Tracking Successful Adaptation

Smart Monitoring for Good Results

AdaptationPartnership

May 7-8, 2012
An Adaptation Partnership Workshop

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About the AdaptationParternship

At the Petersberg Ministerial Climate Dialogue in May 2010, Costa Rica, Spain, and the United States identified a need for development practitioners to share information and lessons on adaptation efforts. The three countries took on the role of chairing a global Adaptation Partnership. Since then, over 50 developing and developed countries have participated in the Partnership to identify common adaptation priorities and improve coordination of efforts to scale up action and financing for adaptation.

For more information please visit

www.adaptationpartnership.org

Overview

ABOUT THE REPORT

This report summarizes the international workshop, Tracking Successful Adaptation – Smart Monitoring for Good Results, which took place in Bonn, Germany on May 7 and 8, 2012. The report is organized as follows:

- The Overview provides an introduction to the report and workshop, as well as a summary of the key messages from the workshop
- The Summary of Proceedings provides a chronological summary of the workshop, including a summary of each presentation and working group. This section is organized according to the workshop agenda, with one section for each of the workshop's five main sessions
- The appendix to the report provides a summary of the pre-workshop survey as well as the workshop agenda

PowerPoint slides and background resources are available on the conference website at: http://www.bonn-perspectives.de/en/dialogue-events/tracking_adaptation.html.

To inquire about the workshop or provide feedback please contact Julia.Olivier@giz.de.

The Workshop at a Glance

Aim	Advancing monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of adaptation to climate change with a focus on developing countries' perspectives on measuring results
Format	Interactive two-day workshop with working groups for in-depth discussions
Participants	More than 100 experts from 30 different countries
Organizers	GIZ, USAID, DFID, Adaptation Partnership
On Behalf of	The Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and City of Bonn initiative "Bonn Perspectives – A Fresh Look at Sustainability"
Results	A series of key messages and recommendations for adaptation M&E at the project-, national-, and portfolio-level

ABOUT THE WORKSHOP

The workshop was organized on behalf of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and the City of Bonn initiative "Bonn Perspectives – A Fresh Look at Sustainability," by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH (GIZ), together with the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), the UK Department for International Development (DFID), and the Adaptation Partnership. The workshop aimed to contribute to the international discussion on monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of climate change adaptation and to advance the application of good practices.

The two-day event was attended by more than 100 experts representing government authorities, donor agencies and development banks, international organizations, NGOs, think tanks, academia, and the private sector. About 40% of the participants represented developing countries.
The workshop was designed in an interactive format to stimulate discussion and elicit expert opinion. It consisted of five main sessions:

- Opening
- Why and How M&E Adaptation?
- Experiences and Application
- Validation and Application
- Synthesis and Roadmap

The sessions consisted of plenary presentations and panels, discussions in a fishbowl format, working group sessions, and guided table discussions.

KEY MESSAGES FROM THE WORKSHOP

Over the course of the two-day workshop, a number of key messages were highlighted by workshop participants, including the following:

• Interest in M&E for adaptation is high and experience is advancing rapidly.

• There are many different audiences and purposes for adaptation M&E. To better communicate to these different audiences and target these purposes, M&E should be considered to be a communications and learning tool. This way of thinking can help to inform the design of frameworks and choice of methods.

• Simplicity is important. Complex methods may be overly costly to implement and may not communicate well.

• Evaluating adaptation impacts requires longer time horizons than the typical development project duration. Accordingly, there is a need to think beyond projects to conduct adaptation impact evaluations.

• Capacity building for adaptation M&E is needed at many scales, including among agency staff, national policy makers, and local implementers.

• It could be useful to develop a repository of adaptation indicators that are already being used. However, indicators alone are not sufficient to address the question of how to monitor and evaluate adaptation.

• While conducting M&E, it is important to utilize a robust theory of change[1] and to monitor assumptions along with results.

• There is significant interest in continued knowledge exchange on adaptation M&E.

[1] A theory of change is the causal (or cause-effect) logic that links research activities to the desired changes in the actors that a project or program is targeting to change. It describes the tactics and strategies, including working through partnerships and networks, thought necessary to achieve the desired changes in the target actors. Source: http://monitoring.cpwf.info/background/theory-of-change

Summary of Proceedings

This section presents the proceedings of the workshop in chronological order, with a subsection corresponding to each of the five main sessions listed in the previous chapter.

OPENING

The workshop began with a welcome by Frank Fass-Metz of the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, followed by stories of adaptation from Ethiopia by Sabine Tröger, to set the scene.

