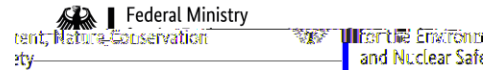




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MODULE 3: INTRODUCTION TO M&E OF ADAPTATION



Objective

Reach a shared understanding on the purpose, scope of M&E of adaptation in the agriculture sectors

Overview

- What is M&E: key concepts and definitions
- Purpose, objectives, scales
- Challenges and solutions
- 7 Steps for designing an M&E framework for adaptation in the agriculture sectors

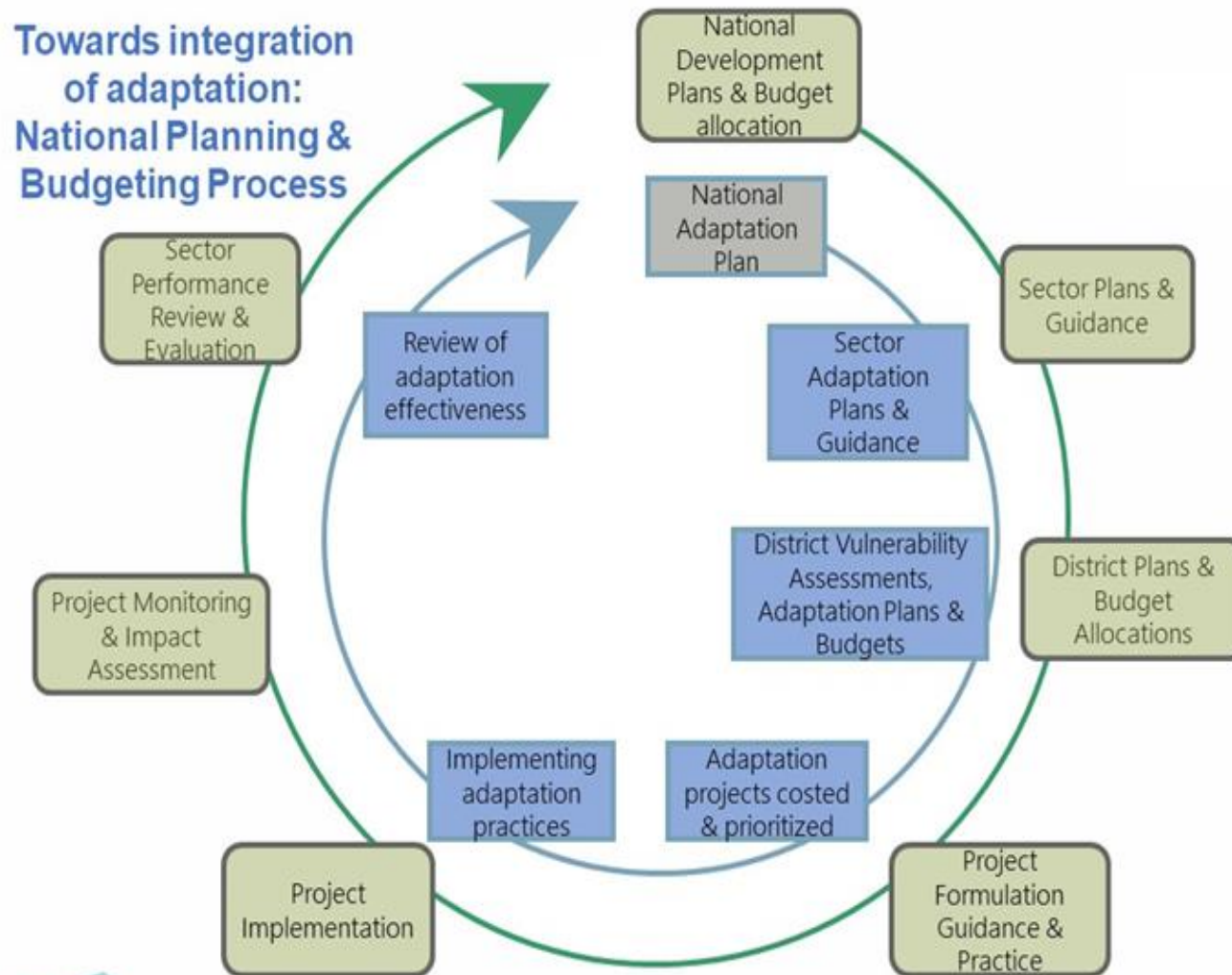
KEY CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

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 off achievements |
| Focuses on inputs and outputs | Focuses on outcomes and impacts |
| Alerts managers about problems and progress that is unexpected or accelerated | Providers 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, objectives and scale of M&E of adaptation

- Measuring the **process of adaptation** such as advancement in formulating and implementing programs, policies and plans or building individual and institutional capacity
- Measuring **adaptation outcomes**
- Measuring changes in **the impacts of climate change, quantify damages and losses**
- Measuring occurrence and frequency of **climate hazards**

Different levels of M&E

- National
- Sub-national
- Programme and project levels
- Sectoral

What are the opportunities/advantages of M&E of adaptation?

