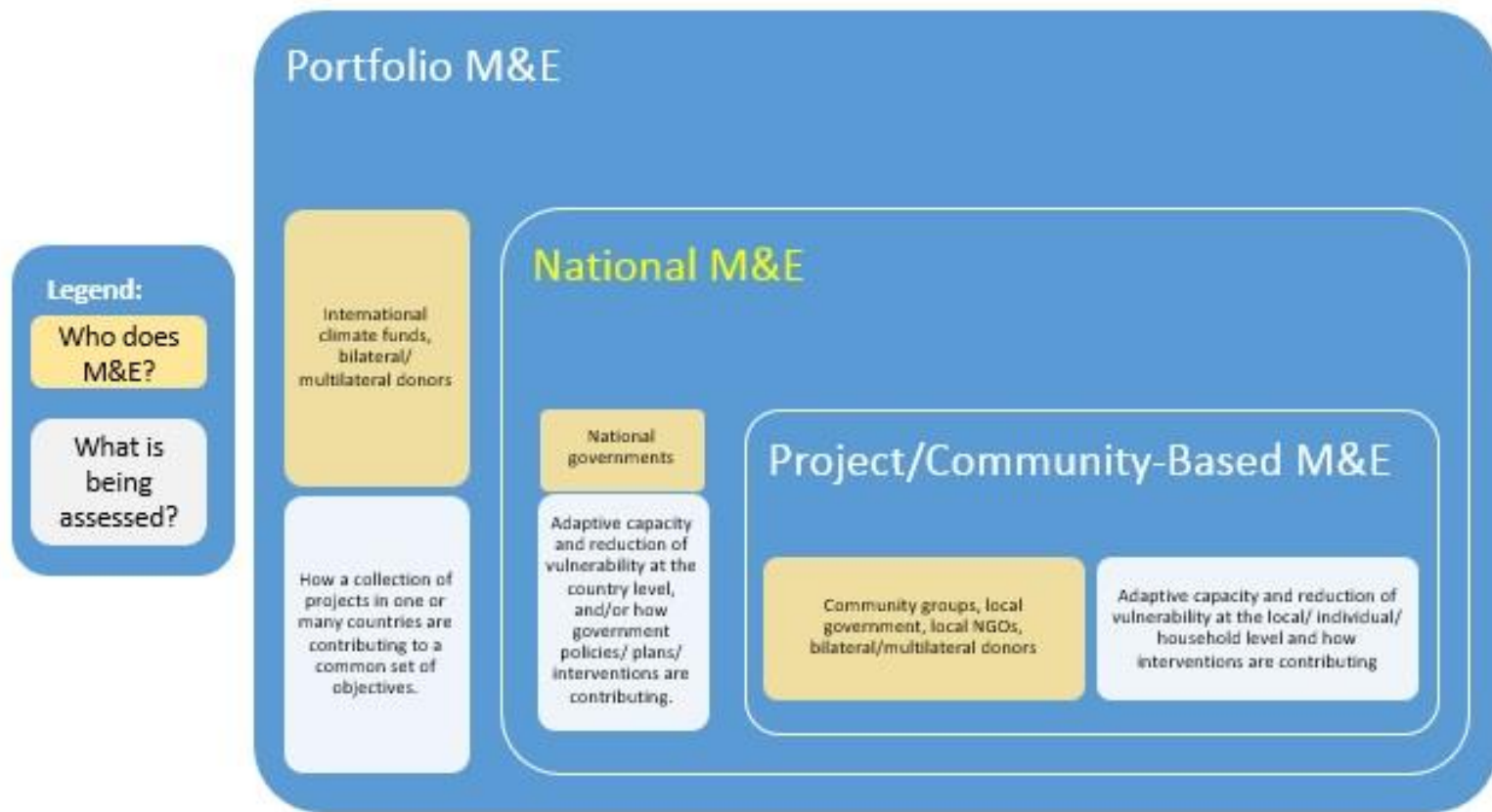
Learning from other countries

Presented by Hayley Price-Kelly
April 14, 2016

Adaptation Canada 2016
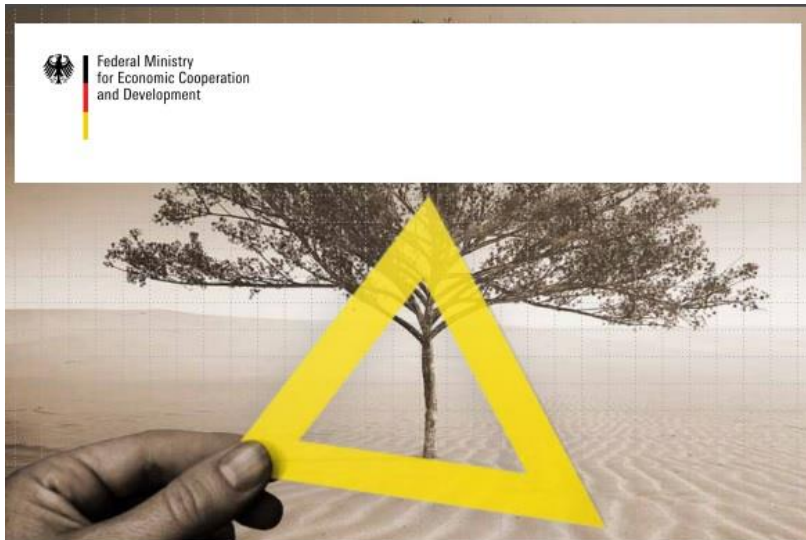
IISD
International Institute for
Sustainable Development

What is national M&E of adaptation?

Background

Lessons from results of two recent publications

Developing national adaptation monitoring and evaluation systems: A guidebook

Published by giz Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH In cooperation with ◯ IISD International Institute for Sustainable Development

BMZ ⊛ | Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development

Monitoring and Evaluating Adaptation at Aggregated Levels: A Comparative Analysis of Ten Systems

Published by giz   In cooperation with iisd

Why national M&E of adaptation?

M&E of adaptation can serve a number of purposes – usually a combination of purposes…

A. **Morocco**'s SIREs monitor changes in vulnerability in key sectors, the status of implementing interventions, and lessons on experiences with adaptation. Results may also inform the development of regional climate change plans.

B. **Mexico** focuses on monitoring *progress* in implementing the country's Special Program for Climate Change, as well as its results for mitigation and adaptation.

D. **Norway** focuses on *learning* what is working in climate change adaptation, and why. This is achieved through a relatively informal learning-by-doing system that can help to inform policy decisions.

C. **Nepal** includes monitoring of *progress*, achievement, and *lessons* learned. Data also informs *reporting* to the government's Climate Change Program Coordination Committee and development partners.

