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Integrating Agriculture in National Adaptation Plans

INTRODUCTION TO M&E OF ADAPTATION

8th Workshop of the Regional Group for Anglophone Africa
'Tracking progress on adaptation to climate change
under the enhanced transparency framework'

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Overview

- What is M&E: key concepts and definitions
- Purpose, objectives, scales
- Challenges and emerging solutions

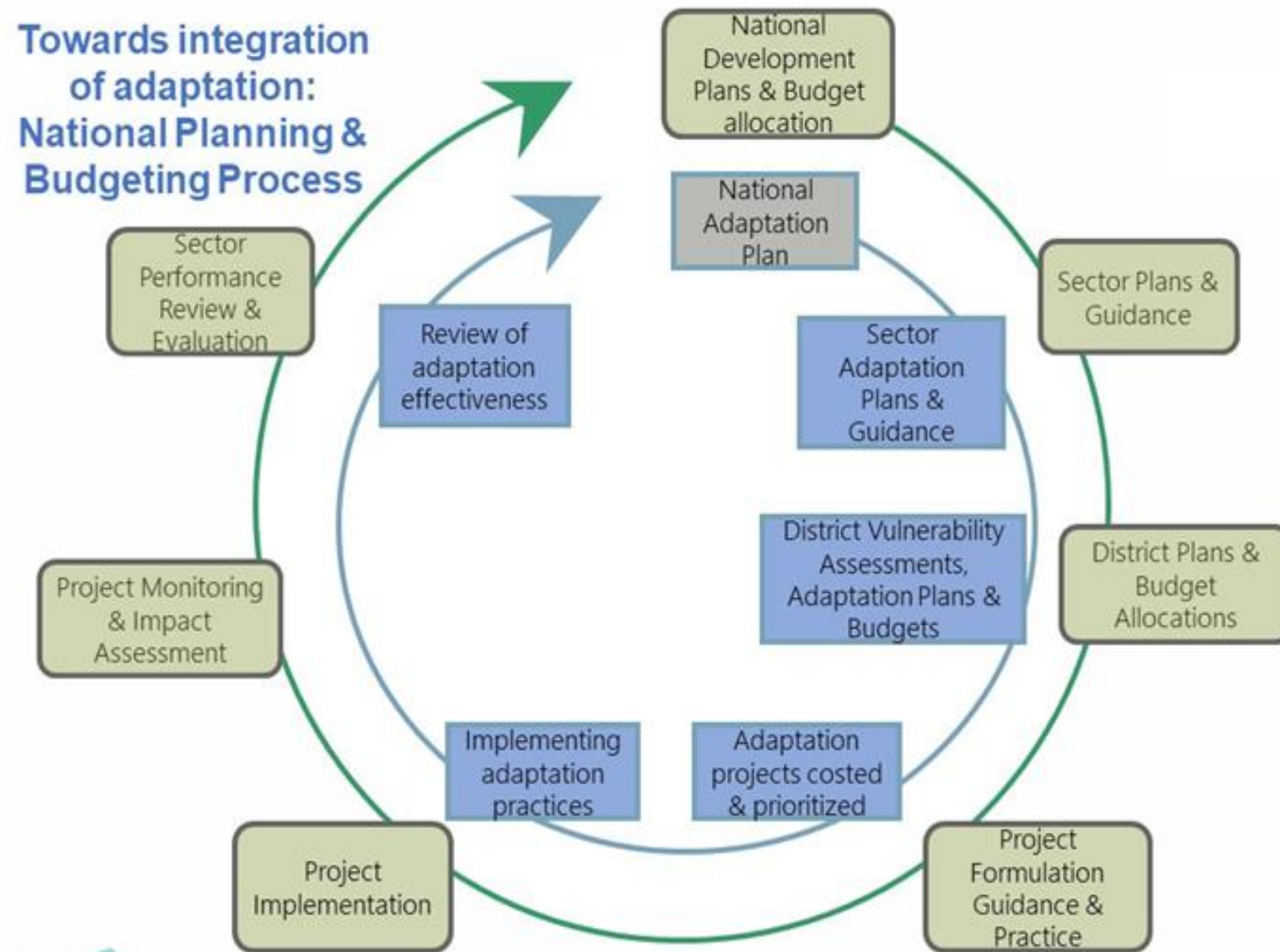


What is Monitoring and Evaluation?