Understand
and learn
from change

Inform
strategic
decisions

Foster dialogue
and exchange

Transparency
and
Accountability

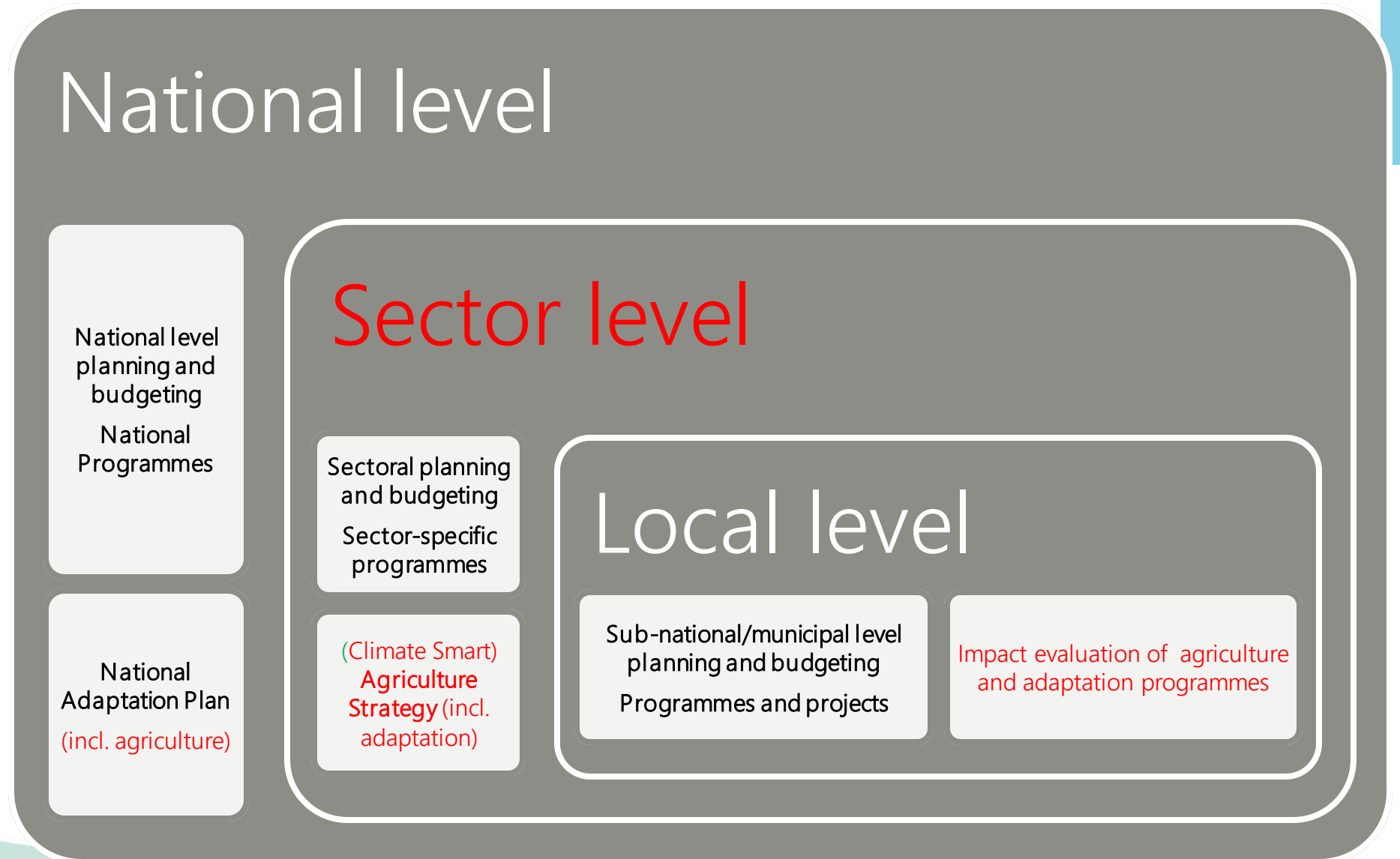
New
partnerships/
collaborations

Course
adjustments
and
corrections

Reporting-
International
Commitments



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



Learning versus Accountability

- **Learning:** improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the adaptation process and facilitate incorporation of emerging science, assessment and lessons learned
- **Accountability:** ensure that resources for adaptation are efficiently allocated, demonstrate progress for taxpayers, constituents, and/or development partners, or showcase results on the international stage, provide information on national communications and other channels and effectiveness of adaptation planning and implementation

