

Methodologies for M&E of adaptation at national level

NAP Global Network Targeted Topics Forum

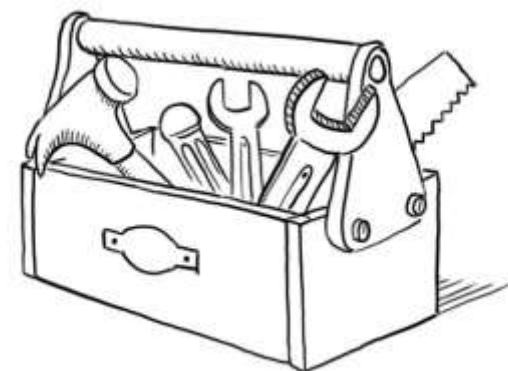
8 February 2018, Nadi, Fiji

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On behalf of



Federal Ministry
for Economic Cooperation
and Development

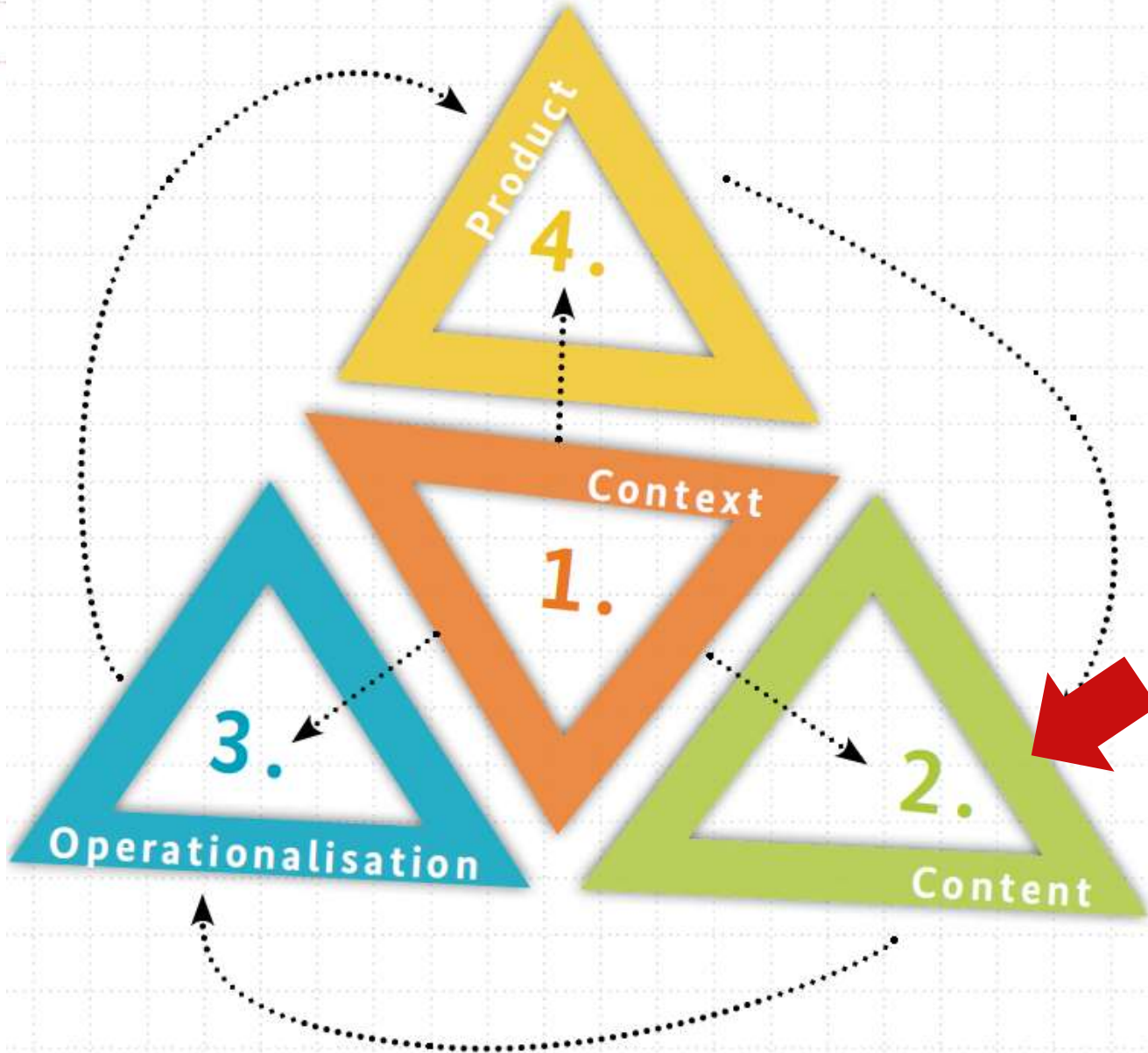