WELCOME

Frank Fass-Metz
German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development

Frank Fass-Metz, Head of the Division Climate Policy and Climate Financing of the Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, gave the workshop's opening address. He stated his firm belief that this is the right time to discuss monitoring and evaluation of adaptation for multiple reasons.

First, adaptation is attracting increased international commitment and action. For example, Germany has almost doubled its commitments to support adaptation in developing countries with commitments amounting to half a billion Euros in 2011. Data from M&E is needed to account for this increasing use of public money.

Second, Mr. Fass-Metz stated that reducing greenhouse gas emissions was much easier to explain to politicians and the public than adaptation, partially because there was a common measurement unit. Being able to demonstrate the benefits of adaptation through sound M&E could be helpful to secure further support. Specifically, Mr. Fass-Metz described the demand for adaptation M&E for policy makers and practitioners as follows:

- How can we tell whether we are really reducing climate risks?
- To what extent are we succeeding, and who is benefitting?
- How do we account for success and learn from failures in adaptation?

Mr. Fass-Metz clearly acknowledged the challenges inherent in addressing these questions, including the difficulty of distinguishing adaptation from development and the cross-cutting nature of adaptation. However, Mr. Fass-Metz stressed that finding appropriate ways to address these questions is critical to continue building support for adaptation and to enhance the process of adaptation on an international, national, and sub-national level.

SETTING THE SCENE: STORIES OF ADAPTATION FROM ETHIOPIA

Sabine Tröger
University of Bonn and Horn of Africa Regional Environment Center, Addis Ababa University

Following Mr. Fass-Metz' welcome, Professor Sabine Tröger presented an example of climate impacts and the challenges of adaptation from southwest Ethiopia. In the Nyangatom area, the southern lowlands of the country, people live as agro-pastoralists, implementing a combination of livestock farming and rain-fed agriculture. The people of the area used to have a calendar that described environmental conditions and served as a basis for their agricultural and livestock management. However, over the recent decade, climatic patterns have changed significantly and the area has become much drier. One farmer described the consequence as follows: *"Nature is not giving any signals anymore. How can we know? Our calendar is not working anymore!"*

These stressors are exacerbated by cultural changes since the traditional practice of sharing is deteriorating, meaning that institutions of social security are fading away. Further pressures come from the spreading of an invasive plant that makes agriculture impossible. Another challenge comes from the intended construction of a new, large dam, which will have unknown consequences on the area.

This is a compelling example in which coping strategies are no longer sufficient but adaptation to new circumstances is crucial to maintain people's livelihoods. The Nyangatom example also demonstrates the combination of climatic and social change that is leading to an unprecedented situation. Professor Tröger highlighted the challenges this creates for adaptation strategy development and evaluation, demonstrating that adaptation planning and M&E must account for a complex change process and possible, unforeseen developments.

WHY AND HOW ADAPTATION M&E?

The second session of the workshop included a keynote address by Heather McGray from the World Resources Institute, a presentation on the status quo of M&E adaptation by Peter Schultz from ICF International working on a project for USAID, and a panel discussion about expectations on adaptation M&E.

KEYNOTE ON ADAPTATION M&E

Heather McGray
World Resources Institute

In her keynote address, Heather McGray identified the role of adaptation M&E as validating whether adaptation activities achieve their objectives and why. Adaptation M&E can also support the learning process and help manage activities in the context of uncertainty.

Ms. McGray pointed to the conceptual challenges involved in adaptation M&E, namely the dynamic nature of vulnerability, the complexity of cross-sector problems and activities, the long time horizons, and the lack of a single definition of success. Ms. McGray described the current state-of-play in adaptation M&E as being largely donor-driven, with early lessons emerging and new tools being developed that need testing. She described six tensions in the design of adaptation M&E:

• **Who**: Is the system owned by top-down or bottom-up interests?
• **What**: What results are being tracked? Are they mainly process- or outcome-related?
• **When**: Is the focus on near-term action or long-term results?
• **Where**: Is the focus on particular contexts or on comparability and aggregation?
• **Why**: What are the results used for? Is the focus on learning or on accountability?
• **How**: Has a practical or conceptual basis been chosen? What tools and methods are being used?

Ms. McGray also described a number of emerging principles on adaptation M&E – context matters, participation is critical, and the focus should be on iterative learning and sharing of good practices. In closing, Ms. McGray outlined a number of key needs and next steps:

• Establish incentives to use M&E findings
• Shift away from donor ownership
• Move beyond the project level
• Make assumptions explicit
• Deal with the timeframe challenge

In the discussion following the keynote, participants discussed the role of a country's legal framework in designing and institutionalizing adaptation M&E systems. One participant expressed concern that false incentives may be set if M&E measured the wrong things. In response, Ms. McGray noted that having flexible systems that can be adjusted is very important to avoid incentivizing maladaptation.