Adaptive Management

B

A

C

D

Learning

Accountability
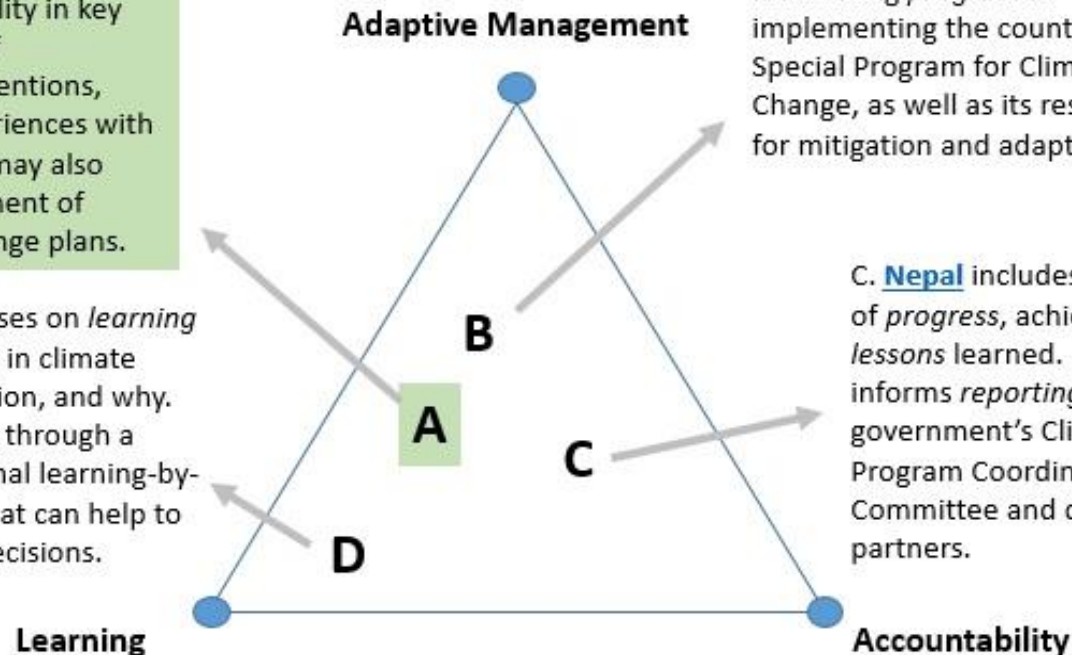
What to monitor?
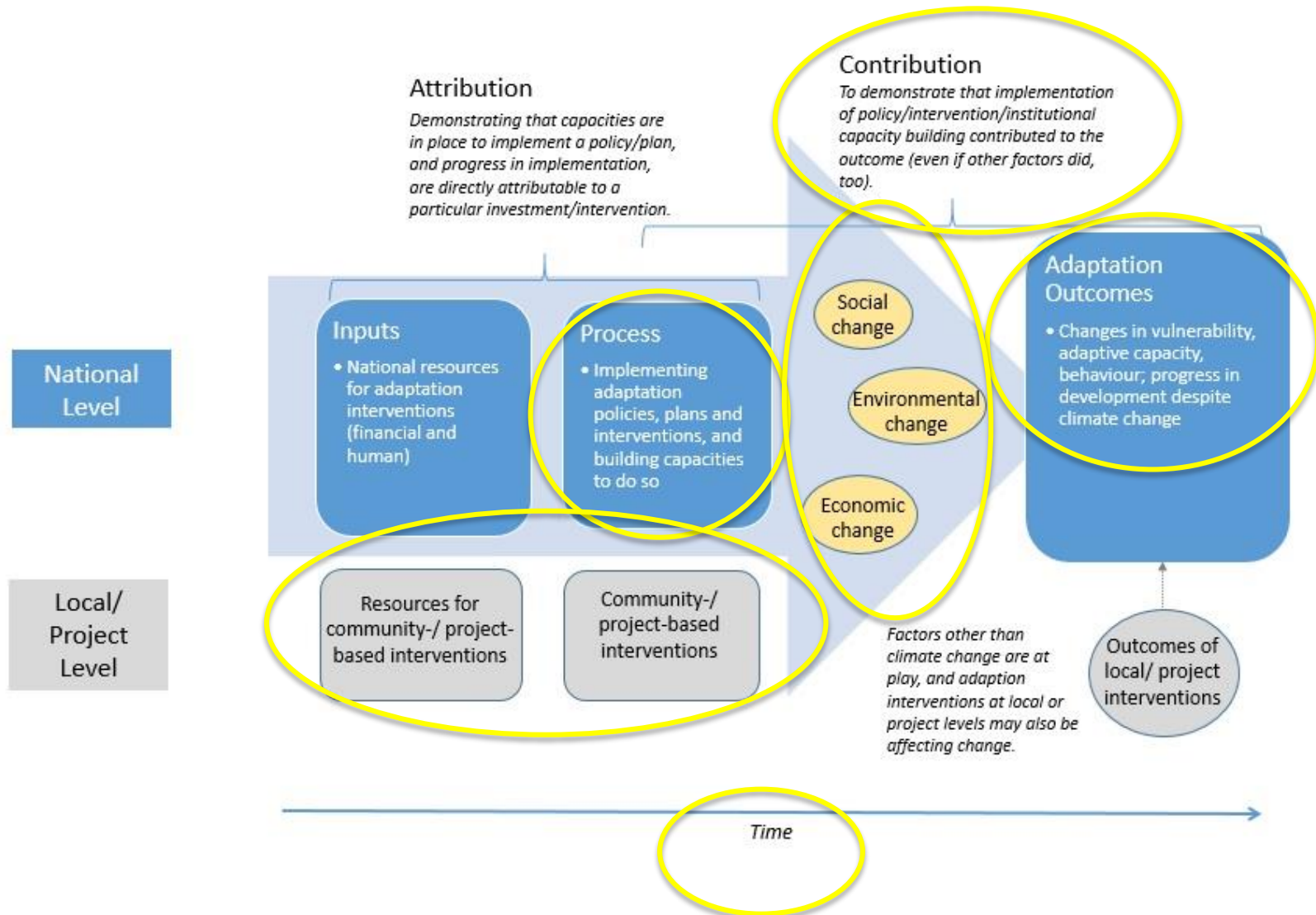
Aggregating across sectors and levels

