

Lessons on M&E from GEF Climate Change adaptation projects



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Outline

- Background
- GEF adaptation funding
- M&E of adaptation: conceptual framework
- Findings of GEF adaptation project desk review
- Suggestions for the GEF

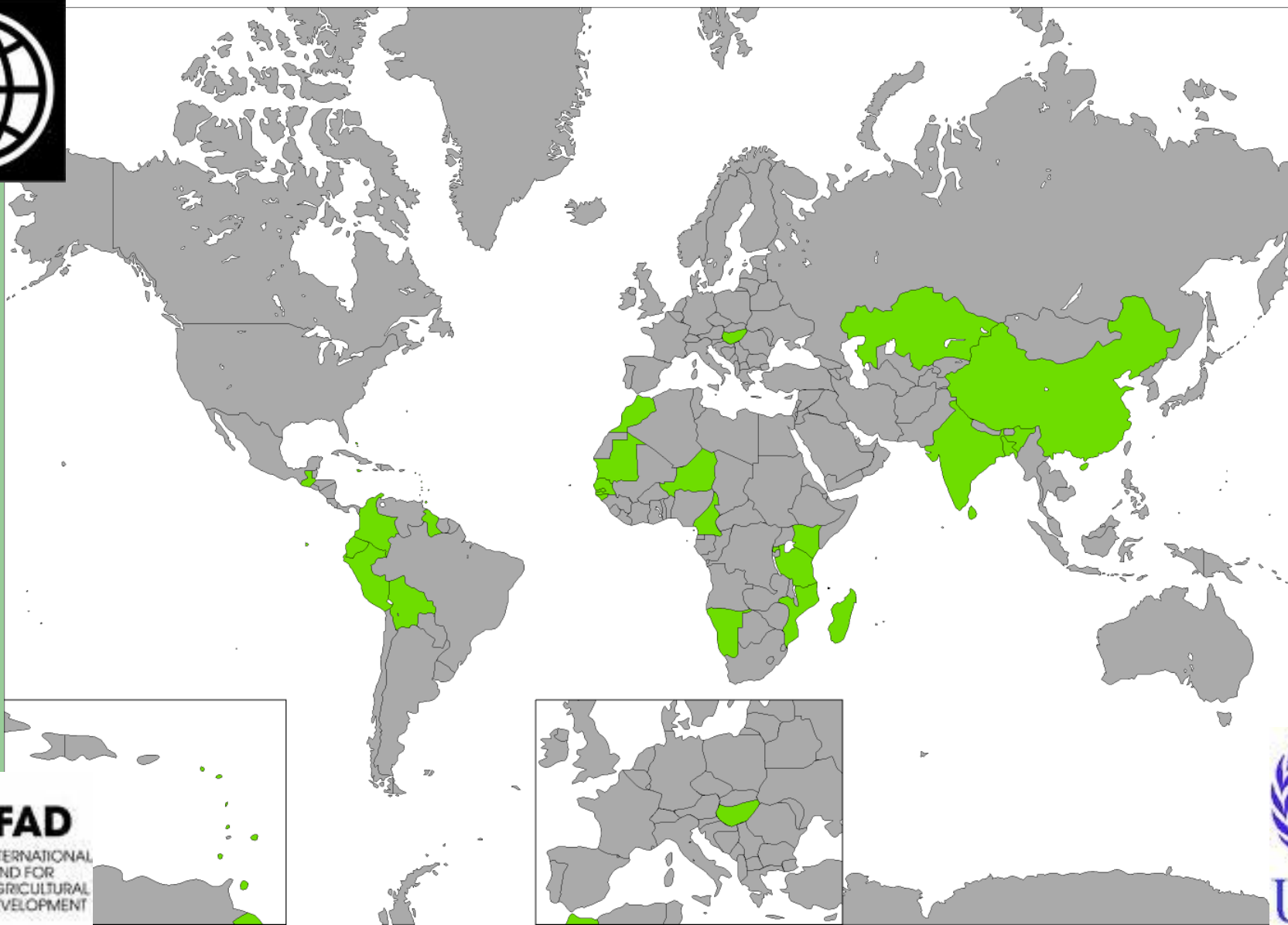
Background

- GEF: largest financier of adaptation projects
- Mandate to explore M&E framework for adaptation funds (LDCF & SCCF).
- Input from GEF EO to GEF Adaptation Task Force
- Information document to LDCF/SCCF Council, April 2008 - M&E framework for November 2008

GEF Adaptation Funds

- SPA - Strategic Priority to Pilot an Operational Approach on Adaptation
 - Implementation in GEF focal areas
- SCCF - Special Climate Change Fund
 - Adaptation component
 - Additional costs of development activities
- LDCF - Least Developed Countries Fund
 - Phase 1: NAPA preparation
 - Phase 2: urgent and immediate adaptation needs

Projects reviewed





Monitoring & evaluation of adaptation

- M&E within the adaptation cycle
 - M&E of adaptation measures - little experience
 - Distinction with vulnerability assessment
- GEF M&E Policy
 - Lessons learning & adaptive management
 - Relevance, results, efficiency, effectiveness, sustainability
 - Appropriateness of RBM?