Outline

- Introduction
- **Methodologies for adaptation M&E**
 - Theory of change / results chain
 - CC impact/vulnerability chain
 - Stand-alone indicators / others
- **Exercise**





- **M&E focus**
(process and/or outcomes)
- **Data & information requirements**
- **Methodology**
of the M&E system



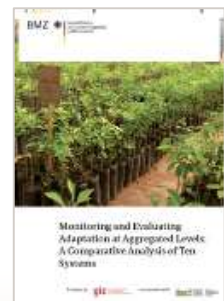
Role of an M&E methodology

Defining what to measure and how

- After clarifying the **purpose** of an M&E system:
 - Need to decide **HOW** to assess adaptation accordingly
 - Specify the **methodology** to be used

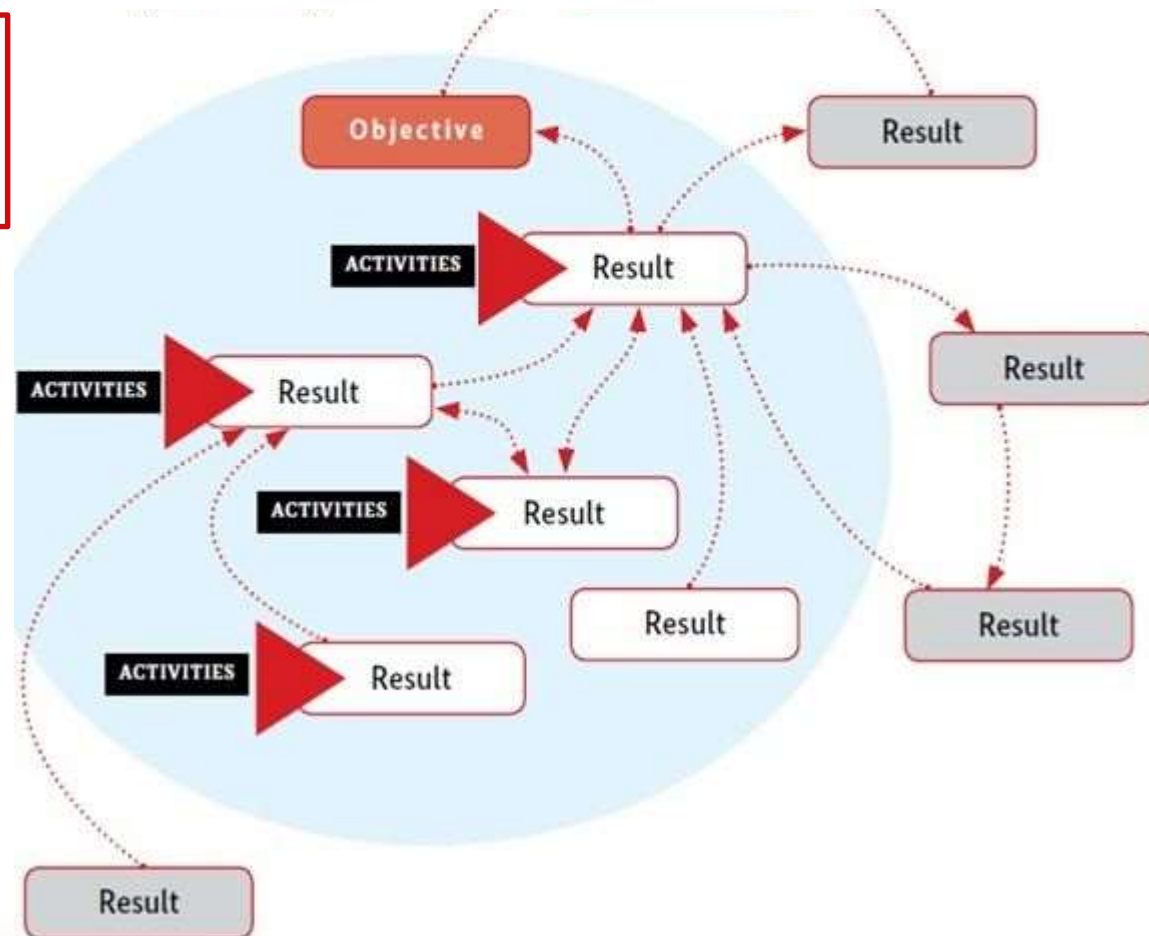
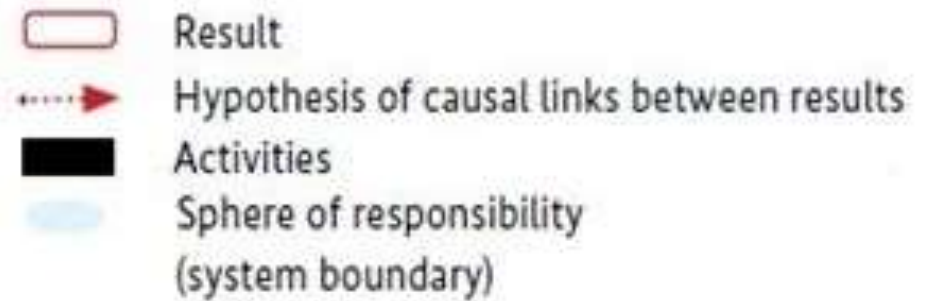
Countries are using different M&E methodologies

