



Climate-Eval

GOOD PRACTICE STUDY

on Principles for Indicator Development, Selection, and Use in Climate Change Adaptation Monitoring and Evaluation

Webinar, Tuesday June 30, 9:00 AM – 10:00 AM (Washington DC time, UTC-4)

Moderator: Ms. Anna Viggh, Senior Evaluation Officer, GEF IEO
Presenter: Dennis Bours, Author and valuation Consultant, GEF IEO
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Webinar on Principles for Indicator Development, Selection, and Use in Climate Change Adaptation M&E

Join us for webinar on the Climate-Eval Good Practice Study on Principles for Indicator Development, Selection, and Use in Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E).

For more information and to register for the event, see our [Flyer](#).



WEBINAR

TUESDAY, JUNE 30

9:00-10:00 A.M.

(WASHINGTON, DC TIME, UTC-4)

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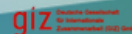
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Study introduction

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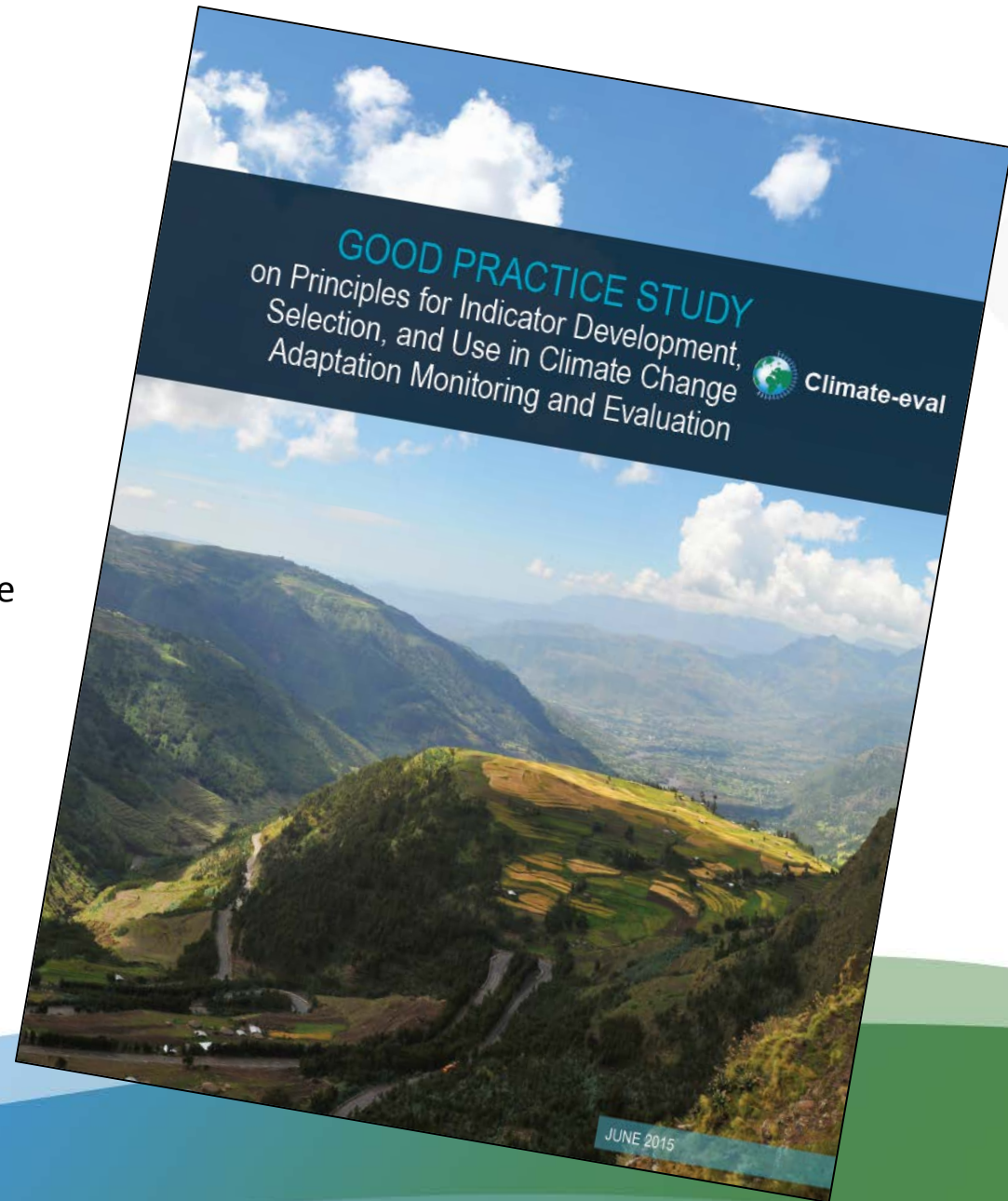
<http://www.climate-eval.org/node/2507>

Short-cut to the blog page:

<http://www.climate-eval.org/node/2708>

We would like to thank the following individuals for their valuable feedback on the draft version of this report:

Elisa N. Baeza, KC Dedinas, Jesse DeMaria-Kinney, Kassem El-Saddik, Chiara Faglia, Michael Florian, Ian Goldman, Mike Harley, Stephanie Hodge, Timo Leiter, Marco Lorenzoni, Penny Urquhart, and Bernadette Wright.