STATUS QUO ADAPTATION M&E

Peter Schultz
ICF International

Following Ms. McGray, Peter Schultz presented the results of a survey on the status of adaptation M&E that had been conducted prior to the workshop. Seventy-seven people participated in the survey, half of whom worked for a bilateral donor organization, multilateral donor organizations, or donor government agency. The survey was organized around three levels: project, national, and climate finance/portfolio.

Survey results showed that adaptation M&E is still in an early phase at each of these levels, but that M&E frameworks are being developed and operationalized.

At the **project level**, the majority of respondents stated that written M&E strategies exist but need further improvement relating to the adaptation-specific theory of change and adequate indicators. Key next steps at the project level include identifying indicators that measure results and identifying best practice methodologies for impact evaluation.

At the **national level**, the large majority of respondents stated that very few national M&E strategies are in place or that countries are just beginning their development, particularly in the context of National Adaptation Plans. Key next steps at the national level include developing such strategies, as well as identifying ways to measure climate vulnerability at the national level.

At the **climate finance/portfolio level**, the majority of respondents reported that results frameworks for international portfolio-level adaptation efforts exist but require improvement. Key next steps at the portfolio level include strengthening country-level M&E systems, identifying a core common set of adaptation indicators at the international level, and identifying indicators that measure portfolio-level adaptation impact. A more detailed description of the survey results can be found in the appendix.

EXPECTATION ON ADAPTATION M&E

High-level Panel

The high-level panel was moderated by **Gottfried von Gemmingen** from the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development and addressed the rationale and needs for Adaptation M&E from the perspective of decision makers. Panel members included Joyceline A. Goco, Bubu Pateh Jallow, A. Arivudai Nambi, and Nick York.

Joyceline A. Goco, Acting Deputy Executive Director of the Climate Change Commission of the Philippines, stated that the workshop topic was very timely for the Philippines as they developed a national climate change action plan in 2011 and are now working on policy formulation and an M&E framework for the plan. They are developing key performance indicators for annual monitoring and a comprehensive evaluation every three years.

Bubu Pateh Jallow, Representative of the Least Developed Countries (LDC) Group in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and working for the Department of Water Resources of Gambia, stated that strategic documents such as National Adaptation Plans exist in most developing countries, but climate change policies are rarely in place. However, numerous countries, including Gambia and Malawi, have integrated climate change into sectoral policies. According to Mr. Jallow, results of M&E should be able to guide decision making, enhance public awareness, and enable countries to better plan.

A. Arivudai Nambi, Director of the Climate Change Programme of the MSS Research Foundation of India, stated that progress in federal states on adaptation differed considerably across India. He stressed the need to identify priority investment areas and cited uncertainty, moving targets, and possible surprises as major challenges for adaptation and adaptation M&E.

Nick York, Head of the Evaluation Department of DFID, noted the very intense scrutiny from the UK parliament since 1.5 billion British Pounds in three years have been dedicated to adaptation. As a result of this scrutiny, his climate change colleagues are pushed to develop key performance indicators for short time periods. He noted that one of the most difficult things to monitor is something that did not happen (i.e., avoided damages due to adaptation). He also highlighted the importance of counterfactuals (i.e., what would have likely happened without an intervention). Mr. York also highlighted the opportunity for adaptation M&E to learn from the evolution of M&E practices in other fields such as health.

EXPERIENCES AND APPLICATION

Discussions in the afternoon of Day 1, during the workshop's third session, used the interactive **fishbowl format**. In this design, speakers are placed in the middle of the participants with two additional chairs left empty (see picture below). Once the invited speakers have completed their statements, members of the audience can occupy one of the chairs and contribute their comments before someone else takes the seat again. This format enabled a lively and rich discussion.

The afternoon included two fishbowl discussion sessions. The first session covered existing experiences and approaches on M&E adaptation. The second session covered the main challenges and adequate solutions. Each session included four invited speakers.

WHAT EXPERIENCES AND APPROACHES EXIST ON ADAPTATION M&E?

Discussion in fishbowls – Session 1

Nicolina Lamhauge, from the OECD adaptation team, shared insights from their recent publication. The publication showed some convergence in approaches used for adaptation M&E, but also divergence between OECD and developing countries' approaches in terms of timeframes, level of ambition, and the type and quality of data.[2] Since required data is often not readily available, there is a need to strengthen human and institutional capacity, particularly if there is a desire to increasingly use country-led systems. Ms. Lamhauge also stated that development agencies are under pressure to show results quickly.

