

Preliminary Examples of Good Practice

barry.smith@iied.org

Outline



- Evaluative Framework how we assessed different national approaches and systems
- Emerging good practice evidence from 3 countries
- Short reflection exercise
- Typology: categorisation of different systems

The Evaluative Framework



Methodological Parameters

Frameworks/countries that holistically assess adaptation success

Frameworks that go beyond output focussed projectised M&E

Integration of Learning

Context specific aggregable Indictors

Theory of Change

Integrated framework

The Evaluative Framework



Operational Parameters

Building on existing systems

Links with development planning

MEL Capacity and Financing

Reporting Efficiency & Complementarity

Political support

Strong institutional mechanisms

Overview of Results – methodological parameters



Methodological Parameters	Country Results
Frameworks/countries that holistically assess adaptation success	Cambodia / Kenya / Columbia / Mali / Senegal / Mozambique
Frameworks that go beyond output focussed projectised M&E	Cambodia / Kenya / Columbia / South Africa / Mexico / Mali / Senegal / Mozambique
Integration of Learning	Cambodia / Kenya / Columbia / Mali / Senegal / Mozambique
Context specific aggregable Indictors	Cambodia / Kenya / Columbia / Mali / Senegal / Mozambique
Theory of Change	Cambodia / Kenya / Columbia / Mexico / Mali / Senegal / Mozambique
Integrated framework	Kenya / Philippines / Mali / Senegal / Mozambique

Monitoring, evaluation and learning for adaptation and SDGs

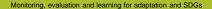
Overview of Results – operational parameters



Operational Parameters	Country Results
Building on existing systems	Cambodia / Mexico
Links with development planning	Philippines / Mexico / Colombia / South Africa / Uganda / Nepal / Morocco
MEL Capacity and Financing	Mexico
Reporting Efficiency & Complementarity	Philippines / South Africa
Political support	Colombia / South Africa
Strong institutional mechanisms	Mexico / South Africa / Philippines / Colombia



Preliminary Good Practice – national examples



Colombia's National Results-Based Management & Evaluation System



Sistema Nacional de Evaluación de Resultados de la Gestión Pública (SINERGIA)

Background	Established 1994Spans whole of government
Framework / Overview	 System of indicators (500) via on-line sub-system: Sistema de Programación y Gestión por Objectivos y Resultados (SIGOB) Agenda of impact evaluations Formal dissemination channels
Institutions	 Directorate for Evaluation of Public Policy (DEPP) under National Department of Planning (DNP) National Council for Economic and Social Policy (CONPES)
Evidence of Impacts	Culture of reporting and managing for resultsEvaluations inform policymaking
Barriers & challenges	 High staff turnover No regular data audits High cost of evaluations Reliance on external consultants

www.iied.org

Colombia's National Results-Based Management & Evaluation System



Sistema Nacional de Evaluación de Resultados de la Gestión Pública (SINERGIA)

Good elements	 Strong transaparency Assists policymakers to make evidence-informed decisions Evaluations are neutral Used as an oversight mechanism by President SINERGIA plays key role in embedding SDGs in development
Success Factors	 Strong policy/legislative foundation Political buy-in M&E function operates as part of government Separate budget for evaluations
Lessons	 High level political support helps Political clout of main M&E institution Neutrality of institution responsible for evaluations Cross government coordination on evaluation agenda

The Philippines: Results-Based Monitoring & Evaluation



Results-Based Monitoring and Evaluation System (RBMES)

Framework / Overview	 System is geared towards adaptation M&E 102 indicators for against outcomes across different timeframes; Data from national and sub-national levels Evaluation report every 3 years – coincides with national development plan
Background	 Well elaborated climate change M&E Strong development results-based management system
Institutions	 Climate Change Commission (CCC) M&E Technical Working Group (TWG) Philippines Statistic Authority (PSA)
Evidence of Impacts	 Standardisation of indicators across scales Development of core flexible indicators Scope for use of contextualised data
Barriers & challenges	 CCC may lack political influence Shifting baselines and time lag





Results-Based Monitoring and Evaluation System (RBMES)

Good elements	 Builds on previous initiatives rather than duplication; data gathered from existing sources Takes account of longer timeframes for adaptation Strong links with development M&E inc. SDGs Strong coordination mechanism for adaptation M&E
Success Factors	 Well elaborated policy for RBMES Built around existing M&E systems Inter-agency cooperation
Lessons	 Strong starting point through well elaborated policy Cooperation and coordination across the government Ample time given for development of M&E system Early recognition that adaptation and development M&E should align

South Africa: National Evaluation System



South Africa's National Evaluation System (NES)

Framework / Overview	 Management Performance Assessment Tool National Evaluation Plan Evaluations feed into Cabinet decision-making
Background	Government-wide M&E
Institutions	 National Treasury Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME) (sits under the Presidency)
Evidence of Impacts	 Successfully and sustainably introduced M&E informs policy decisions Capacity built across government Understanding of linkages across government Increased number of evaluations and guidance
Barriers & challenges	Lack of data quality

South Africa: National Evaluation System



South Africa's National Evaluation System (NES)

Good elements	Cross- government buy-inDemand-driven approach to evaluationFocus on impacts
Success Factors	 Well considered process for developing M&E system – learning from other national experiences High-level political support Cohort of 'champions' selected from across government Outreach by DPME Transparency in evaluations
Lessons	 High-level buy-in essential Coalitions of champions can help create enabling conditions Emphasis on evaluations can help bring about improvement



Quick Reflection

- In small groups or pairs for 5 minutes discuss the following:
 - How do you feel your national M&E systems demonstrates some of the good practice elements?
 - What has stood out from the different case studies?
 - Is there anything that has been presented that is relevant to your national M&E systems?

The Evaluative Framework – Reflection Exercise



Methodological Parameters	Operational Parameters
Frameworks/countries that holistically assess adaptation success	Building on existing systems
Frameworks that go beyond output focussed projectised M&E	Links with development planning
Integration of Learning	MEL Capacity and Financing
Context specific aggregable Indictors	Reporting Efficiency & Complementarity
Theory of Change	Political support
Integrated framework	Strong institutional mechanisms

Identified type of Country System: typology



- Dedicated climate change / adaptation MEL systems
- II. Adaptation MEL systems linked to global results frameworks
- National adaptation systems using data gathered at the sub-national level;
- I. MEL linked national development MEL/reporting systems



Thank you!

Barry Smith

barry.smith@iied.org

Monitoring, evaluation and learning for adaptation and SDGs