Webinar technicalities

- **Webinar audio connection**

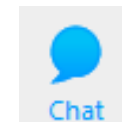
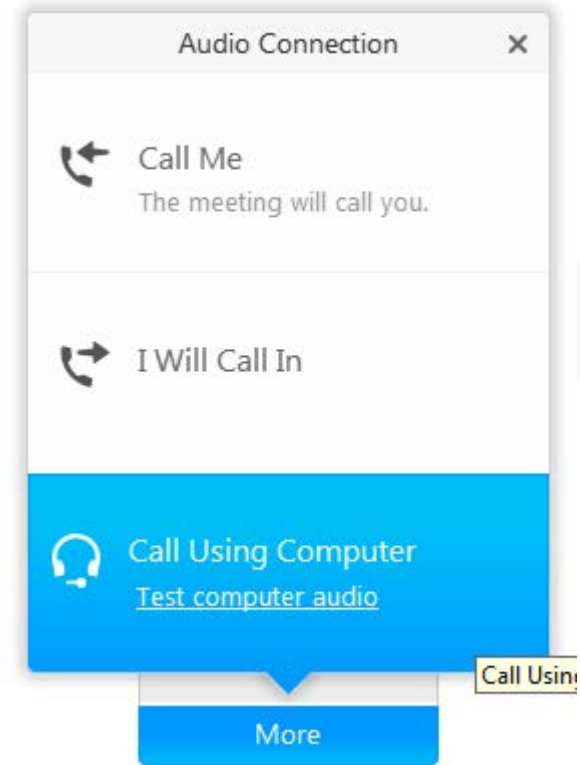
 - > Best to choose the 'Call using computer' option

- **This webinar will be recorded!**

- **There will be a Q&A session at the end**

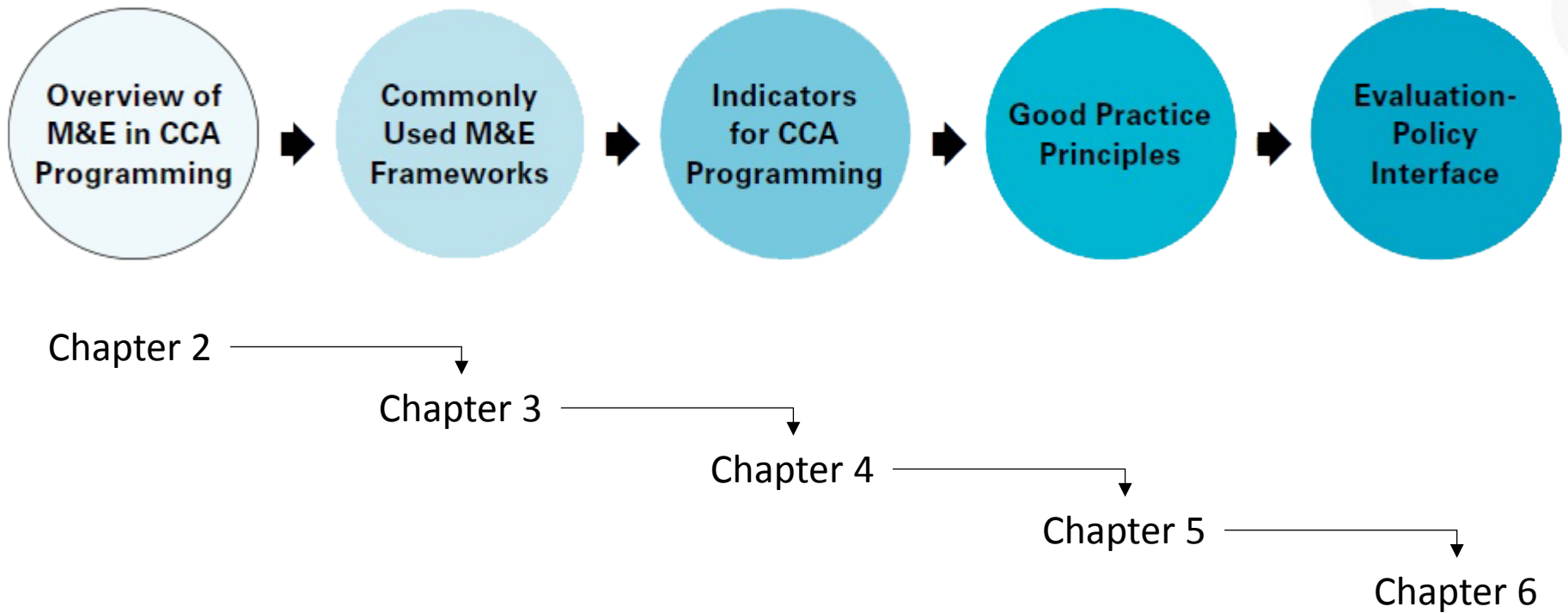
- **Technicalities of asking questions**