Sidi Mohamed El Wavi, from the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development of Mauritania, said Mauritania developed the first National Adaptation Plan worldwide in 2004, but implementation was lacking and M&E was the least-executed component. He also described a national M&E system for the environmental sector in Mauritania into which adaptation should be integrated.

Saliha Dobardzic, from the Global Environment Facility, described the recently introduced Adaptation Monitoring and Assessment Tool (AMAT), a results-based management system developed for Global Environment Facility (GEF) adaptation projects. The tool was developed under the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) and Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and includes a menu of indicators which can be disaggregated by geographic location and gender. Development agencies can also suggest their own indicators. Adequate disaggregation is essential to properly quantify or qualify what is being measured.

Shailaja Annamraju, from DFID's climate change team, described the effort from the ministry to account for whether money on adaptation was spent well. She explained DFID had developed six to seven key performance indicators on adaptation, that there was currently a lot of work on adaptation M&E, and that they were seeking a set of indicators that was relevant for decision making. She described the challenge of finding indicators that can be aggregated, that support decision making, and that demonstrate a results story that explains adaptation. She noted that there is not a lack of indicators, but it is difficult to find good ones.

One participant suggested that health was a common currency with which to evaluate adaptation, and referred to the WHO work on health indicators. Similarly, a participant suggested that the ultimate benefit of adaptation could be measured by WHO's burden of diseases index and other health concepts such as quality adjusted live years (DALYs). Another participant highlighted the wealth of available data on health in the Demographic and Health Surveys and encouraged the community to tap into these sources of data. In response, Saliha Dobardzic noted that there had been little demand for health projects through GEF and Sidi El Wavi explained that health and climate change is currently an underdeveloped topic in many developing countries.

Shailaja Annamraju added that indicators framed in terms of "avoided damage" would not resonate well with policy makers. Instead, results should be framed relative to a baseline in which greater impacts occur due to climate change and then discuss the benefits of steering away from that baseline. This framing could translate into indicators such as "lives saved" or "money saved." Another suggested measure of adaptation benefits was the social return on investment, which is used commonly in the United Kingdom. Cost-effective ways to generate these kinds of measures would also be very useful.

The need for indicators and M&E to tell success stories was also pointed out. This would encourage other countries to follow good examples. When deciding what should be tracked, one participant suggested taking the perspective of those who experience climate change impacts rather than using a top-down approach.

WHAT ARE THE MAIN CHALLENGES AND ADEQUATE SOLUTIONS?

Discussion in fishbowls – Session 2

Paul Desanker, responsible for National Adaptation Planning at the UNFCCC Secretariat, stated that a key solution would be clearly stated goals and objectives. He noted that adaptation is a process and agreeing on elements of the process would significantly help in M&E efforts. He also noted that countries must define their entry point for adaptation M&E.

Kenneth Chomitz, from the World Bank's Independent Evaluation Office, discussed two challenges: (1) moving away from examining inputs and expenditures and towards outcomes and impacts and (2) providing information on the costs and benefits of different adaptation interventions. Mr. Chomitz noted that it often takes a decade or more to figure out whether project activities have led to the desired effect. He cited examples of trees that were planted under false assumptions in the wrong place. He therefore stated the need to learn "both rapidly and slowly." He also said that it was not an adequate solution to just add up adaptation projects as this number was not a good indicator of actual impact.

Josef Haider, from the Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW), highlighted the difficulty of identifying good adaptation and stressed the need to be very clear on the theory of change. He also stressed the importance of knowledge management in adaptation projects. Mr. Haider reported that the KfW has a separate evaluation unit which is evaluating 50% of all projects five years after their termination and they are currently debating whether this should be extended to 10 years for selected projects.

[2] OECD (2011): Monitoring and evaluation for adaptation: lessons from development co-operation agencies.

In the following discussion, a good practice example from India was shared, where insights from household surveys had led to improvements in the program and proven to be a positive impact. Another suggestion was to use remote sensing to measure impact, if applicable and if the required resources are available.

Another participant stated that, in Tunisia, the challenge is formulating the right objective for adaptation rather than monitoring it. Another participant agreed that the main problem was articulating the right **theory of change** to inform the choice of indicators. Thorough project design and monitoring the assumptions made under the theory of change are particularly important for adaptation. Associated risk factors and potential side effects need to be monitored as well.

