



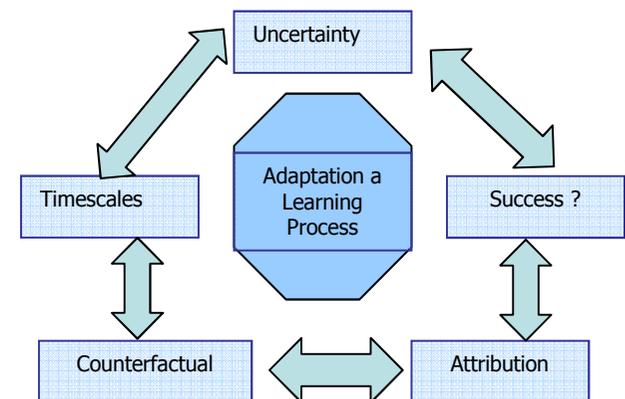
Monitoring and Evaluation of Climate Adaptation Activities: Identifying Challenges to Find Appropriate Solutions

Friday, 21st October 2011
Working Group 4 Monitoring and Evaluation



Monitoring and Evaluation - Challenges

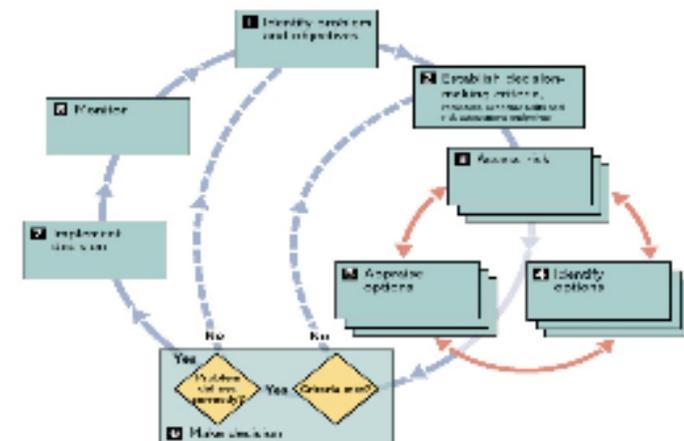
- Dealing with long timescales – time lags between intervention and measurable impacts
- What would have happened anyway (counterfactual) – linked to attribution of results and the myriad of possible causes for change
- Uncertainty – goal posts continually shifting (need to establish a baseline – understanding current status)
- Attribution – for costs and benefits and linked to difficulties associated with mainstreaming adaptation
- Learning – undertaken in the spirit of continual improvement and learning rather than just economic justification



Monitoring and Evaluation

- Need to identify successful and no longer appropriate adaptation measures – recognises that adaptation is a continuing process
- Lessons learned from the development and disaster risk reduction communities
- Identifying appropriate ‘success’ measures – linked to objectives, but has difficulty when causes (e.g., extremes event) do not occur
- Need for process, output and outcome based evaluations
- Challenge is to integrate monitoring and evaluation into adaptation assessment

- Stage 1 and Stage 8 are intrinsically linked – problem and objective help identify the nature and scope of the monitoring and evaluation process



The Monitoring and Evaluation Context

Adaptation is a process, learning is key

- Effective M&E requires a spirit of continual improvement and learning
- Learning must reach beyond a single project

M&E of adaptation has inherent challenges

- No 'one size fits all' solution but a toolbox of responses can help.
- Need to draw on and integrate both qualitative and quantitative data and information



Key Messages

Looking beyond the objectives to capture the unexpected and unintended outcomes

- *Uncertainties and richness in learning found in the unexpected*

Resist distilling findings only into a 'single number'

- *May be policy-relevant, but may not be sufficient for adaptation*

Choice of indicators and metrics is not necessarily objective

- *Metric can be either quantitative or qualitative*
- *Important to improve understanding (more than what is measurable)*

Identification of assumptions is critical

- *Evaluation must explore and challenge assumptions (uncertainty)*

Tension between objectives of evaluation

- *Tension between learning and accountability (tackle these tensions)*





<http://www.ukcip.org.uk/adaptme-toolkit/>