- **Theory of change / results chain** (e.g. the Philippines)
- Climate change **impact/vulnerability chain** (e.g. Morocco)
- **Stand-alone indicators** (e.g. Germany)
- Other / Mixed approach (e.g. UK, South Africa)



Theory of change

- Describes how activities lead to the desired objective
- **Adaptation hypotheses:** plausible assumptions about the change process (*illustrated by arrows*)
- Graphic shows the theory of change model used by GIZ projects





Assumptions!

Results chain



Resources spent (know-how, time, money, assets)

Direct results of activities
(e.g. trainings conducted, policies drafted, infrastructure built)

Intended achievements
(e.g. farmers' income stabilized through utilization of drought resistant crops)

Higher-level objective (e.g. society getting more resilient)



Example of a results chain approach

➤ Adaptation M&E system of the Philippines

National Climate Change Action Plan (2011):

- **7 strategic priorities** (e.g. Water security, food security)
- **Results chain** for each priority area

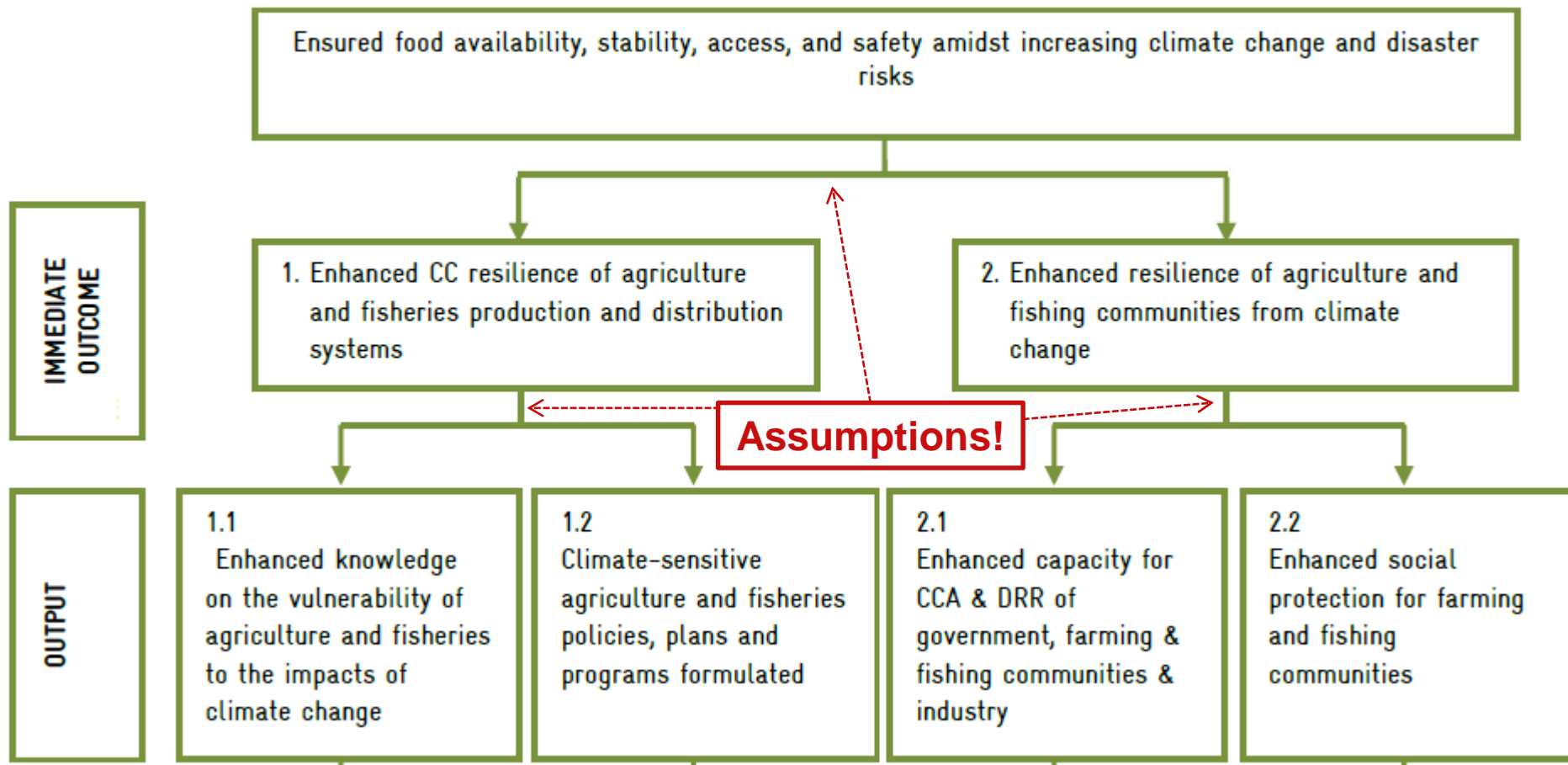
During the development of the M&E system:

- Revision of results chains
- Indicators for outputs and outcomes



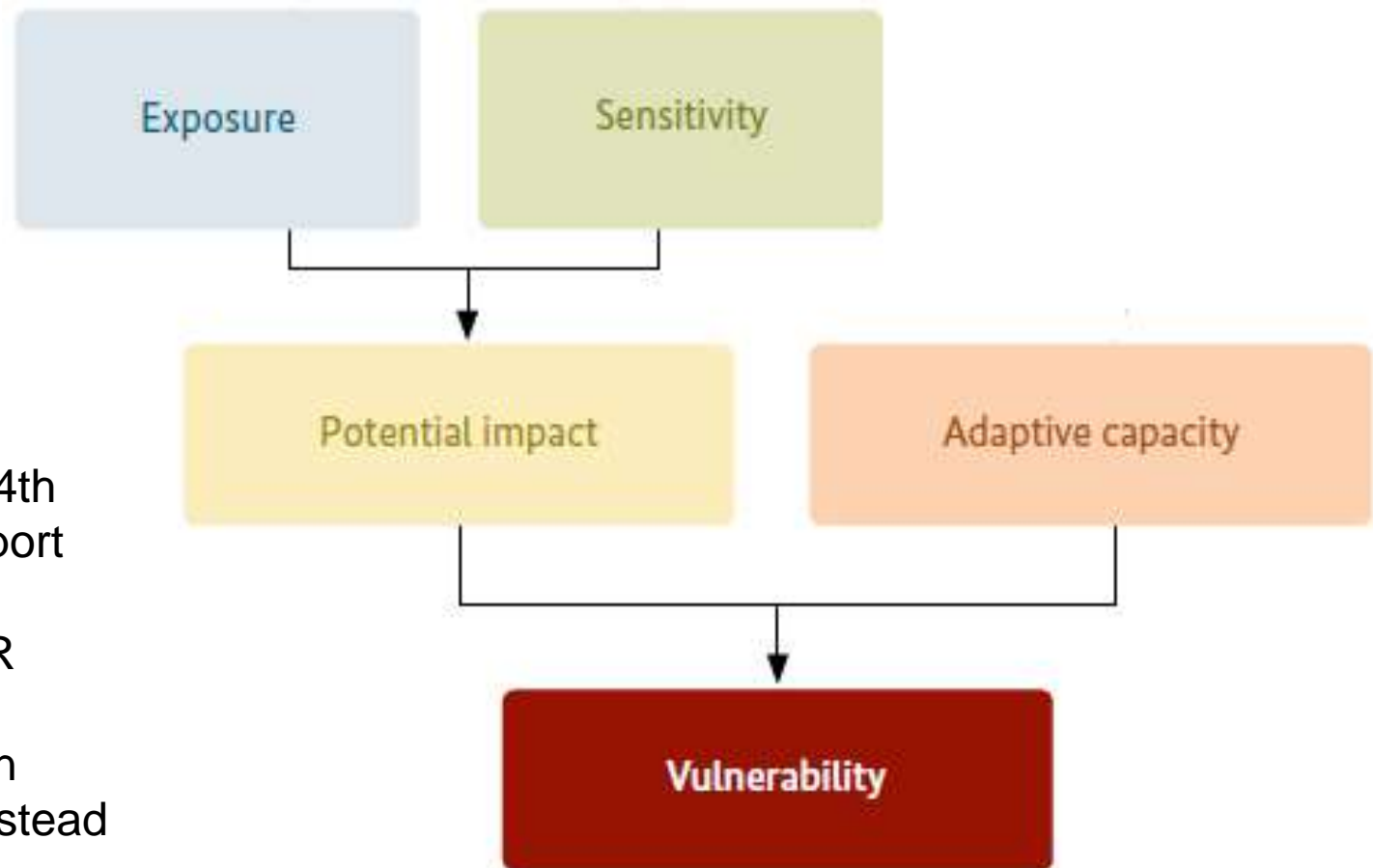


Philippines: Results chain for „Food security“

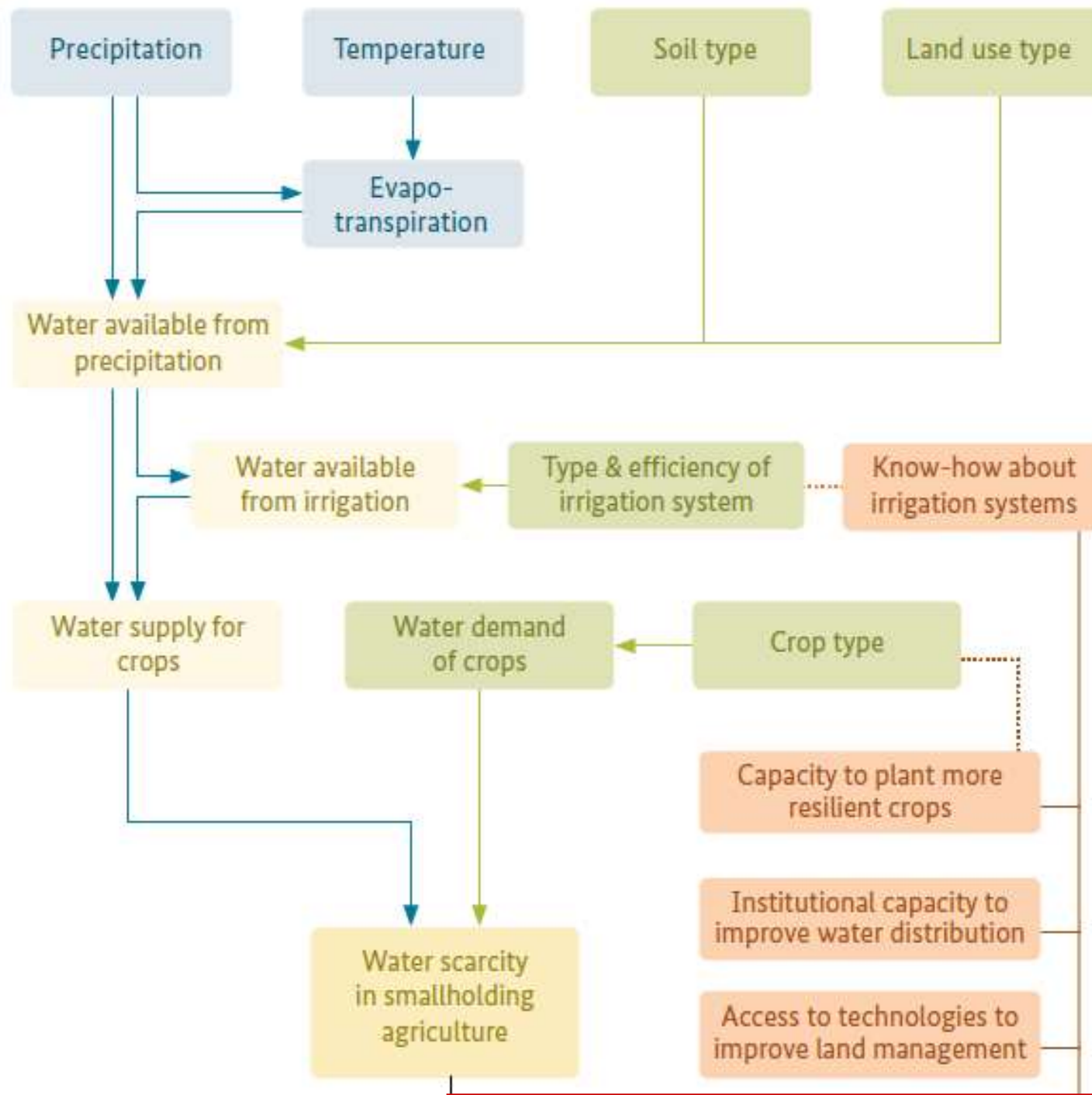




Climate change impact/vulnerability chain



- Based on IPCC 4th Assessment Report (AR) (2007).
- The 5th IPCC AR (2014) uses a conceptualization based on **risk** instead of vulnerability.



Source:
**Vulnerability
Sourcebook**
(GIZ, 2014)



Example:
**Morocco's
adaptation
M&E system**





Other methodologies

Stand-alone indicators

- Indicators without a theory of change or any other framework
 - Indicators may refer to different sectors / topics
- Indicators based on national goals, but without a theory of change

Other / mixed methodologies

- E.g. combining expert judgements with indicators
- In-depth analysis of cause and effect (evaluation)
- Qualitative analysis of lessons learned



➤ Countries have chosen different ways tailored to their context





How to choose a suitable methodology?

Consider:

- The **purpose** of the M&E system
- The **desired information**
- Available **resources and capacities**
- The **sustainability** to sustain the M&E system over time