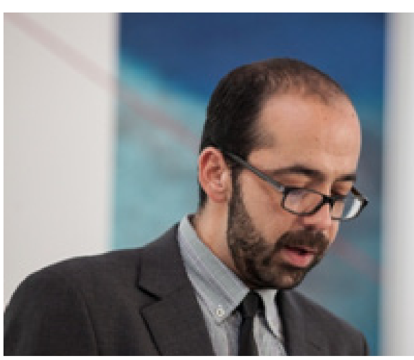
There was discussion about whether to monitor **resilience or adaptation**. If the outcome of adaptation was difficult to define, it may be easier to identify conditions of resilience that could be used as proxy to measure results. For example, Mr. Chomitz suggested three aspects of resilience to be measured at national level: capabilities of institutions to support adaptation, household welfare, and biophysical measures like water stress. One participant reported that the lack of climate data in her country would complicate the development of a baseline by which to measure adaptation.

Finally, it was stated by several participants that adaptation is one part of sustainable development efforts, and that synergies should be maintained between monitoring progress in adaptation and in other areas of sustainable development.

VALIDATION AND APPLICATION

Introduction and Reflection from Day 1

The second day of the workshop began with an **interview of two** experts from the Adaptation Partnership, followed by working group sessions to discuss adaptation M&E at the project-, national-, and climate finance / portfolio-level. The experts interviewed were Felipe Gomez Villota, from the Colombian Ministry of the Environment, and Antwi Boasiako Amoah, from the Environmental Protection Agency of Ghana. The experts summarized Day One and focused participants on the priority topics and goals of Day Two.



Felipe Gómez Villota
Colombian Ministry of the Environment

Mr. Villota suggested that M&E findings be brought to parliament to support adaptation decision making. Reflecting on Day One, he noted that participants felt a need to clarify what exactly to measure. In other words, they needed to clarify what exactly adaptation is. If that was not clear, then it would be difficult to measure. He also suggested it was important to address during Day Two the issues of who was supposed to gather the data and how the costs of M&E were going to be distributed.

Antwi Boasiako Amoah
Environmental Protection Agency of Ghana

Mr. Amoah noted that there may not be results at the time of monitoring. His takeaways from Day One were that a proper baseline is essential to monitor adaptation and that M&E needs to feed back into the decision-making system.

WORKING SESSIONS

During the morning of Day Two, discussions continued in small **working groups** of about eight people. Each group focused on M&E at one of the three levels: project, national, or climate finance/ portfolio. Guiding questions directed the discussion. Before each of the two working group sessions, a total of **five short presentations** outlined **good practice examples**. Presenters included Doreen Chipika, Quamrul Chowdhury, A. Arivudai Nambi, Meena Khanal, and Petra van Rüth.

Doreen Chipika
Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR) Secretariat

Ms. Chipika presented experiences with M&E in Zambia, where a performance M&E framework has been developed based on the Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR) logical framework. The approach includes a baseline survey and project management training. Stakeholders at all levels are included in identifying indicators. Indicators and monitoring responsibilities differ at the national, sub-national, and local level. The approach aims to develop a composite indicator based on a score card. According to Ms. Chipika, the approach has two strengths: the combination of bottom-up and top-down elements and the close link to numerous stakeholders. Challenges include limited data availability and the difficulty of distinguishing progress achieved through adaptation from progress achieved through sectoral policies and activities.

Quamrul Chowdhury
LDC Lead Negotiator for Adaptation

Mr. Chowdhury presented approaches to adaptation M&E used by the Bangladesh National Climate Change Trust Fund. The objectives of Bangladesh's adaptation M&E are to showcase adaptation success stories; to demonstrate, replicate, and scale-up successful adaptation actions; and to examine how NAPA priority actions and the Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan are implemented. Adaptation M&E includes assessing quarterly reports, field monitoring, and audit reports. Results are reported to a parliamentary standing committee. Mr. Chowdhury noted that a key strength was the creation of strong institutional bodies for monitoring and evaluation.

A. Arivudai Nambi
MSS Research Foundation of India

Mr. Nambi presented approaches to adaptation M&E in community-based adaptation. He explained that once project sites have been chosen, a situation analysis and a baseline study are conducted. Learning hypotheses are developed for priority areas such as water or agriculture, with a theory of change, that together form the basis for output and outcome indicators. Strengths include community ownership and the ability for cross-sectoral learning, while limitations include limited project lifetimes and local politics.

Meena Khanal
Ministry of Environment of Nepal

Ms. Khanal outlined the proposed M&E approach of Nepal's climate change programs. The development of a results-based performance monitoring system will include establishing a baseline, formulating indicators, and creating an institutional mechanism for coordination among different stakeholders. A challenge so far has been operationalizing the concept of climate resilience

Petra van Rüth
Federal Environment Agency

Ms. Rüth presented the evaluation framework of the German adaptation strategy. An extensive consultation process involving 250 people was used to identify indicators describing climate impacts and adaptation actions for 14 priority areas. Indicators rely as much as possible on existing data series to be cost-effective and to enable a comparison with the previous two decades. The first progress report will be released in 2014. The monitoring system is not directly linked to decisions on allocation of funds. A complimentary incentive program for adaptation will be started in 2013.