Evaluation methods

1. Evaluation against climate scenarios
2. Performance under climate impacts
3. Performance in project area vs. other area
4. Measure of outcomes against standards and targets
5. Change in vulnerability and adaptive capacity
6. Process and context indicators - accounting for time lags and wider scale changes
7. Proxy indicators - indirect measures of success

Difficulties in evaluation

1. Success when nothing happens
2. Evaluation earlier than impacts
3. Uncertainty in climate scenarios
4. Short term weather masking effectiveness
5. Assessing contribution of project to outcomes
6. Accounting for trade-offs

Project survey - indicator findings

- Disasters and water resources
 - highly developed indicators
- Potential for aggregation and standardization
 - Generic and Yes/No indicators
- Good balance of *process-output-outcome-impact*
- Most evaluative criteria covered
- Alignment with UNDP indicators (2007)

Project survey - indicator findings

- Land management, agriculture, biodiversity, public health - *weak indicators*
- Lack of vulnerability and adaptive capacity ind.
- Tendency to be vague, not specifying measures
- Disconnection and lack of context
 - Activities and indicators
 - Quantitative measures
 - Time lags

Project M&E Systems - findings

- Widespread use of adaptive management, lessons learning
- Context indicators: not required - not systematic
- Means of verification for monitoring
 - Uncertain measures, non-specific
- Highlights:
 - Use of Vulnerability Reduction Assessment
 - Yearly monitoring of baselines
 - Experimental M&E design
 - Participatory monitoring

Suggestions for the GEF

- Monitoring & reporting of baselines and scenarios
 - Climate baseline
 - Climate scenario
 - Development baseline
 - Adaptation targets
 - Vulnerability and adaptive capacity
 - Weather variability during project

Suggestions for the GEF

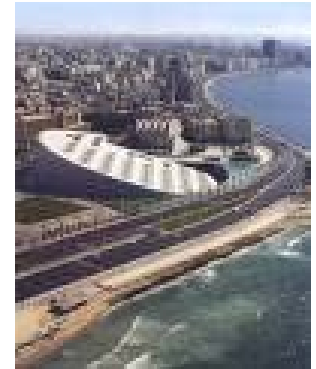
- Establish guidelines for indicators
 - *Indicator inventory*
 - Generic indicators across all sectors
 - Sectoral indicators
 - *Combination and nesting of indicators*
 - Sequence of implementation
 - Quantity and proportion
 - Different scales
 - Sequence of adaptation process
- Evaluate trade-offs and synergies

Suggestions for the GEF

- Report against proxy targets / indices
 - NAPA targets aggregated
 - Internationally agreed targets
 - Opportunistic aggregation of indicators
 - Vulnerability indices
- Develop Adaptation Assessment Tool
 - Facilitate evaluation at program level
 - Aggregation of generic indicators
 - Comparability across projects and sectors
 - VRA is a model to begin with

