



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



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Resilient nations.*

Supported by:



Federal Ministry for the
Environment, Nature Conservation,
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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

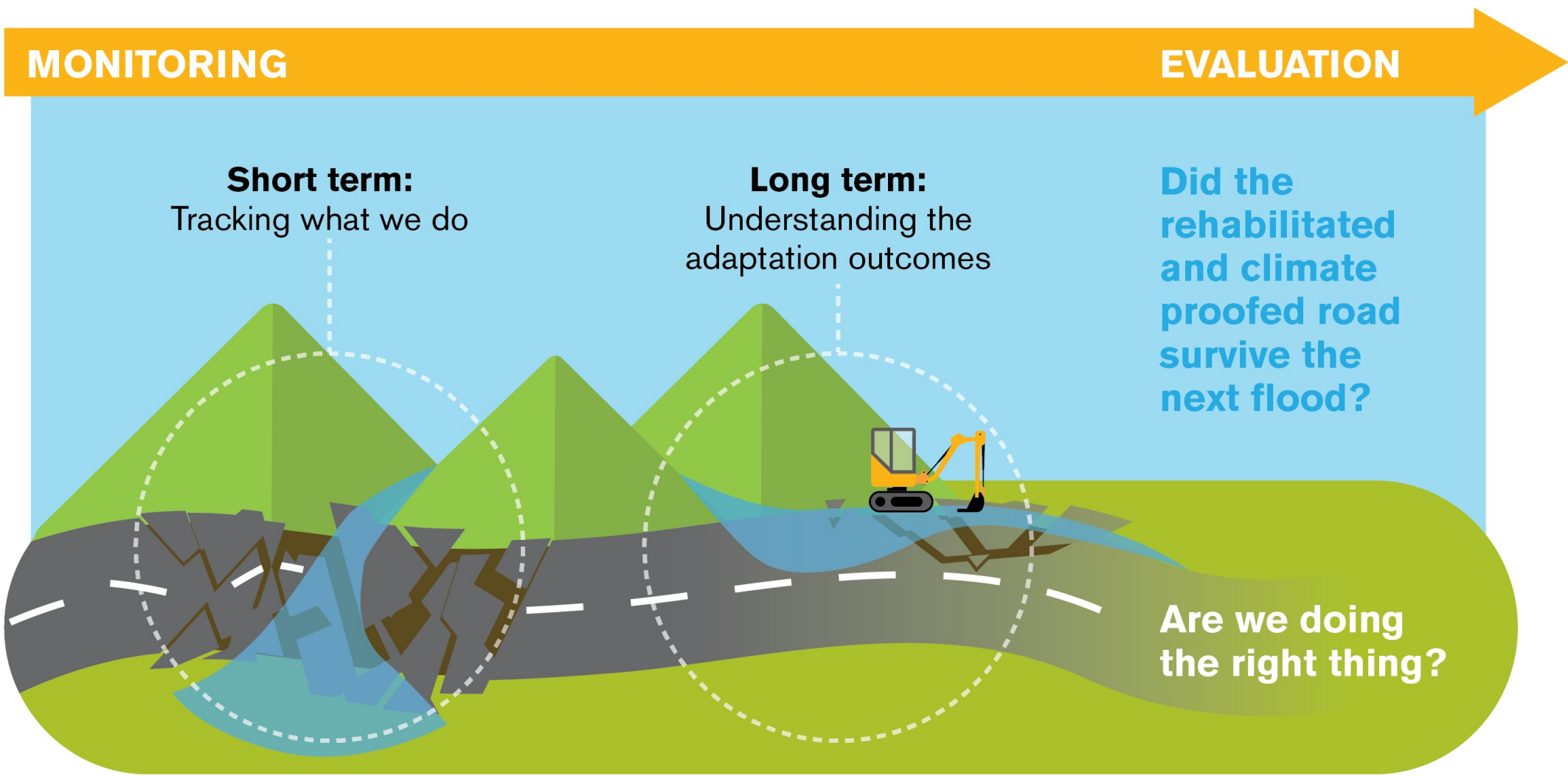


What is Monitoring and Evaluation?

