

MEL for Adaptation and SDGs

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Outline

- What constitutes adaptation success?
- M&E challenges
- How can we address those challenges?

What constitutes adaptation ‘success’

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Purpose of adaptation is to secure human well-being in face of climate change

- Enable development objectives (e.g. SDGs) to be met despite climate change
- Reduce losses & damages resulting from climate shocks & stresses despite CC
- Secure improvements in health, economic well-being, etc

Do this by reducing vulnerability, increasing resilience & adaptive capacity

- i.e. people's ability to anticipate, avoid, plan for, cope with, recover from, and adapt to evolving climate stresses & shocks, on a variety of timescales

To assess whether adaptation is really successful, we must ask

- Is **vulnerability** being reduced / **resilience & adaptive capacity** increased?
- Are **losses & damages** from climate shocks & stresses ~stable or declining?
- Is human **well-being** ~stable or improving (health, nutrition, etc.)
- Measure using indicators representing these variables/constructs

Important to define terms before adaptation

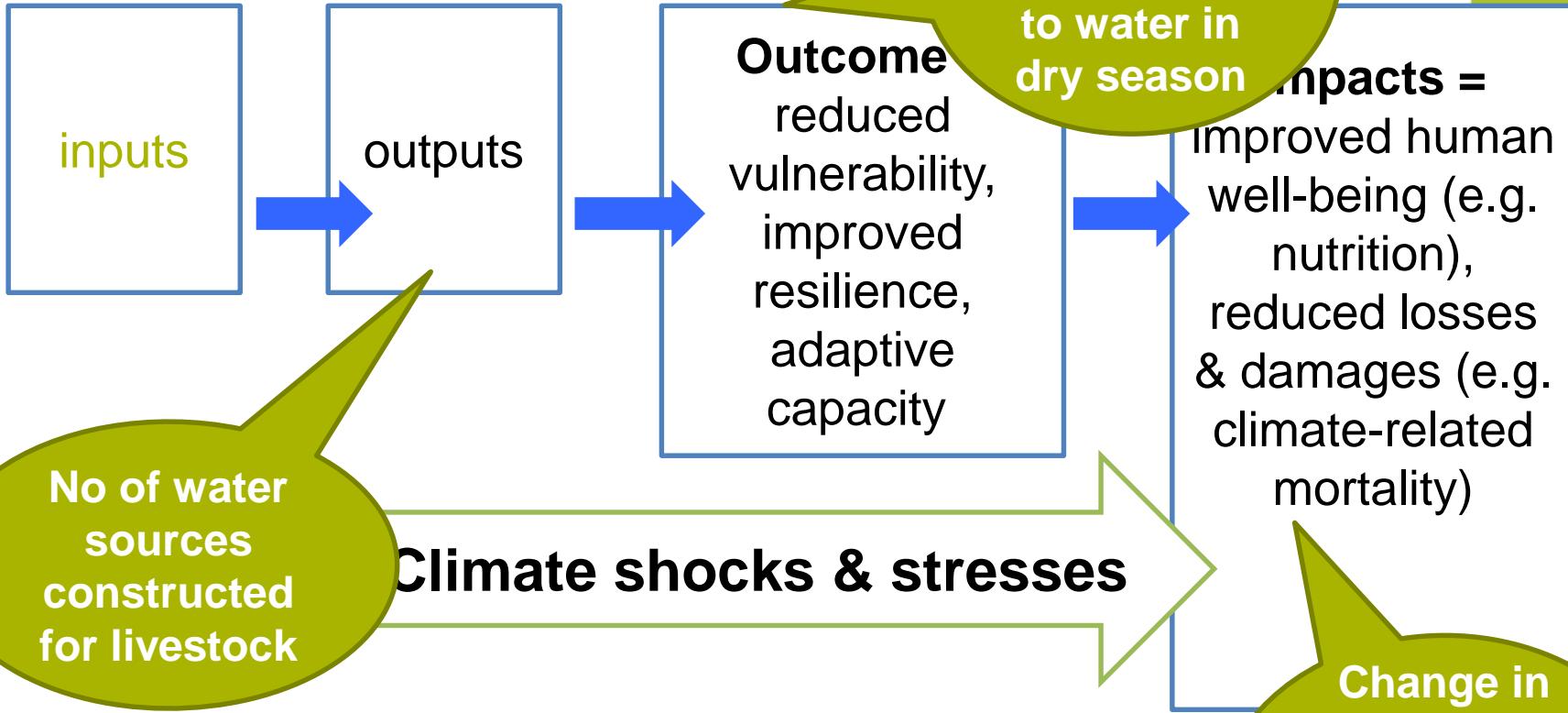
What is Adaptation?: Adaptation refers to the ability of a system to adjust to climate change.