The following sections summarize the outcomes of the working groups for each level.

PROJECT LEVEL

A key aspect of the discussion in project level groups was the **design of M&E systems** and indicators. Participants stressed the value of engaging various stakeholders early in the process when setting objectives and during indicator development. Projects should relate to national priorities and M&E results should ideally feed into a national system. Participants also noted the importance of building flexibility into M&E systems and project management to revisit targets or outcomes if needed.

For adaptation actions aimed at individuals, participants recommended that activities and indicators be designed around how people make decisions. Behavior change was mentioned as a way to measure results that can be measured. Another suggestion was to measure the diversification of income or livelihoods to evaluate adaptation. In contrast, participants noted the difficulty of finding indicators for the resilience of social systems. Beyond specific indicator choices, participants suggested that people involved in the project and its M&E should **focus on how changes were achieved,** i.e., on the dynamics of the change process and not just on the resulting numbers.

To scale up adaptation M&E, participants identified a number of key elements: good communication structures between the various actors, coordination between donors, involvement of research institutes, and help with setting baselines. In addition, capacity building could assist the uptake of monitoring, including training implementers and national counterparts on the concepts, methods, need for, and benefits of adaptation M&E.

The value of systematically measuring results was showcased by two examples. In Mali, projects had been extended based on their demonstration of strong results. And in Egypt, the government invested $10 million to follow-up on a successful GEF project based on demonstrated results.

The key challenge associated with adaptation M&E for many participants was accounting for the long delay before some adaptation actions show lasting benefits (or a lack thereof). To deal with this problem, participants suggested that a national adaptation body follow on with evaluations after a project had ended or that donor agencies should increase the number of long-term evaluations. More resources may need to be made available for these types of evaluations.

Outcomes for the project level:

- Setting clear objectives is key to developing appropriate M&E systems.

- Engaging stakeholders early on in the development of objectives and indicators is critical.

- M&E should not just focus on data but on analyzing how changes were achieved. This is where learning can take place.

- A particular challenge is evaluating results after the end of a project's lifetime, since the success or failure of adaptation interventions is often only determined in the long run. Donors and national authorities were asked to step up long-term evaluations.

NATIONAL LEVEL

Working groups focusing on the national level shared country examples relevant to adaptation M&E. For example, in Colombia, intensive work is underway on: tools for data management that can be accessed by all stakeholders; repositories for indicators for different levels; and robust baseline development for water resources, forests, and land use change. Ecuador is working on integrating information systems and tools for long-term monitoring independent of respective projects. In Tunisia, an online catalogue of metadata exists that provides directions on the various data and information streams collected by different authorities.[3] These examples lay the foundation for managing adaptation at a national level.

However, there are currently very few examples of operational M&E for adaptation at the national level. One existing example is in Germany, where the Federal Environment Agency is monitoring climate impacts and adaptation progress based on indicators of 13 priority areas or sectors, such as health, agriculture, and tourism.[4] Similarly, in the UK, the Committee on Climate Change is measuring and reporting the progress of adaptation in priority areas such as land use planning, water resources, or renovating buildings.[5]

Discussion covered the shape and form for a national adaptation M&E system and its ultimate purpose. For instance, would it aim to monitor implementation of national plans or would it monitor the effectiveness of adaptation actions in reducing a country's vulnerability? Similarly, who would the target audience be: government officials, technical experts, or the media and public? Participants stressed that the objectives and purpose of a national M&E system would need to be clear before any such system could be designed.

A national adaptation M&E system must be informed by sectoral and local developments and draw on an extensive range of information gathered at these levels. It should integrate different systems and types of information and would require cooperation from a number of agents on both national and sub-national levels. A sufficient institutional structure to organize adaptation at the national level may be a prerequisite for a national adaptation M&E system.

[3] Find the catalogue at: http://tunisia.geonetwork.web-mapping.com/tunisia/srv/en/main.home

[4] The detailed report of the evaluation system can be downloaded at: www.uba.de/uba-info-medien/4031.html

[5] To download the second progress report of 2011 go to: http://theccc.org.uk/reports/adaptation/2nd-progress-report-2011

Participants reported that intergovernmental committees on climate change had already been established in many countries, including the Philippines, Nepal, and India. These units may have the mandate to oversee progress on adaptation and hence could lead the development of appropriate methods.