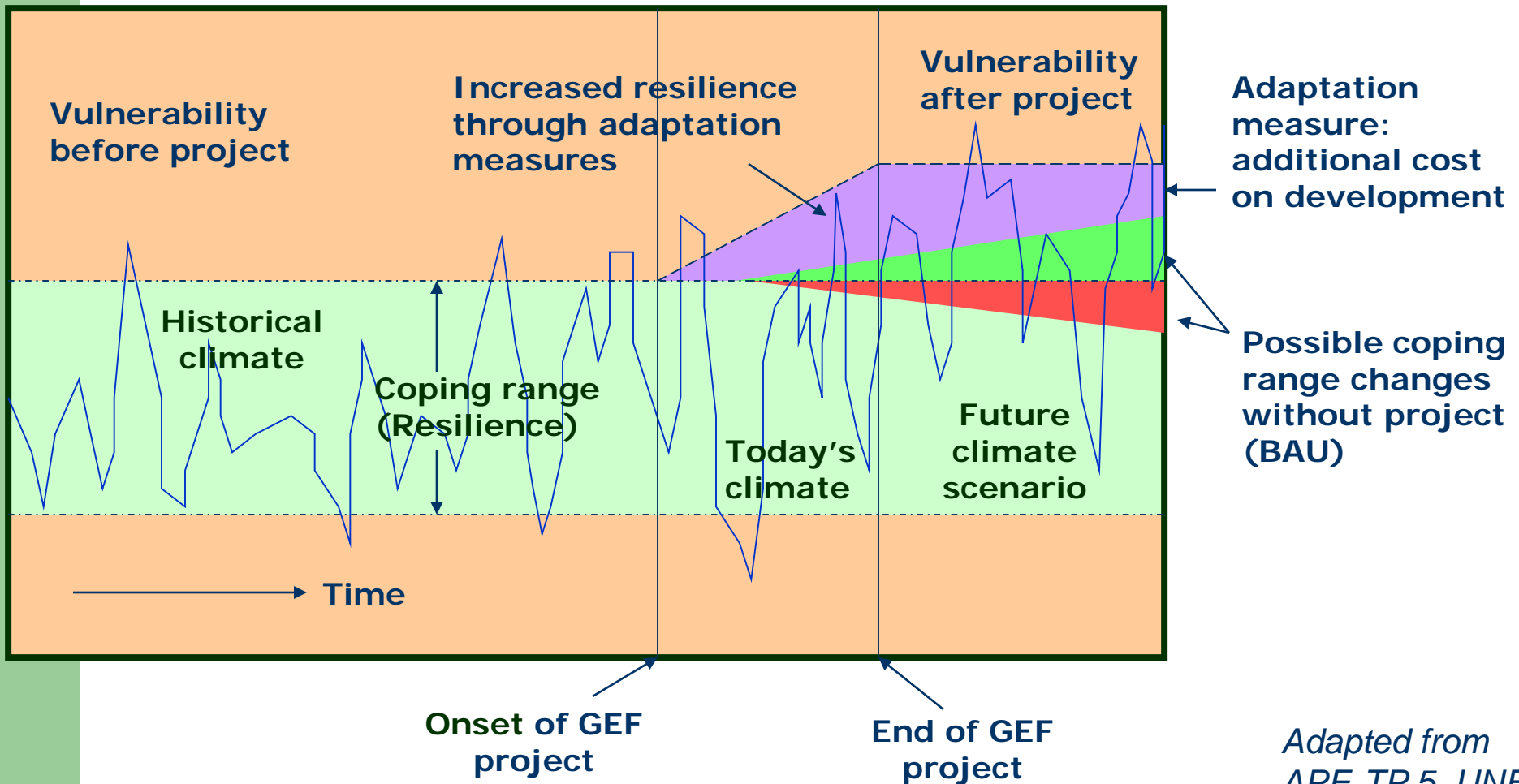
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Conceptual model



*Adapted from
APF, TP 5, UNEP-
GEF*

Priority areas

- Water Resources management
- Food Security and Agriculture
- Health
- Disaster Preparedness and Risk Management
- Coastal Zone Management and Infrastructure
- Natural Resource Management
- Community-Based Adaptation
- Land management
- Infrastructure development
- Fragile ecosystems
- Capacity building for disaster management
- Rapid response networks to weather events
- Monitoring, prevention, early warning of disease

Adaptation context for GEF projects

- Adaptation (IPCC):

“Adjustment in natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli or their effects, which moderates harm or exploits beneficial opportunities”

Adaptive Capacity and Vulnerability

- Vulnerability:

“degree to which a system is susceptible to, and unable to cope with, adverse effects of climate change, including climate variability and extremes...”

- Adaptive capacity:

“the ability of a system to adjust to climate change...”

- Resilience:

“the ability of a social or ecological system to absorb disturbances while retaining the same basic structure and ways of functioning...”

Adaptation objectives

- ✓ Climate-proof infrastructure and development
- ✓ Expand coping range of managed systems
- ✓ Enhance resilience of natural systems
- ✓ Reversing trends that increase vulnerability
- ✓ Improve awareness and preparedness
- ✓ Mitigate collateral damage
- ✓ Find alternative activities
- ✓ Take advantage of opportunities

Trade-offs & synergies

- Adaptation aligned to sustainable development.
- Avoid maladaptation measures
- No-regrets measures over high-regrets measures
- Environmental impacts
- Social impacts
- Synergies with development, poverty reduction, biodiversity, GHG mitigation