■ *Difference between monitoring and evaluation (USAID,2005)*

Monitoring	Evaluation
Continuous: day-to-day	Periodic: important milestones
Progress reports	In-depth analysis of achievements
Focuses on inputs and outputs	Focuses on outcomes and impacts
Alerts managers about problems and progress that is unexpected	Provides managers with strategy and policy options
Self-assessment	External analysis
Clarifies programme or policy objectives	Analyses why intended results were or were not achieved
Links activities and their resources to objectives	Assesses specific causal contribution of activities to results
Translates objectives into performance indicators and set targets	Examines implementation process
Routinely collects data on indicators and compares actual results with targets	Explores unintended results
Reports progress to managers and alerts them about problems	Provides lessons, highlights significant accomplishment and offers recommendations for improvement

M&E as part of the national adaptation planning cycle



Purpose and objectives of M&E of adaptation I

National level

- Identify progress towards national goals and targets (NDC, CC Strategy, NAP)
- Measuring the implementation of adaptation strategies and policies
- Monitoring the integration of adaptation into planning (mainstreaming)
- Measuring **adaptation outcomes, results**, increases in **adaptive capacity**
- Measuring occurrence and frequency of **climate hazards**
- Measuring changes in **the impacts of climate change**, quantify damages and losses (e.g. crop losses), and **vulnerability**
- Better coordinate and communicate within a country and compare across sectors, regions and other administrative units

Different levels of M&E: National, Sub-national, Programme and project levels, Sectoral

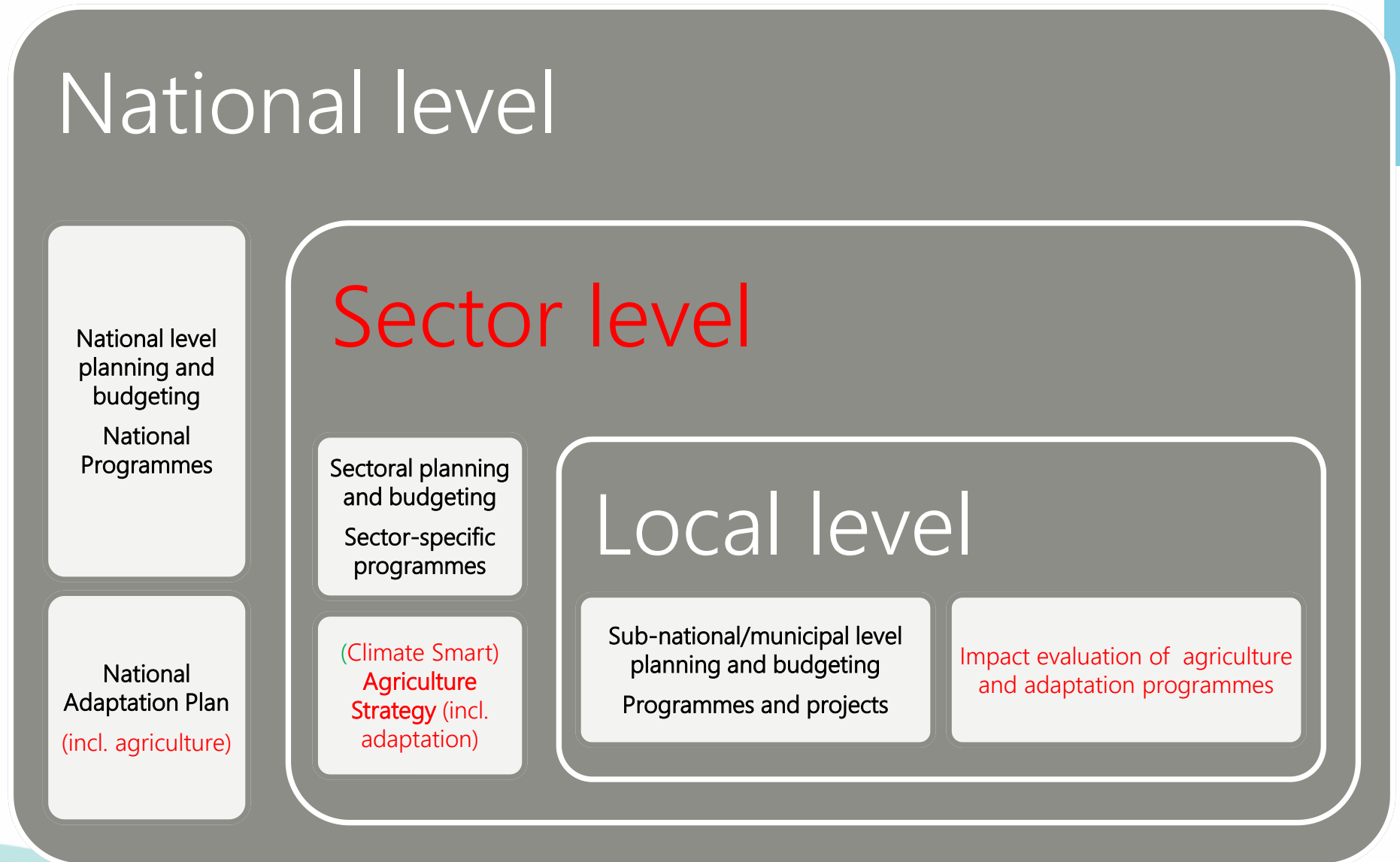
Purpose and objectives of M&E of adaptation II