How to synthesize?

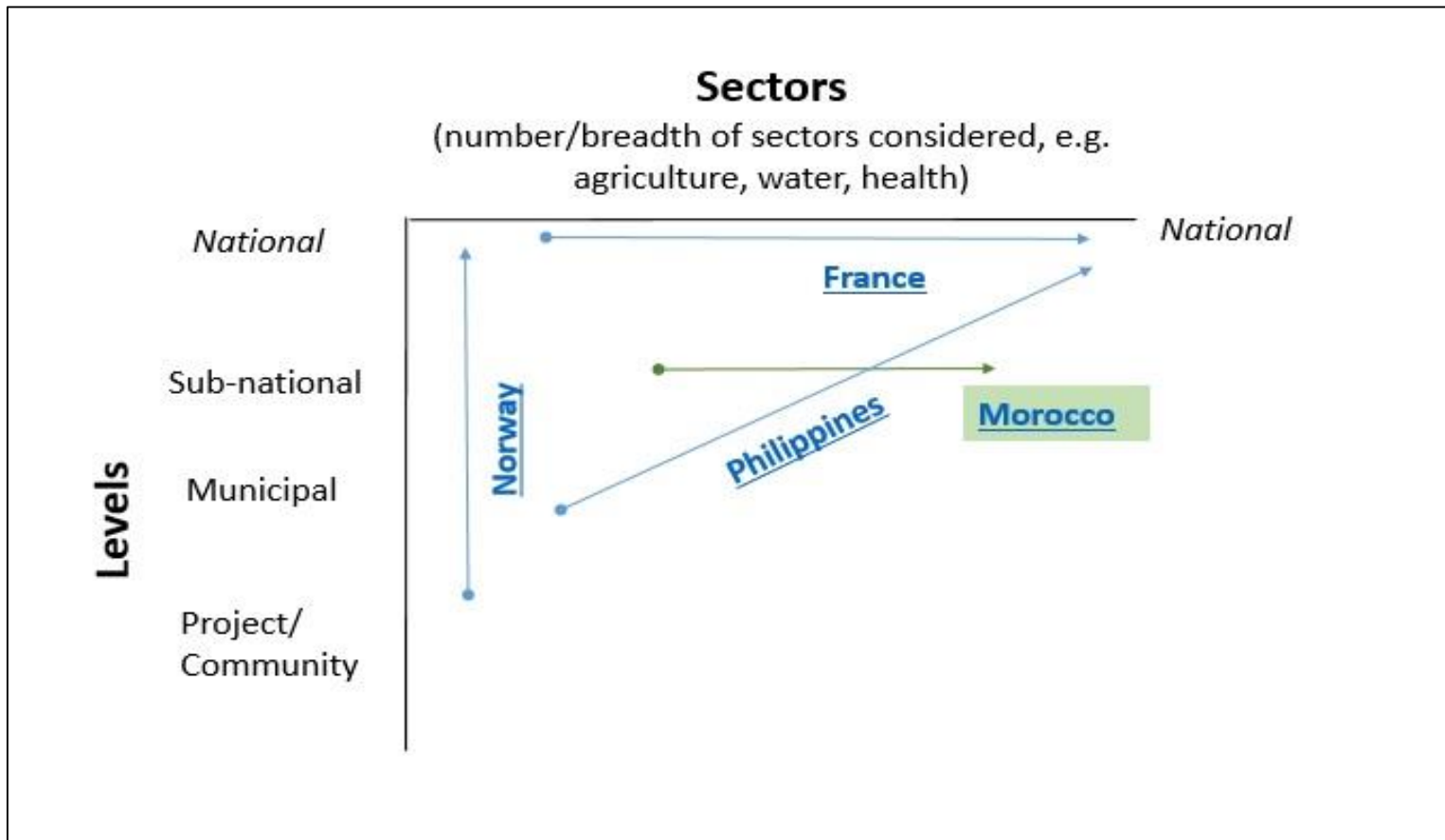- **Standardized metrics across scales**
  - So that information can be easily aggregated