What is resilience? the benefits of adaptation are improved resilience and reduced vulnerability. *i.e. capacity of a system to cope with a hazardous event by responding in ways that maintain its essential function.*
e.g.: climate proofing roads from floods can improve resilience or improve its capacity to bounce back in climate stresses.

What is vulnerability? The propensity or predisposition to be adversely affected. *Exposure, Sensitivity and Adaptive capacity.*

A 'global' view of adaptation outcomes

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Theory of change: without the programme, beneficiaries would be less resilient to climate hazards; therefore performance of key indicators (e.g. nutrition, deaths from climate-related disasters) would be worse

Monitoring vs. Evaluation & Learning

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Monitoring

Evaluation

*Short term:
tracking what we do*

*Long term:
Understanding the adaptation outcomes*



Has the road been rehabilitated and climate proofed?

Did the road
rehabilitated and
climate proofed
survived the next
flood?

?

Are we doing
the right
thing?

However measuring adaptation is not straightforward



Current focus on efficiency / outputs / coverage:

“Current results frameworks on resilience are not outcome-oriented and risk emphasising spending over results.”

*Independent Evaluation Group of the World Bank
(IEG, 2013)*

In large part due to challenges that are particularly pronounced in this context...

M&E challenges

Why is it difficult to assess adaptation?