 - > Direct them in the chat window to Anna Viggh



Webinar introduction

Short-cut to the study page: <http://www.climate-eval.org/node/2507>



Chapter 2

- **Attribution:** Focus on broad causal links between socio-economic and climatic systems in order to identify how an intervention contributes to a certain outcome, while not forgetting the purpose of the evaluation
- **Counterfactuals:** The importance of the use of local knowledge in establishing the likely impacts of shocks and stresses (in their absence) as well as the analysis of capacities and assets needed within and between communities to collaboratively resist and respond to climate impacts.


Chapter 3

- The latest framework: **The Resilience Adaptation Transformation Assessment and Learning Framework (RATALF)**, commissioned by the Scientific and Technical Advisory Panel (STAP) of the GEF (<http://www.climate-eval.org/node/2707>)
- *“No single indicator will provide any useful information about resilience, adaptation or transformation without further analysis.”*
- Most frameworks fall short of providing clear good practice principles.
- There is no one-size-fits-all approach!

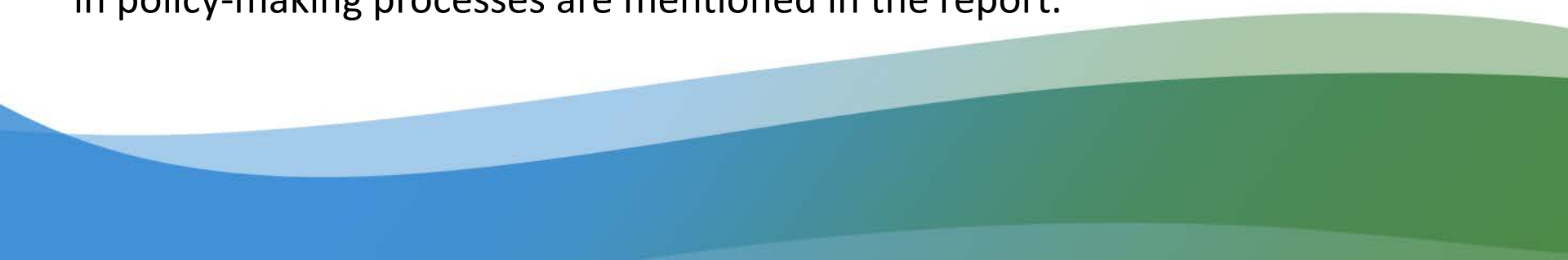
Chapter 4

- There are some emerging ways in which indicators are captured in adaptation M&E. The two most important ones being by adaptation dimension, or by capacities envisaged to be built by the intervention.
- The most frequently used types of adaptation indicators do not differ from those in development programming. Where they differ is in how they are combined to measure contribution and impact.
- There is no universal type of indicator or metric for CCA, because adaptation in itself is not an outcome.

Chapter 5

- Stakeholder engagement is key! Gender, gender, gender, and other groups within your intervention's target population that might be specifically vulnerable!
 - Choose existing indicator criteria that apply to your intervention's context.
 - Expect your adaptation intervention to have a more diverse set of indicators, compared to a normal development intervention.
 - Be flexible.
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Chapter 6

- Evaluations with no specific policy-making aim should still consider their policy-making relevance and, if relevant, provide reflection on how the evaluation's findings can inform policy-making.
 - The role of the evaluator does not stop once the evaluation report has been produced! (S)He should seek to actively support different steps in the policy process
 - Focus on the knowledge process and not the knowledge product.
 - Other elements that can enhance the value and application of evaluative evidence in policy-making processes are mentioned in the report.
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Concluding

What are your conclusions as audience of this webinar?!

- There is no single set of universal or standard adaptation indicators.
- We need more “adventurousness” in piloting adaptation-specific M&E approaches and indicators.
- Collaborative evidence-based policy development is the most healthy evaluator-policy maker relationship.

Time for questions!



The study link: <http://www.climate-eval.org/node/2507>

And to register as Climate-Eval member go to: <http://www.climate-eval.org/user/register>

Thank you for your time and questions!



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