Global level

- Communicate country's needs for adaptation action and support *
- Inform on support received by relevant individual Parties in terms of financial, technology transfer and capacity building *
- Report adaptation efforts, including good practices and priorities *
- Review adequacy, effectiveness of adaptation action and support *
- Review progress towards the global adaptation goal *
- Attract international support
- Share lessons among countries to enhance implementation of adaptation action

* To inform the Enhanced Transparency Framework and Global Stocktake

Different scales and entry points for doing M&E in a country



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Types of information for communicating progress on adaptation

- Climate impacts and vulnerability
- Information on resilience
- Information on adaptive capacity
- Adaptation plans/strategies, their goals and priorities
- Implemented adaptation actions and their results
- Process to formulate plans
- Implementation and support needs
- Support provided or received
- Effectiveness of adaptation action and support
- Adequacy of adaptation action and support

Challenges of national approaches to M&E

1. Baselines change over time
2. Several interventions and under-reporting
3. No one universal indicator for adaptation, there is a lack of a common metrics, and difficulty in defining what to measure
4. Many actors having different requirements
5. Difficulty of attribution of specific policies and actions to outcomes
6. Diversity of adaptation objectives
7. Uncertainty of the climatic and non-climatic drivers and risks
8. Long timeframes of CC impacts and adaptation
9. Lack of data and information for tracking
10. High costs of data collection

Emerging solutions I

A. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND ALIGNMENT

- Articulate the development of the M&E system relevant policies/plans
- Consult and coordinate with existing entities focusing on CCA and mitigation
- Ensure the early involvement of a range of stakeholders in the design of the M&E system, e.g. forming a working group focused on M&E of adaptation
- Conduct awareness raising about the role of M&E in adaptation
- Training of adaptation technical staff as well as decision-makers