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

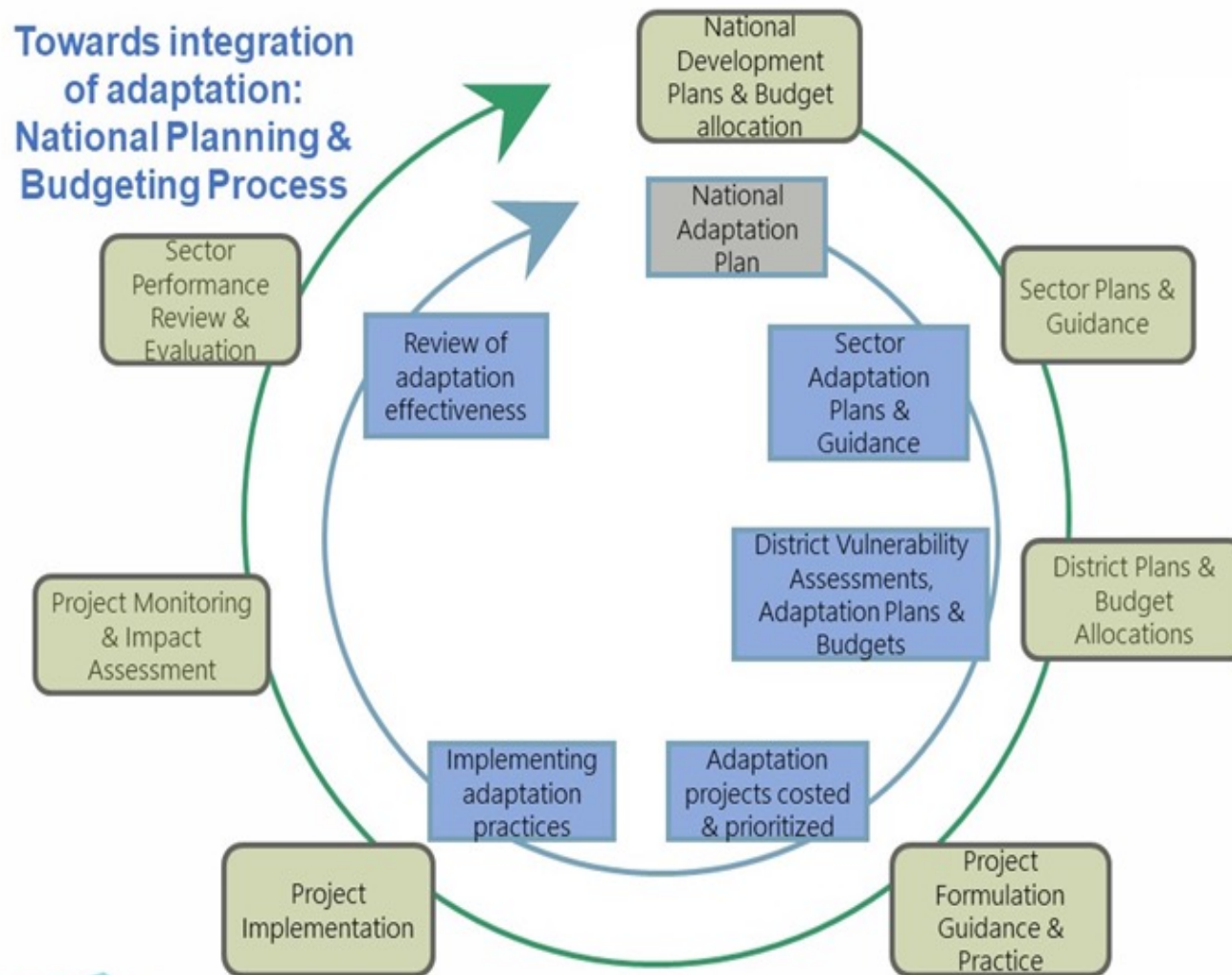
Monitoring	Evaluation
Continuous: day-to-day	Periodic: important milestones
Progress reports	In-depth analysis off achievements
Focuses on inputs and outputs	Focuses on outcomes and impacts
Alerts managers about problems and progress that is unexpected or accelerated	Providers managers with strategy 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