Challenges in assessing progress

**Adaptation is context
(space & time) specific**

**Adaptation and
development integration**

**Uncertainty, thresholds &
tipping points**

**Progress non-accumulative,
shifting baseline**

Attributing outcomes

Aggregating Outcomes

Operational challenges

**Multiple reporting
requirements**

Convening MEL capacity

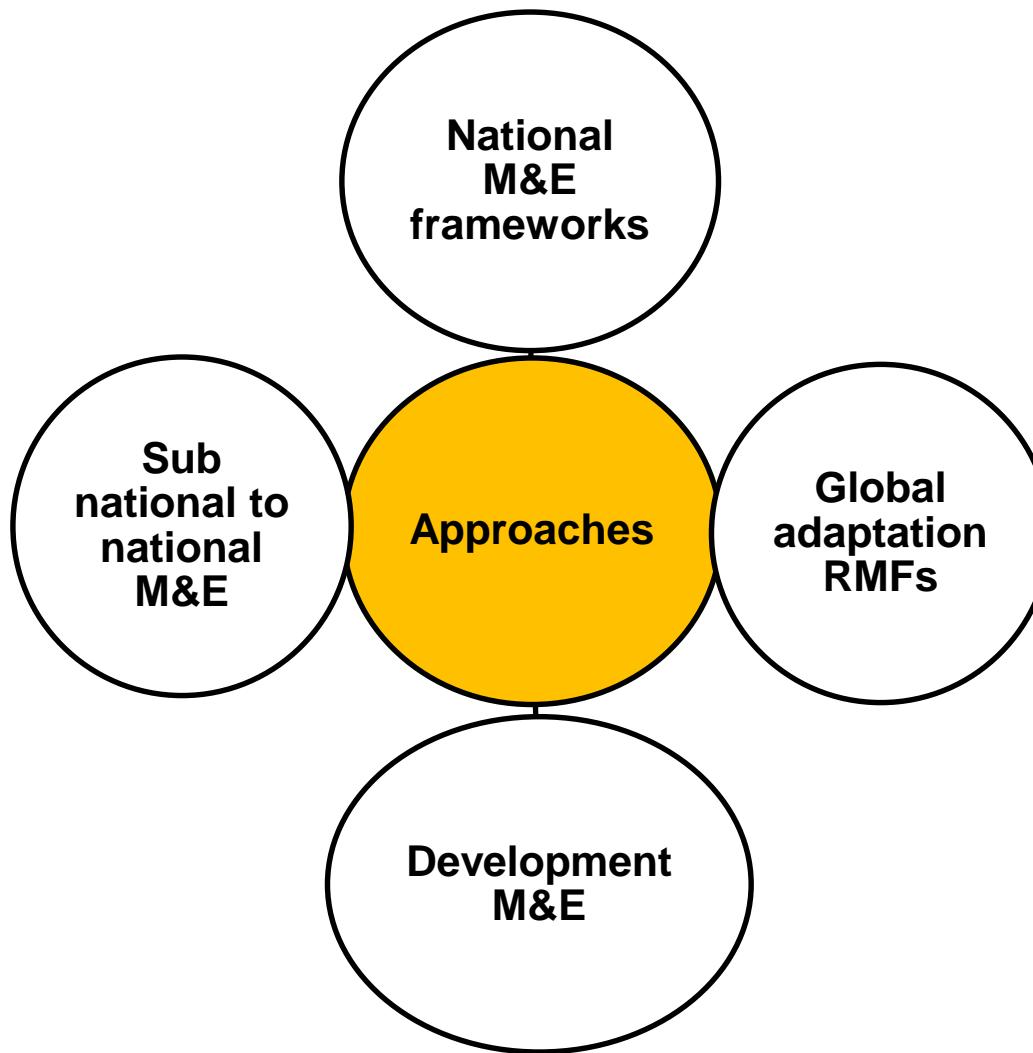
**Financing and sustaining
MEL**

**Integration into
development MIS**

Data availability

Some potential ways of addressing challenges

Lets look at some examples:



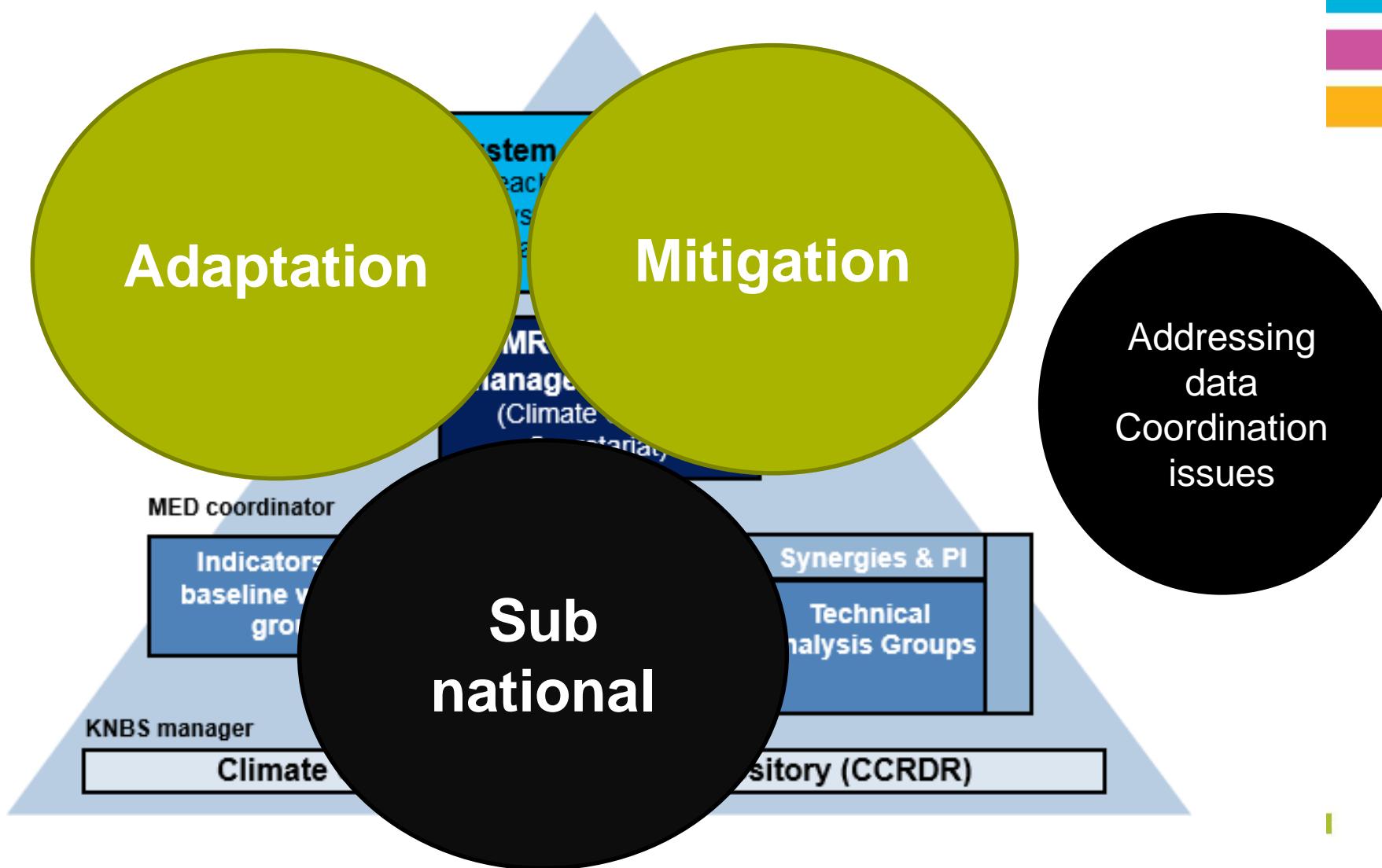
MRV+ of Kenya: addressing challenges around

- Multiple layers of M&E by integrating: Adap + Mit
- Strong mandates: Act
- Data coordination – by obligatory decree, act and centralised repository.

