



GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
EVALUATION OFFICE

Evaluating Programs of Climate Change Adaptation

AEA Annual Conference 2011

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Agenda



I

Challenge: Why is evaluating programs of adaptation to climate change particularly difficult?

II

Context: In which context has GEFEO evaluated programs of adaptation to climate change?

III

Approach: How did GEFEO approach the evaluation of programs of adaptation to climate change?

IV

Key areas: What are the key areas for inquiry to be addressed by an adaptation evaluation framework?

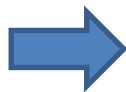
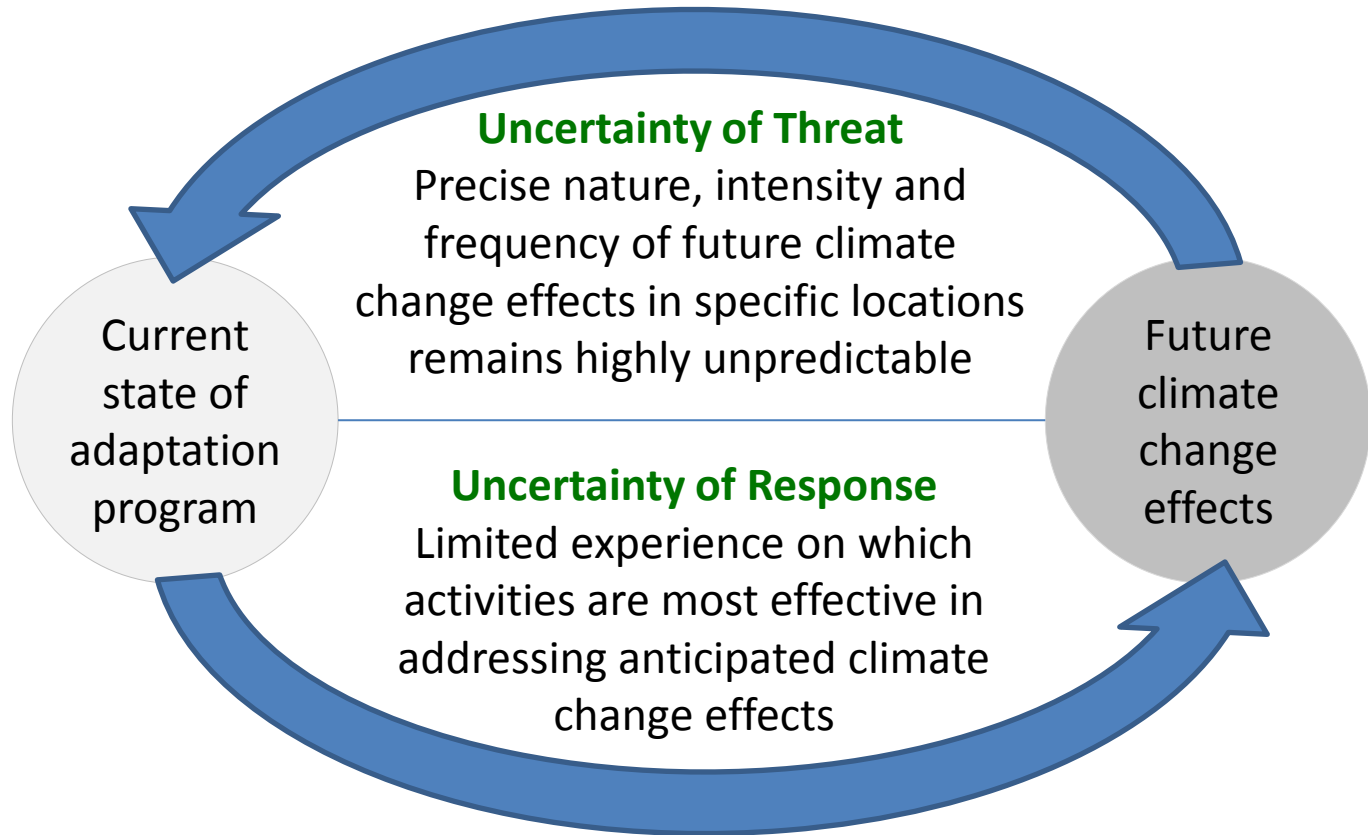
V

Building blocks: What are crucial components for further improving evaluation of adaptation?

Challenge

I

Why is evaluating programs of adaptation to climate change particularly difficult?



Unclear benchmark for evaluation

What is successful adaptation to climate change?