Monitoring vs evaluation & learning



Source, IIED, 2019

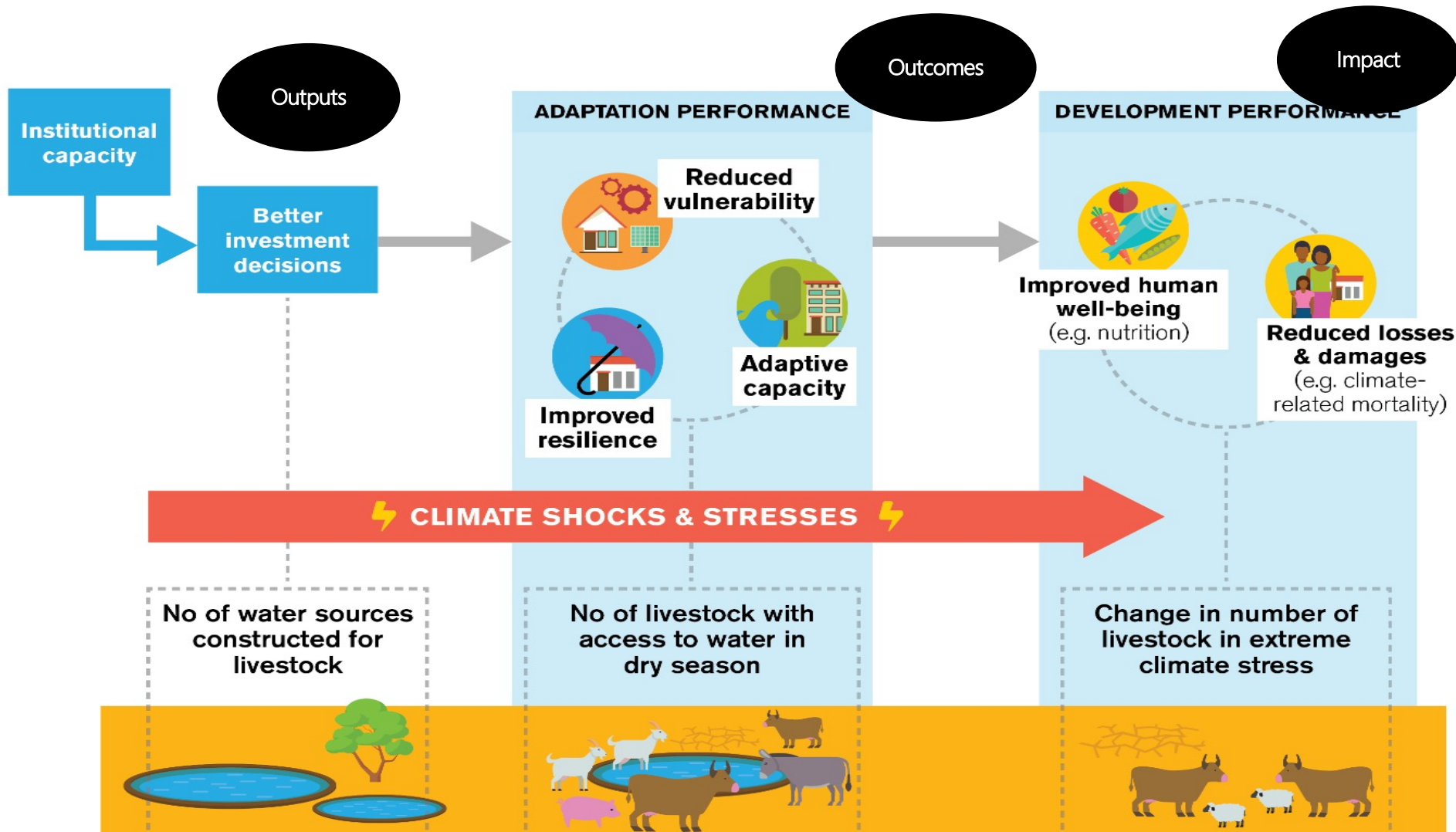
M&E as part of the national adaptation planning cycle



Important to define “Adaptation” terms

- **Adaptation?** The ability of a system to adjust to climate change
- **Resilience?** Capacity of a system to cope with a hazardous event by responding in ways that maintains its essential function
- **Vulnerability?** The propensity or predisposition to be adversely affected

What are we trying to measure?