- Allowing actors at different scales (e.g. sectors, levels of government) to use **level-specific (i.e. different) metrics that address priority themes** identified at the national level
  - Enable actors in different sectors or at different levels to collect data that is tailored to their needs, while ensuring the information produced aligns with the national system

- Synthesizing information on **lessons and experiences to fulfill the purposes of a strongly learning-oriented system** for M&E of adaptation, may not require indicators/standardized data collection
  - Example: **Norway**
    - Surveys, focus groups, synthesizing outcomes of public dialogues/discussions
    - Indicators aren't the only data/information you can use

Indicators…

Examples of **process** indicators:

- Number of public awareness campaigns on water efficiency
- Funding for climate-adaptive construction and refurbishment
- Number of methodological guides produced to assess impacts of extreme weather events on transport

Examples of **outcome** indicators:

- Number of cubic meters of water conserved
- Number of households affected by drought
- Percentage of climate-resilient roads in a country

Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development

Repository of Adaptation Indicators

Real case examples from national Monitoring and Evaluation Systems

Published by: giz   In cooperation with: iisd
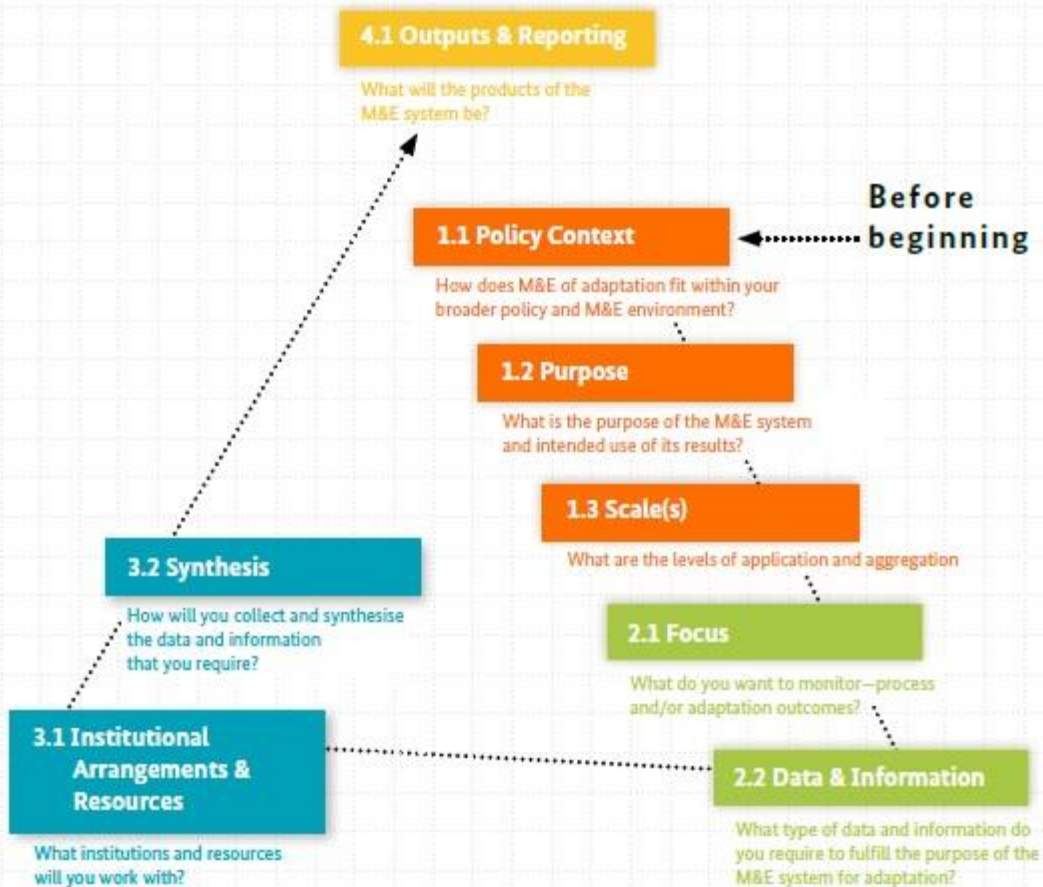
Considering use of existing data and M&E systems