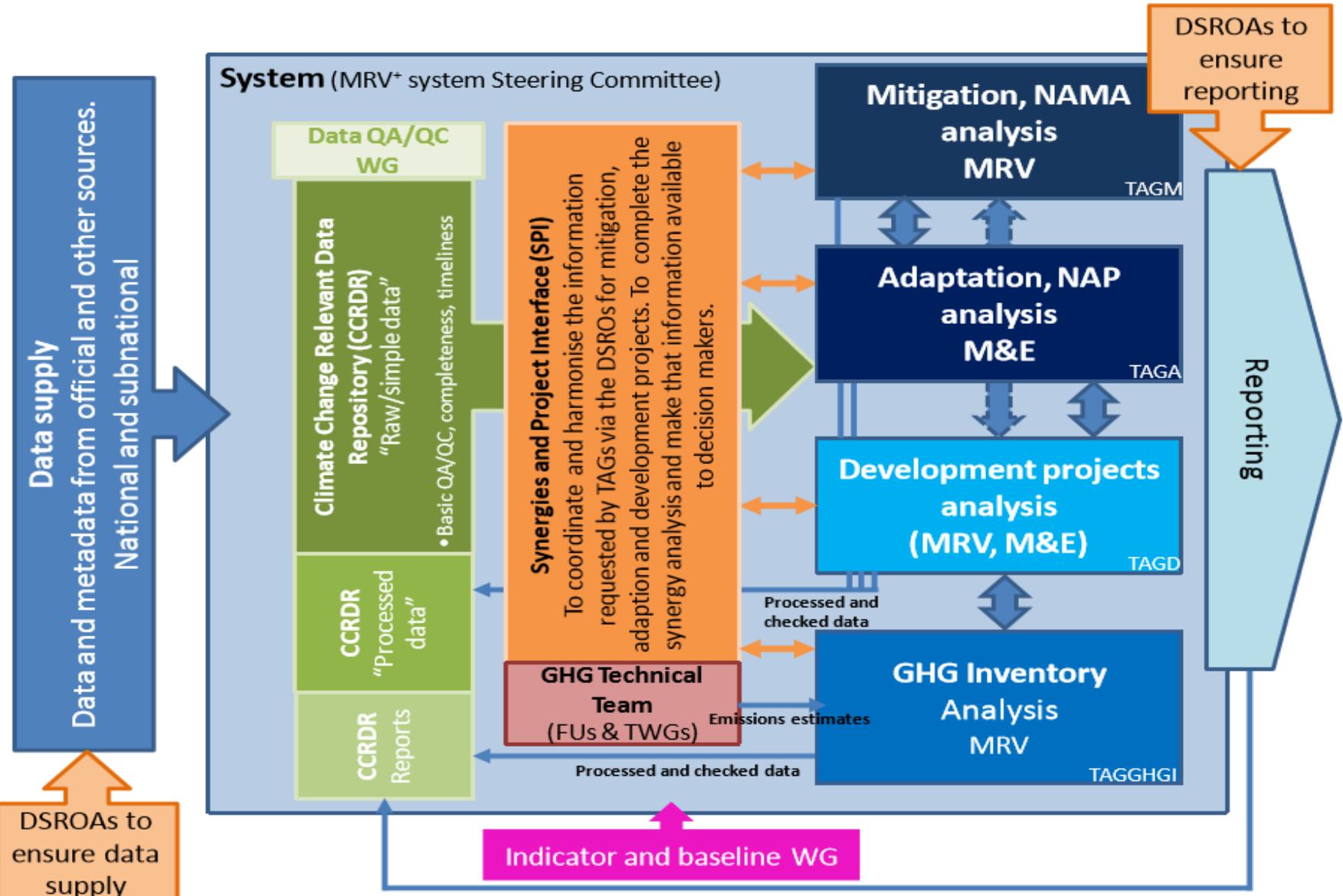
Avoiding layers of M&E by integrating: MRV+ in Kenya

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Kenya's Climate Change Action Plan



Avoiding layers of M&E by integrating: MRV+ in Kenya



Sub national to national M&E: BRACED Mali and Senegal addressing challenges around

- Context specific indicators
- Aggregation, generalisation
- Longer time scales.

Sub national to national M&E

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BRACED: Building Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Extremes and Disasters

Advocates countries to measure an indicator on “**number of people with improved resilience**”.