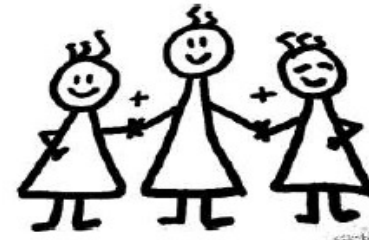
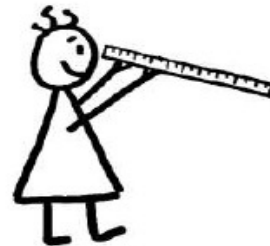
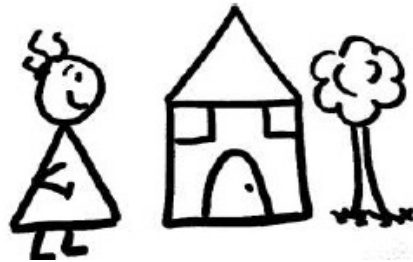
Purpose, objectives and scale of M&E of adaptation

- 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**

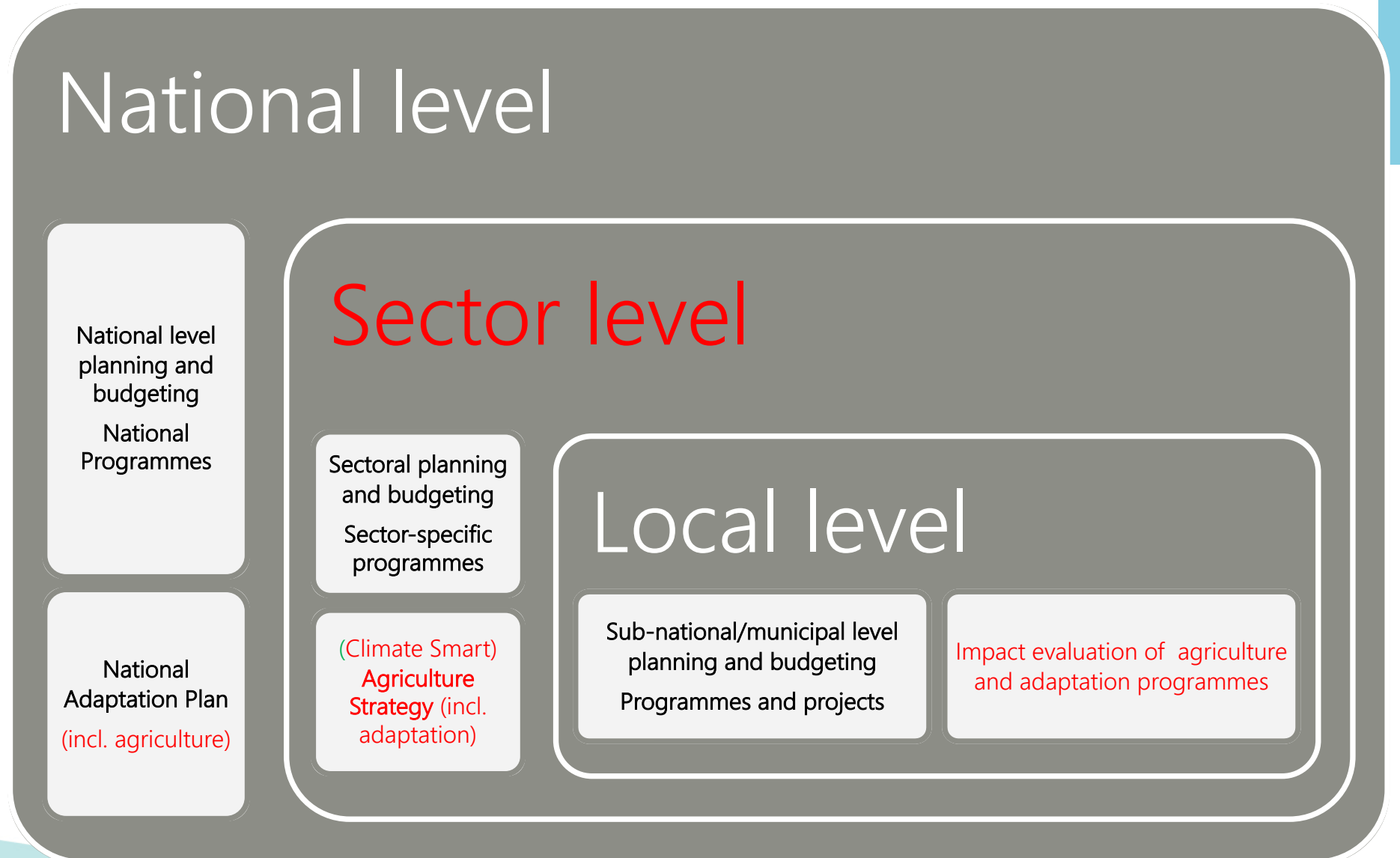
Different levels of M&E

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

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



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

M&E challenges

CHALLENGES IN MEASURING PROGRESS



No single metric



Uncertainty and complexity



Long term horizon



Context specificity

OPERATIONAL CHALLENGES



Multiple reporting requirements and lack of MEL capacities



Connecting, but not substituting, frameworks



Indicators and comparability



Financing and sustaining MEL within country systems



Coordinating MEL and data collection across ministries