Example of mapping of existing data sources in Kenya

DATA SOURCE	RELEVANT SECTOR	DESCRIPTION OF DATA
Kenya Meteorological Department	All Agriculture	Climatic data (from upper air and rainfall stations, marine tidal gauges, etc.). Agro-meteorological stations collect data on climate & surrounding farms.
Kenya Agricultural Research Institute	Agriculture Livestock	Data on food, horticultural and industrial crops, animal production, animal health, soil fertility, vegetation, agroforestry, and irrigation. In future, data on household vulnerability and performance of various crops under changing climatic conditions will be collected.
Department of Resource Surveys and Remote Sensing	Forestry Wildlife Agriculture Livestock	Data on livestock/wildlife numbers and distribution, vegetation cover, forests, species composition, biofuel, biomass, crops, land degradation, and human settlements.
Water Resources Management Authority	Water	Data on flow volumes at river gauging stations; from hydro meteorological weather stations.
Kenya Forest Service	Forestry	National-level statistics on forestry, forest cover, land use change, timber and fuelwood consumption.
National Environment Management Authority	Water	Data on water quality.
Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	All	Socio-economic data.

For more information

Figure 5: Map through the considerations in this Guidebook

4.1 Outputs & Reporting
What will the products of the M&E system be?

1.1 Policy Context
How does M&E of adaptation fit within your broader policy and M&E environment?

Before beginning

1.2 Purpose
What is the purpose of the M&E system and intended use of its results?

1.3 Scale(s)
What are the levels of application and aggregation

3.2 Synthesis
How will you collect and synthesise the data and information that you require?

2.1 Focus
What do you want to monitor—process and/or adaptation outcomes?

3.1 Institutional Arrangements & Resources
What institutions and resources will you work with?

2.2 Data & Information
What type of data and information do you require to fulfill the purpose of the M&E system for adaptation?

Country profiles and comparative analysis (as of end of 2014):
- France
- Germany
- Kenya
- Mexico
- Morocco
- Nepal
- Norway
- Philippines
- UK

Thank-you!

Relative Resource-Intensiveness

Example	Extent to which it draws on existing data/systems	Other contributing factors	Resource-Intensiveness
Morocco[14]	Drawing exclusively on data already available in pilot phase.	Process supported by GIZ; national & international consultants. Prioritised indicators based on data that was already available.	Low
Kenya[17]	Integrating into existing national M&E structures; drawing on data from relevant sectors.	Set-up of the system will involve approximately 100 people. Any delays or challenges in operationalisation of national M&E structures may slow down or complicate implementation of the M&E system for adaptation.	High
France[10]	Collecting data from focal point in each of 20 relevant sectors.	Implementation coordinated by one full-time staff member; in-kind contributions from ministries.	Low
UK[19]	Cyclical process of assessment, planning, and reporting, including detailed annual vulnerability assessments.	Part of an ongoing learning process.	High
Norway[15]	Lessons from implementation of interventions gathered through both formal and informal methods including surveys, research, pilots & consultations.	Lessons consolidated and fed into national assessments every five years.	Low

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