- **Suggests highly context specific resilience indicator** based on the key drivers of resilience for sub national populations.
- While the factors that drive resilience may be different across contexts, it is possible to aggregate the number of people with improved resilience (based on diverse metrics) across contexts.
- This approach has potential for application at national and global levels.
- Measurement of resilience is also an intermediate solution when long term impacts are difficult to measure.

Mexico's national M&E framework; addresses challenges around

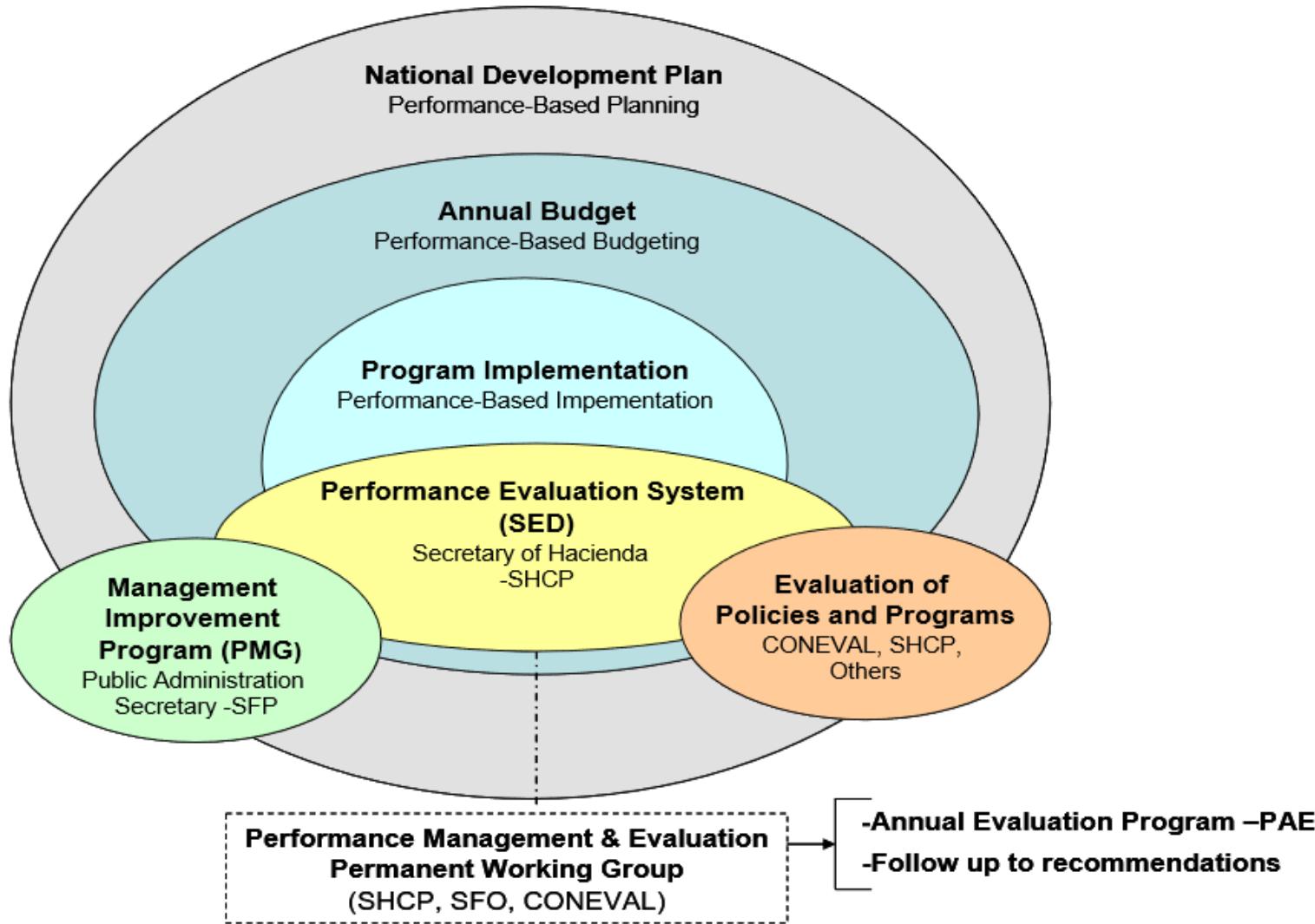
- Linking adaptation performance with development outcomes.
- Sustaining M&E systems by dedicated financing for an independent body.
- Scaling up from the sectoral to the national level

Mexico's established national M&E system



- **Mexico** has made critical institutional reform to develop an M&E system for social policy.
- **Innovation and Highlights:**
 - **Independent technical body:** Establishment of a National Council for the Evaluation of Social policy (CONEVAL)
 - independence, technical capacities, and mandate.
 - **Backed by a law** - Social Development Law of 2004 which gives mandate
 - **High attention from federal government** and setting up a system for performance evaluation.
 - legislation has provided a modern budget framework, sound M&E tools and arrangements have been developed.
 - system relies heavily on a country-led strategy which increases the likelihood of long-term sustainability.