Emerging solutions II

B. RESOURCE STRENGTHENING

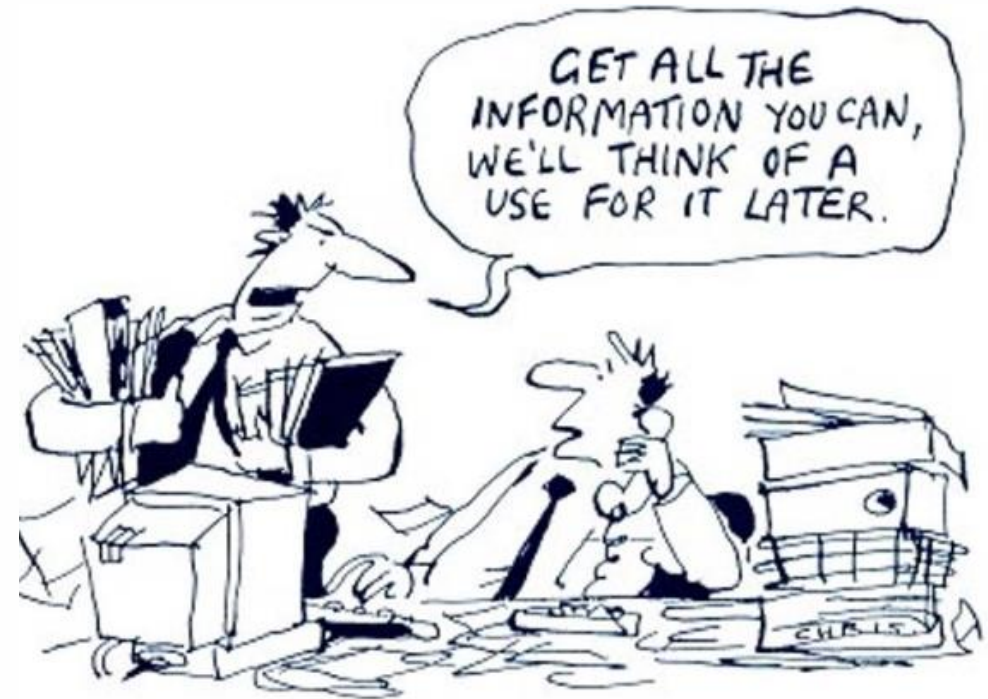
- Conduct a realistic assessment of the capacities required to design and implement M&E of adaptation, provide capacity-building opportunities to address gaps
- Participate actively in knowledge sharing on M&E of adaptation through existing networks
- Encourage relevant ministries to consider the resources required for M&E as part of their planning and budgeting processes
- Explore and mobilize a diverse range of funding sources for M&E.
e.g., consider international funding opportunities such as GCF Readiness Programme to establish the M&E system



Emerging solutions III

C. DATA QUALITY AND EFFECTIVE USE

- Foster reflection processes about the M&E outputs, involving stakeholders from multiple sectors and the scientific community as appropriate
- Prioritize the data to be collected and the indicators to monitor
- Build upon existing indicators and resources
- Implement gender-responsive M&E for adaptation, and learning from sex-disaggregated data
- Consider the use of Information and Communication Technologies (e.g., mobile phones) as part of data collection
- Design communication strategies to disseminate M&E findings



Types of information produced by national adaptation M&E systems

Focus	Type of information	Country examples
Process / based	Extent of implementation of national strategies, plans, or processes	The M&E systems of Austria, France, and the United Kingdom measure the percentage of implementation of national action plans
	Extent of mainstreaming of adaptation across sectors and levels of government	The M&E systems of Cambodia and Kenya measure the degree of mainstreaming of adaptation
Depending on the targets	Degree of achievement of adaptation targets, for example from the NAP process or the NDC	In Brazil, the adaptation M&E system is monitoring the implementation of the targets defined by the NAP
Outcome-based	Changes in climate risk or vulnerability over time	The M&E systems of Colombia, Germany, Morocco, and United Kingdom monitor climate vulnerability or risks over time at national, sub-national, or programme level
	Avoided negative impacts from climate change	Any systems whose methods and indicators focus directly on avoided impacts
	Achievement of development goals despite climate change impacts	Proposed for the M&E systems of Cambodia, Kenya, the Philippines, and South Africa

Thank you!