Installing a national adaptation M&E system could have benefits, including increasing awareness and contributing to mainstreaming adaptation. However, participants warned of the bureaucratic burden that new systems create and the resources they require. In addition, it may not be necessary or feasible to implement a stringent, indicator-based system. In fact, an adaptation "M&E system" is not defined by having indicators but by its ability to gather relevant information, analyze and disseminate it, and support the adaptation process. The appropriate design and methods to use depend on the purpose, capacity, and resources available. Capacity building was seen as a basic requirement for many developing countries to initiate national evaluation systems.

Outcomes for the national level:

• There are few existing examples where national progress on adaptation is measured and reported based on an assessment of adaptation actions.

• Before a national M&E system for adaptation can be designed, its objective and target audience must be clear.

• Integration with sector and sub-national systems would be required, as well as coordination with relevant authorities.

• A complex indicator-based system may be neither feasible nor desirable. The key is to support management of the bigger picture rather than individual projects.

• Capacity building and financial assistance may be needed for developing countries to oversee their national adaptation progress.

CLIMATE FINANCE / PORTFOLIO LEVEL

A lot of discussion centered on the **connection between national M&E systems and climate funds' results frameworks**. Some participants argued that portfolio-level systems should be aligned with national M&E systems, while others noted the challenges in doing so. There were also questions about how national level approaches like the Bangladesh case could be aligned with the portfolios of different donors. National adaptation planning was suggested as an opportunity to coordinate national and international adaptation work and to link M&E systems where possible.

Another discussion centered on the use of **standardized indicators** across projects within a portfolio. Participants deemed it necessary to supplement standardized indicators with tailored indicators to accurately capture the specific results of adaptation projects. For the same reason, the use of qualitative indicators was also encouraged. Standardized indicators may lead to project development around those indicators, resulting in other adaptation needs left unaddressed. It is important not to let development be driven by indicators alone. It was further noted that indicators need to be designed according to their purpose. For example, a larger and more sophisticated set of indicators may be needed to assess vulnerability, while composite indicators could be used to communicate results to the public.

Participants also contrasted the mechanisms used to allocate adaptation funding and the mechanisms used for measuring results. The political dimension may be more pronounced in the former, while the latter needs to assess the achievement of objectives and may be carried out by an independent party. The group agreed that tracking the flow of finance was not a sufficient proxy to measure results.

Outcomes for the climate finance / portfolio level:

• Possibilities to connect donor results frameworks with national M&E frameworks should be explored and pursued if possible.

• Standardization across a broad range of different adaptation projects has its limits: only "aggregating the aggregatable."

• Standardized indicators alone are not sufficient. Flexibility is needed to also use tailored indicators, including qualitative ones. Also, narrative information needs to accompany indicators to explain why indicator values have developed in a certain way.

• Rules and criteria used to allocate funding are distinct from M&E mechanisms to measure results.

• Tracking financial flows is not the same as tracking results. Money spent is not a good approximation of impact.

EXPERIENCES AND APPLICATION

The final session of the workshop included a synthesis of messages and recommendations identified during the working group sessions, as well as two wrap-up and roadmap sessions summarizing key questions and reflecting on the way forward. The wrap-up and roadmap sessions, as well as an opening by Rob van den Berg, were broadcast as a live webinar online on the climate-eval website.

GUIDED DISCUSSION AT THE TABLES

During the morning, each working group was asked to formulate five **key messages** and five **recommendations** for adaptation M&E. During this afternoon session, all participants working on the same level (project, national, or climate finance/portfolio) discussed these outcomes and voted on the most important ones. The top five key messages and recommendations at each level are summarized below.

PROJECT LEVEL

Key messages

• Involve local communities, relevant authorities, and scientific perspectives early to be actively involved in setting the right objectives to guide M&E frameworks.

• Train implementers on the concepts and methods underpinning adaptation M&E so they are equipped to carry out monitoring.

• In order to generate evidence and enhance ownership and learning, M&E should focus on products (experiences and data) and process (interaction, coordination, and learning among different actors).

• We should not develop new structures for M&E, but instead use existing ones where possible and adapt them to new situations.

• Knowledge management is key:

o We should learn from development experience, including failures.

o We should balance accountability and learning.

Recommendations

• Define clear and robust impact chains (including relevant assumptions).

• Reflect on how outcomes were really achieved, in addition to looking at the data.

• Find a balance in evaluations between external independent review (to ensure accountability) and involvement from the project team (to ensure learning).

• Base project level M&E on a national level M&E system that provides orientation and harmonizes different donor projects.

• Evaluate achievements of adaptation projects by comparing them to similar areas without a similar intervention.

NATIONAL LEVEL

Key messages

• A precise definition of objectives and hypotheses about the change process (i.e., a sound national adaptation strategy) are needed before designing an M&E framework.

• Use local knowledge and experience within your M&E system and make sure all relevant stakeholders participate.