Challenges of national approaches to adaptation 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 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 to 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

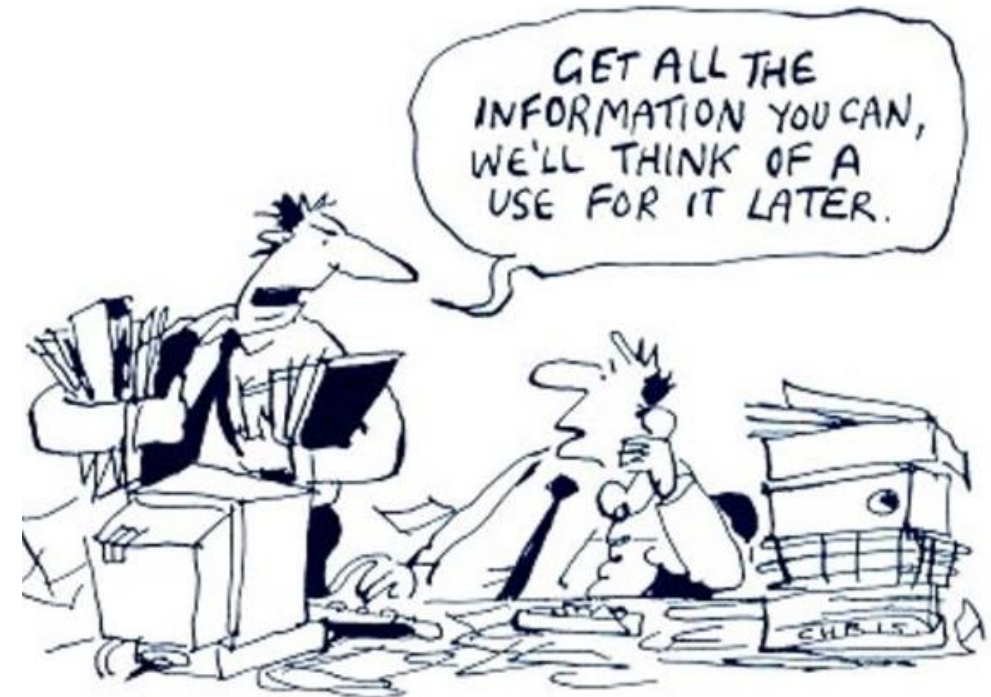
- Conduct a realistic assessment of the capacities required to design and implement M&E of adaptation, provide capacity-building opportunities to address gaps
- Participate actively in knowledge sharing on M&E of adaptation through existing networks
- Encourage relevant ministries to consider the resources 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 on the scope for M&E, 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



7 STEPS FOR DESIGNING AN M&E FRAMEWORK FOR ADAPTATION IN THE AGRICULTURE SECTORS

Designing an M&E framework and plan for adaptation in the agriculture sectors

| | |
|----------------|---|
| Step 1. | Understanding the policy context |
| Step 2. | Developing a shared understanding of the adaptation goal |
| Step 3. | Defining the purpose and focus of the M&E framework |
| Step 4. | Developing an M&E Framework for adaptation in the agriculture sector |
| Step 5. | Identifying indicators to track adaptation in the agriculture sector |
| Step 6. | Identifying the sources and type of data and information required for each indicator |
| Step 7. | Operationalising M&E for decision-making on adaptation in the agriculture sector |

FAO UNDP Guidance Note

- M&E units in Agriculture, Environment Ministries; cross-sectoral climate change coordination bodies
- Technical staff working on climate change adaptation
- Units and institutions carrying out research and gathering climate-relevant data
- Extension services gathering M&E data



Integrating Agriculture in National
Adaptation Plans (NAP-Ag) Programme

*Safeguarding livelihoods and promoting
resilience through National Adaptation Plans*

March 2019

**Strengthening monitoring
and evaluation for
adaptation planning in
the agriculture sectors**



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