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

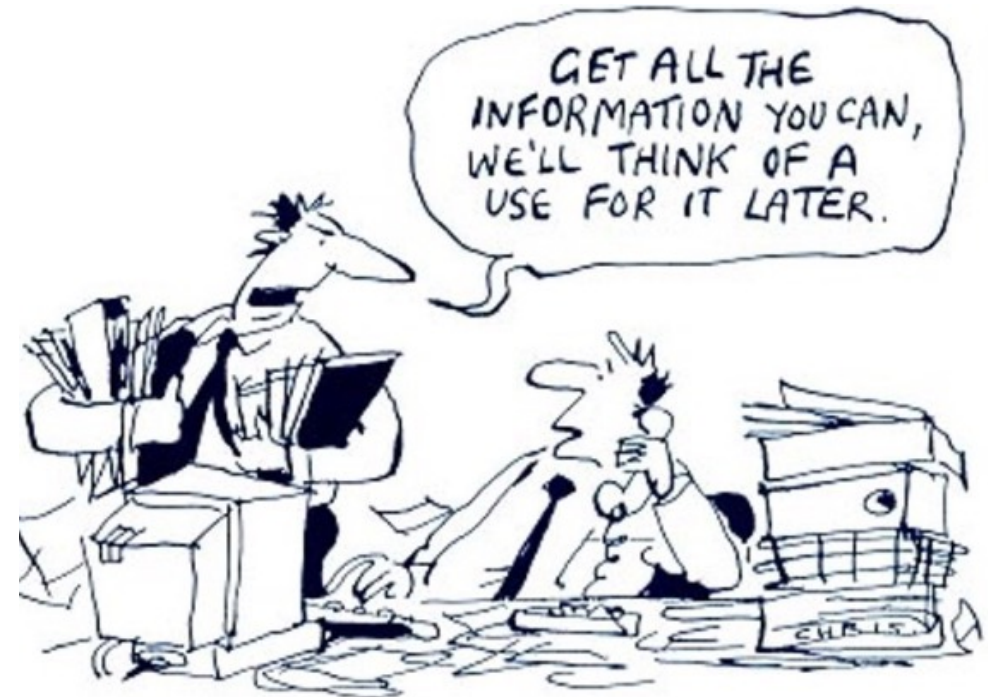
- Conduct a realistic assessment of the capacities required to design and implement M&E of adaptation, provide capacity-building opportunities to address gaps
- Participate actively in knowledge sharing on M&E of adaptation through existing networks
- Encourage relevant ministries to consider the resources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

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

March 2019



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THANK YOU

FAO and the Enhanced Transparency Framework:
<https://www.fao.org/climate-change/our-work/what-we-do/transparency/en/>

FAO SCALA: <https://www.fao.org/in-action/scala/en>

UNDP SCALA: <https://www.adaptation-undp.org/scala>

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