Mexico's established national M&E system

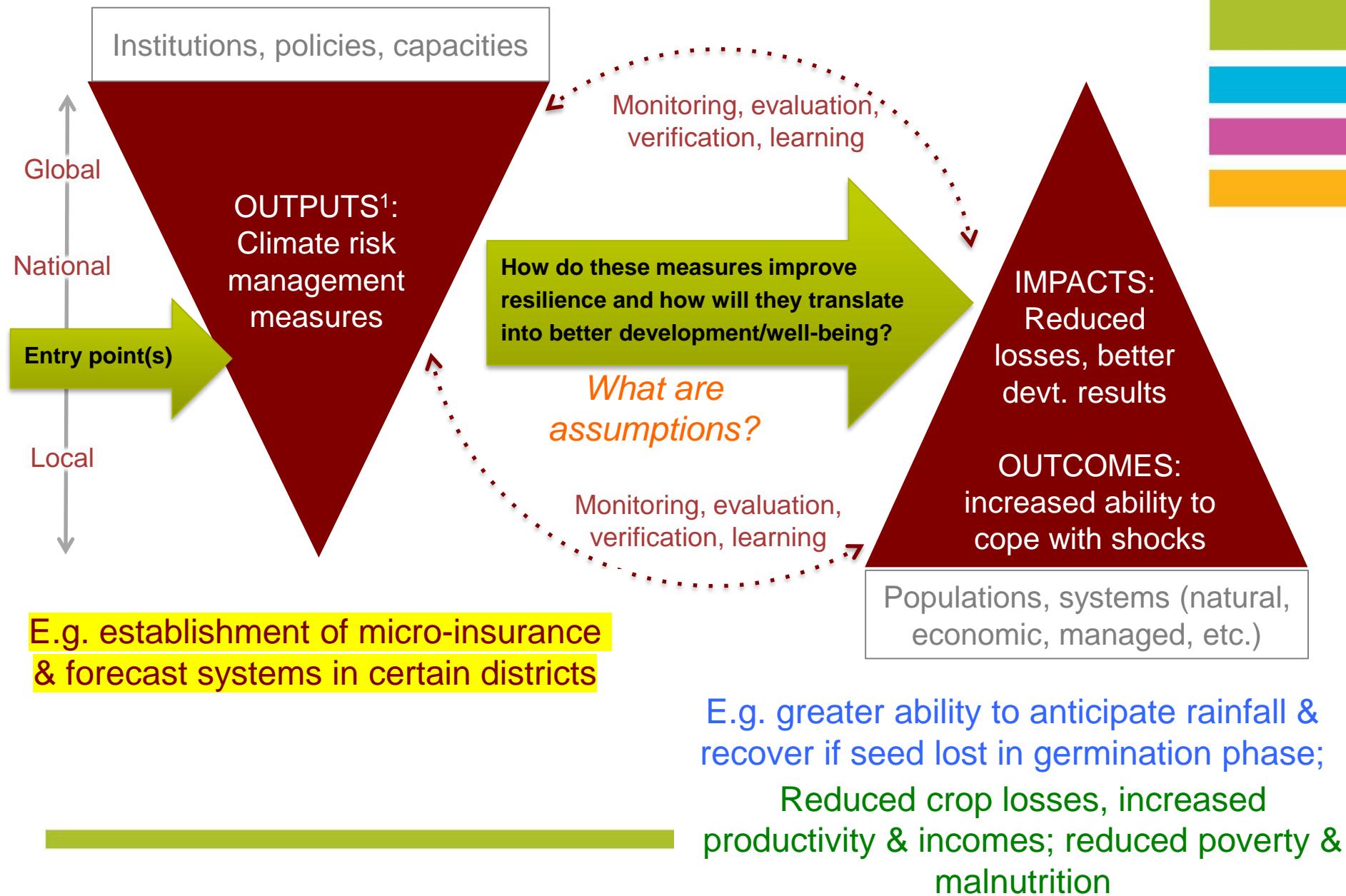


Tracking adaptation and measuring development

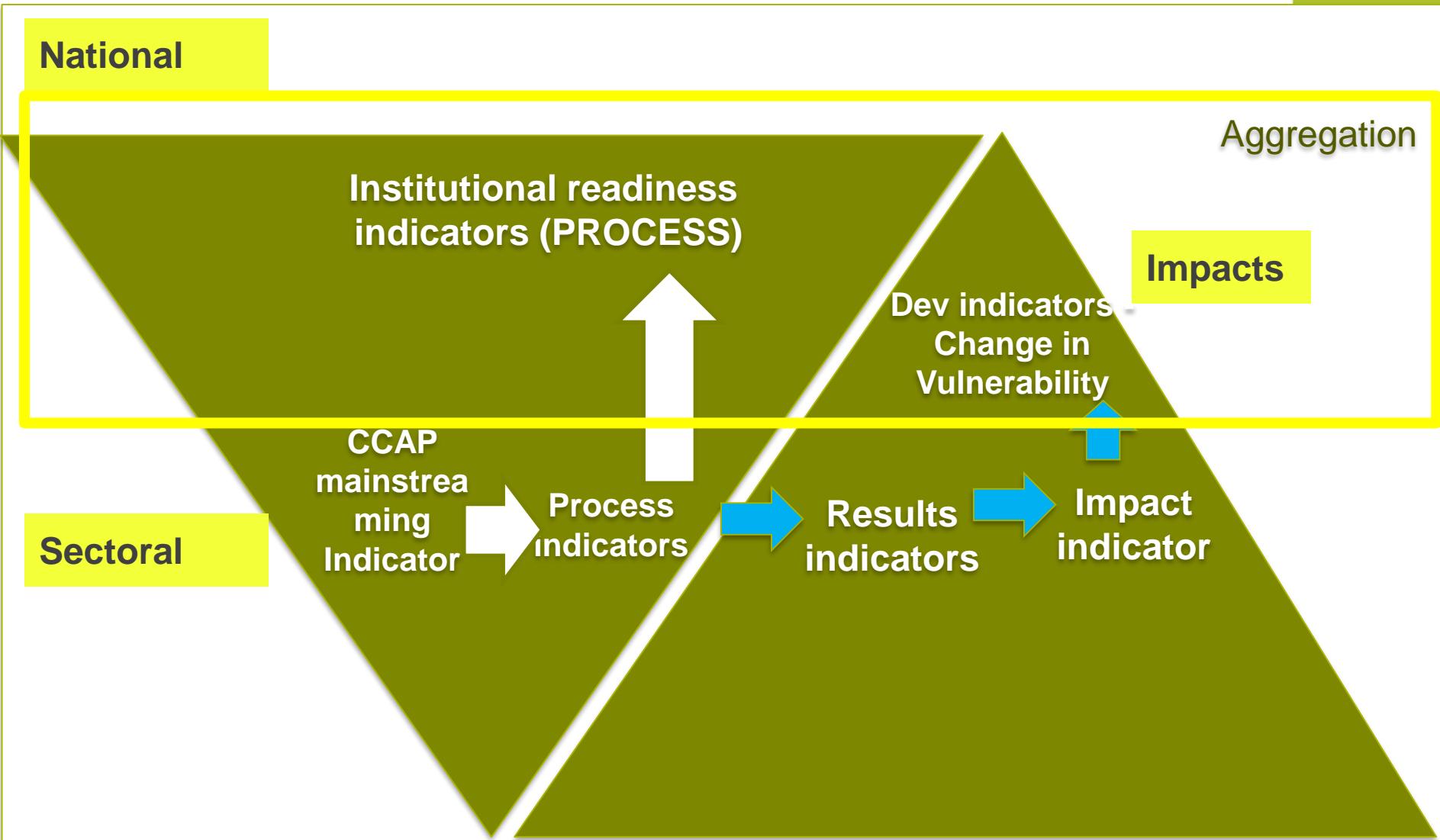
Going beyond output indicators to measure processes, outcome and impact indicators

Assessing contribution than attribution

Using TAMD for programme/project design

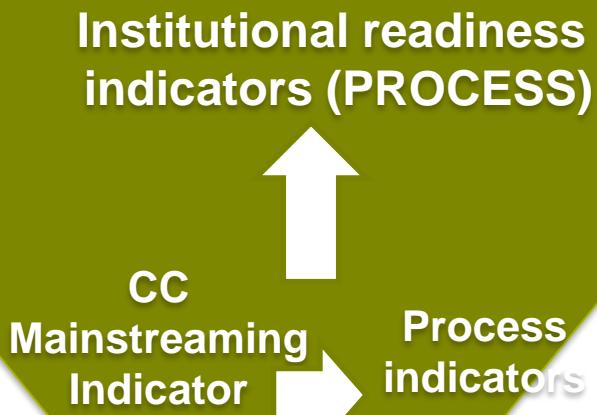


Indicator framework/Pathway



TRACK 1

National



Indicator 1: Status of dev. of national CC policies/strategies/ action plans.