In which context has GEFEO evaluated programs of adaptation to climate change?

Initiative	Least Developed Countries Fund	Strategic Priority for Adaptation	Special Climate Change Fund
Purpose	Financing preparation and implementation of NAPAs in LDCs	Learning pilot to generate lessons about increasing adaptive capacity	Comprehensive fund to address CC needs; top priority adaptation
Volume*	\$415 million from donors	\$50 million from GEF Trust Fund	\$180 million from donors
Scope*	47 projects	26 projects	35 projects
Evaluation	DANIDA/GEFEO, Sep 2009	GEFEO, Oct 2010	GEFEO, Nov 2011

Further GEFEO activities on adaptation to climate change:

- climate-eval, community of practice hosted by GEFEO since 2009
- initial evaluation frameworks and M&E policies for adaptation programs

* = as of 30 June, 2011

Approach



How did GEFEO approach the evaluation of programs of adaptation to climate change?

A. Standard evaluation criteria:

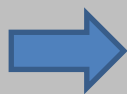
Relevance

Effectiveness/
Results

Efficiency

B. Special considerations* reflecting the particularities of adaptation:

- I. Methods to deal with the uncertainty of threat when assessing vulnerabilities and designing project activities
- II. Provisions for reacting to changes in available information and/or project context
- III. Ways of accounting for the holistic nature of the climate change challenge



What are the key areas from which future effectiveness in addressing climate change effects can be deduced?

* = as used in SCCF evaluation based on prior evaluation experience

Key Areas (1)

IV

What are the key areas for inquiry to be addressed by an adaptation evaluation framework?

Factors for success:

Use of data

How do projects bridge the uncertainty of available climatic information?

Adaptation reasoning

How thoroughly and consciously is future climate change considered in the project design?

Project flexibility

How do projects adjust to changing circumstances under high uncertainty?

Key areas for inquiry:

Considering the processes and sources of information used for activity design → **source mix, community participation**

Considering the change that adaptation reasoning brings to the BAU project activities → **magnitude, selection, specifics**

Considering the provisions for using internal lessons learned and external changes of info → **adaptive mgmt, monitoring**

Key Areas (2)

IV

What are the key areas for inquiry to be addressed by an adaptation evaluation framework?

Factors for success:

Behavioral change

How do projects create a situation conducive to behavioral change in affected communities?



Considering efforts that motivate local communities to take risks
→ **information, confidence in approach, monetary guarantees**

Systemic change

How do projects contribute to the systemic change necessary for increasing adaptive capacity?



Considering efforts to influence broader political/societal context
→ **demonstration, awareness, policy/regulatory mainstreaming**

Innovation and learning

How do projects seize the potential for disseminating innovative approaches?



Considering efforts to systematize and share lessons learned and tested innovation → **databases, dissemination, cooperation**

Building Blocks

V

What are crucial components for further improving evaluation of adaptation?

Methodology

Review and further development of methods suitable to analyze and evaluate identified key areas of inquiry

Competence

Growing community of evaluators specialized on adaptation and closely collaborating with scientific community

Evaluation of adaptation

Monitoring

Monitoring systems for adaptation are now emerging; results need to be fed back into evaluation efforts

→ AMAT

Learning

Systematic sharing of experiences on evaluating adaptation to inform future evaluation designs

→ CLIMATE-EVAL



Thank you.

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Backup slides

Additionality

Typology of additionality as observed in GEF evaluations of CCA:

“How does the consideration of future climate change influence the design and implementation of a BAU development project?”

A. Magnitude

Activities of BAU project deemed adequate to address general challenge (e.g. *water scarcity*), but climate change exacerbates problem and requires **more of the same**.

B. Selection

Due to altered cost-benefit calculation the consideration of future climate change leads to the selection of a **different set of activities** than the BAU project would have employed.

C. Specification

Consideration of climate change alters the **specifications of the employed activities**: e.g. choice of different project location that will be more vulnerable in the future.

D. Risk

Climate change requires long-term adjustment beyond immediate development benefits: adaptation activity geared at enabling local communities to **take the associated risks**.

Use of Data

Starting point

Existing set of activities drawn from development and environment projects

Determine specific project vulnerability

Climate variability data for project location

Downscaled climate modeling data

Climate data from comparable regions

Sector specific data for project sector

Meta-Analyses of other relevant existing studies

Design/Select feasible adaptation activities

Local communities preferences and capabilities

Traditional coping mechanisms and strategies

Experiences from comparable prior projects

Available resources