



MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E) OF ADAPTATION

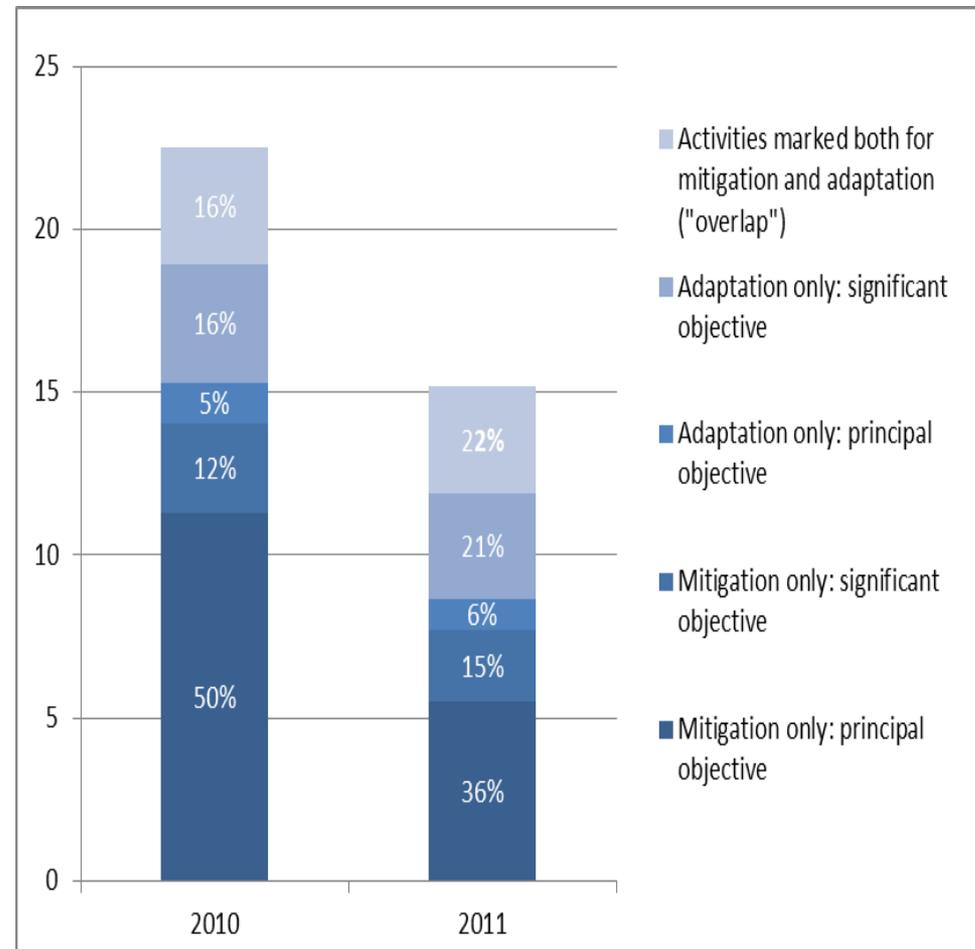
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Why M&E of adaptation

- The international community has made a commitment to provide USD 100 billion a year to adaptation and mitigation
- Some evidence of progress towards these goals from DAC-ODA data
- Adaptation specific initiatives are still relatively recent
 - Important to learn what approaches are effective in reducing climate vulnerability

Total climate-related aid, 2010 and 2011



Source: OECD/DAC Creditor Reporting System (CRS)



M&E and accountability

- 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)
- This is linked to different levels of accountability:
 - The need for developing countries to illustrate the impact of additional (often externally provided) climate finance

vs.

 - No additional accountability needs when no domestic resources are specifically earmarked for adaptation



Challenges of M&E of adaptation (1/2)

1

Measuring attribution or contribution – especially when the adaptation component is a relatively small component of the intervention

2

Setting baselines and targets – shifting baselines or a before/after comparison that factors in the impact of climate change on development

3

Addressing long time-horizons of climate change and determining when to conduct impact evaluation



Challenges of M&E of adaptation (2/2)

4

Combining intermediate assessments with long-term evaluations – enhanced resilience today may result in future vulnerability

5

Build on data already available and enhance complementary capacities required for M&E of adaptation

These challenges are not unique to adaptation but their combination and the inherent uncertainty of climate change distinguishes M&E of adaptation from M&E for development



Emerging approaches to M&E of adaptation

- Initial emphasis on establishing monitoring and reporting systems (processes and outputs)
 - Not yet clear what evaluation of adaptation at the projects, programme and national level will look like (outcomes and impact)
 - OECD countries focus on assessing trend changes in vulnerability
- Recognition that adaptation is context specific and global metrics may not be appropriate
 - However, a number of standard fund-level indicators have been proposed (*e.g.* PPCR, ICF, TAMD)



Example of German indicators on 'Water Regime, Water Management, Coastal and Marine Protection'

| Indicator | Description |
|-----------|---|
| 1 | Sea level rise (I) |
| 2 | Mean run-off (I) |
| 3 | Start of the spring algae blooms (I) |
| 4 | Frequency and duration of storm waves (I) |
| 5 | Seawater temperature (I) |
| 6 | Capacity of rainwater basins (R) |
| 7 | Structural quality of water bodies (R) |
| 8 | Investment into coastal protection measures (R) |



Examples of UK indicators on 'Flooding'

| Indicator | Description |
|-----------|--|
| 1 | No. of properties within areas of flood likelihood (accounting for flood defences) |
| 2 | No. of properties within areas prone to surface water flooding |
| 3 | No. of properties in areas at risk of coastal erosion |
| 4 | Area of permeable and impermeable surface within floodplain and urban areas |
| 5 | Vulnerable populations in areas of flood likelihood |
| 6 | Critical services and emergency infrastructure in areas of flood likelihood |
| 7 | Uptake of property-level resistance measures |
| 8 | Uptake of neighbourhood run-off measures |



Core indicators - Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience (PPCR)

| Indicator | Description |
|-----------|--|
| 1 | Degree of integration of CC in national, incl. sector, planning |
| 2 | Evidence of strengthened government capacity and co-ordination mechanism to mainstream climate resilience |
| 3 | Quality and extent to which climate responsive instruments/investment models are developed and tested |
| 4 | Extent to which vulnerable households, communities, businesses and public sector services use improved PPCR supported tools, instruments, strategies and activities to respond to CV or CC |
| 5 | No. of people supported by the PPCR to cope with the effects of CC |



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Key performance indicators - International Climate Fund

| Indicator | Description |
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| 1 | No. of people supported by ICF programmes to cope with the effect of climate change |
| 2 | Proportion of people who's resilience has been improved as a result of ICF support |
| 3 | Level of integration of climate change in national planning as a result of ICF support |
| 4 | Level of institutional knowledge of climate change issues as a result of ICF support |
| 5 | Extent to which ICF intervention is likely to have a transformational impact |



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Priorities for national level frameworks for M&E of adaptation

- M&E frameworks must reflect national priorities and be grounded in domestic capacities
- Align the M&E frameworks of development partners to national priorities, capacities and systems
 - Donor reporting systems often precede domestic frameworks
 - When needed, partner M&E frameworks should be harmonized to reduce the number of different reporting requirements of recipient countries
- Data is key to M&E of adaptation but often limited in developing countries
 - This applies to data collection in general but the challenge is even greater in the context of climate data
- Enhance M&E capacity to ensure that the data already available can be effectively used to assess climate vulnerability and to use the information to inform policy measures.



THANK YOU!

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