Indicator 2: CC Climate Integration into planning: NSDP/PIP

Indicator 3: Coordination:
Establishment and functionality of a national coordination mechanism.

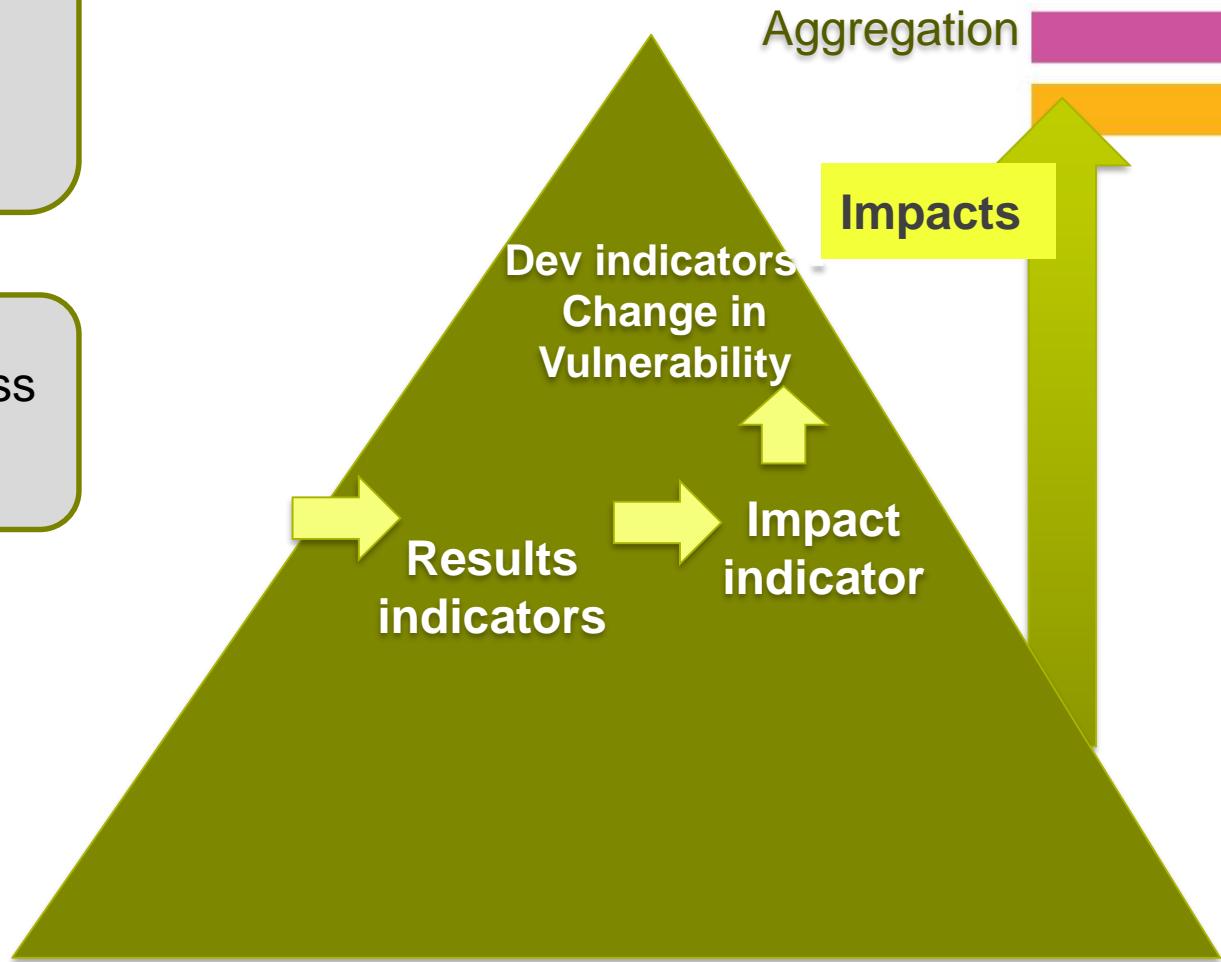
Indicator 4: Climate information:
Production, access & use.

Indicator 5: Climate Integration into financing.

Track 2: Development Outcome and Impact Indicators

Indicator 1: Vulnerability Index

Indicator 2: Damage and loss from extreme climate events



Learning

Lessons learnt

- Country specific bespoke approaches have government buy-in, which is crucial.
- Application at different scales is effective-National, local, subnational
- Important to measure in two directions – adaptation to development, development to adaptation
- Aggregation is not the solution but can be context specific.
- Mandates, acts, decree can support institutional sustainability of M&E systems
- Building on national systems and linking up with development plans can enable assessment of adaptation outcomes as well as SDGs.

Thank you

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