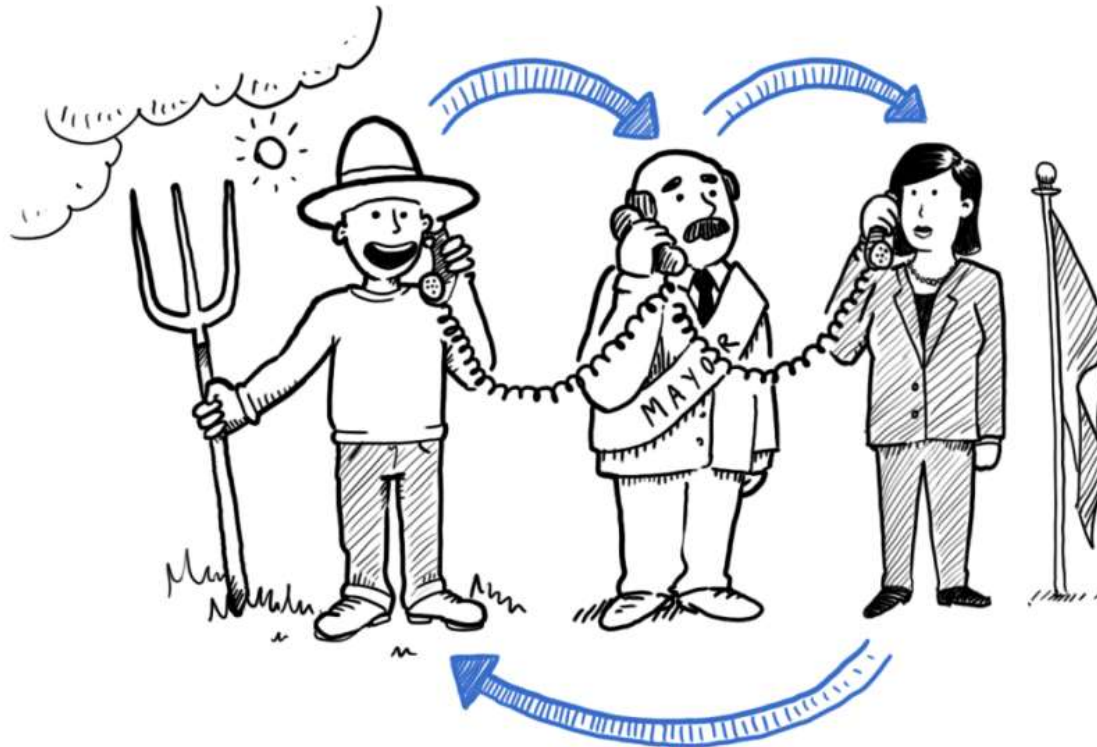
Adjust to a country's needs & context:

- Each methodology can be adjusted to a country's needs
- It is possible to use a **combination of methodologies**
 - Different methodologies are not mutually exclusive





Questions & answers





Group exercise – Part I

1. Compare two M&E methodologies and decide which one fits better to a given M&E purpose and **why**.
2. Be prepared to **explain your decision** to a high level decision maker.

Time: **15 minutes**.





Methodology example 1

No theory of change, just indicators for:

Adaptation priority area	Climate change impacts	Adaptation responses
Agriculture	5 indicators	6 indicators
Human health	6 indicators	3 indicators
Additional sectors	0-7 indicators each	0-6 indicators each



Methodology example 2

3 questions guiding M&E:			
Sector	Are there policies and plans ?	Have actions been implemented ?	Is there evidence of reduction of vulnerability
Natural environment	Yellow	Green	Yellow
	<i>Explanation</i>	<i>Explanation</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
Agriculture	Red	Yellow	Red
	<i>Explanation</i>	<i>Explanation</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
4 other sectors	Same as above		

Germany's adaptation M&E system

Draft indicators for **human health** and **civil protection**:

Impact Indicators		Response Indicators
Action Field: Human Health		
GE-I-1		
GE-I-2		
GE-I-3		
GE-I-4		
GE-I-5		
GE-I-6		
GE-I-7		
GE-I-8		
GE-I-9		
Cross-sectional Field: Civil Protection		
BS-I-1		
BS-I-2		



Group exercise – Part II

- Take **1 or 2 specific goals** from your NAP process
- What **information** do you need to assess progress towards the selected goal of your NAP process?

Time: **20 minutes.**





Key take aways from group exercise

- The **methodology** needs to be able to address the M&E purpose
- It is important to clarify **information needs** first before considering how the data can be collected (tomorrow's session)
- There is **not** “**one right approach**”, but it depends on the context



Further reading



- GIZ & IISD (2015): Guidebook for the development of national CCA M&E systems.
- GIZ & IISD (2014): Comparative analysis of 10 national adaptation M&E systems.
- GIZ (2017): Adaptation M&E country factsheets.
 - Bolivia, Cambodia, Finland, France, Germany, Kenya, Mekong River Commission, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Norway, Philippines, South Africa, UK
- GIZ & Adelphi (2014): The Vulnerability Sourcebook + Climate risk supplement (2017)





Further reading

UNEP Adaptation Book on Adaptation Metrics,
expected for publication in March 2018 (free access):

- Pitfalls and potential of measuring climate adaptation through adaptation metrics.
- Assessing results of climate change adaptation projects in practice: learning from German Technical Development Cooperation





Thank you very much for your attention!



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