• Do not forget the "E" in M&E. This means asking questions like "Are we doing the right things?" not just "Have we done what we set out to do?"

• Building capacity to do adaptation M&E is critical. This means building on national systems, not donor systems.

• Use existing information, data, and M&E systems in relevant sectors. Look out for complementarities and opportunities for harmonization.

Recommendations

• M&E frameworks should ensure vertical integration of systems, processes, and actors in a transparent, bottom-up way.

• Donors need to provide sufficient financial resources for national-level M&E.

• Use existing assessments (of vulnerability, adaptation actions, etc.) as a baseline, and repeat them over time.

• Give continuity to the exchange and learning process through this forum. Start by making the outcomes of this meeting accessible on the web.

• Start looking at trans-boundary issues (water basins, coastlines, etc.) within this community of practice.

CLIMATE FINANCE / PORTFOLIO LEVEL

Key messages

• "Impact chains before indicators," i.e., do not separate the search for indicators from the establishment of cause-effect relationships and impact chains.

• At the portfolio level, focus on aggregating the aggregatable (e.g., the economic value of benefits) and not forcing aggregation of unaggregatable indicators.

• Do not let standard indicators drive development decisions.

• The adaptation objectives should be formulated at the national level with legitimate institutional arrangements and governance processes, formulating portfolio-level definitions and objectives in such a way that is flexible to respond to national objectives.

• Do not use spending as an outcome indicator.

Recommendations

• MDBs and bilateral donors should use existing M&E systems at a national level to promote transparency, accountability, and aid effectiveness at the portfolio level.

• Networks, such as the OECD DAC Task Team, should consolidate guidance on climate proofing / mainstreaming (for both agency staff and partner countries) across development portfolios, with M&E components.

• PPCR and LEG should systematically ensure that existing initiatives (PPCR, LDCF, etc.) deliver on their learning objectives with regard to M&E.

• Learning by doing continues to be important. Continue the exchange on suitable indicators. Consider building a repository.

• Building capacity for M&E at the country, national, and portfolio levels is a really big issue and should be a priority activity. Skills, finance, and institutions will be needed.

• Portfolio tracking should focus on tracking objectives and results rather than tagging finance flows. Everyone should track the proportion of adaptation objectives that are successfully achieved (with a PR / communication strategy).

OPENING OF WEBINAR SESSION ON CLIMATE-EVAL

Rob van den Berg, Global Environment Facility Evaluation Office
The climate-eval webinar was opened by a statement from Rob van den Berg, Director of the GEF Evaluation Office. Mr. van den Berg introduced climate-eval, a community of practice on measuring climate change and development. He pointed out that the GEF was currently the largest funder of adaptation in developing countries, contributing approximately $500 million annually without co-financing. Mr. van den Berg described the purpose of adaptation M&E in finding out what works and why. He also highlighted adaptation M&E challenges, including lack of data, operating under uncertainty, and measuring success when nothing is happening. He said the latter would require new methodologies.

WRAP-UP AND ROADMAP I: KEY QUESTIONS TO ADDRESS

During the first wrap-up and roadmap session, the outcomes of the working group session synthesis were presented to all participants by one invited rapporteur for each level. The rapporteurs were as follows:

• Project level: **Aart van der Horst**, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands
• National level: **Felipe Gomez-Villota**, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development of Colombia

Climate finance/portfolio level: **Jessica Ayers**, International Institute for Environment and Development. The presentation was moderated by Jenny Frankel-Reed.

WRAP-UP AND ROADMAP II: REFLECTION ON THE WAY FORWARD

During the second wrap-up and roadmap session, organizers of the workshop reflected on the outcomes of the workshop and on concrete next steps and opportunities for application and collaboration. This session was moderated by **Vera Scholz**, Head of GIZ's Competence-centre for climate change.

Jenny Frankel-Reed
USAID

Ms. Frankel-Reed concluded that the workshop helped illustrate the range of different points of view and purposes for adaptation M&E. She emphasized the opportunity to learn from M&E approaches in other fields, such as health. In her opinion, the workshop was a notable way of leveraging the good work of others, something that is critical for adaptation. For a future workshop, she suggested that everyone share their most relevant adaptation M&E tool or framework to draw from an even broader pool of good practices.

Shailaja Annamraju
DFID

Ms. Annamraju said a key lesson was reiterated for her: to plan well and really embed M&E into the project design. She expressed the need to create a network of exchange to facilitate dialog between practitioners, experts and decision makers.

Antwi Boasiako Amoah
Adaptation Partnership

Mr. Amoah stated that solid baseline information and data are key to adaptation M&E. He emphasized the need for collaboration between all stakeholders and donors. To continue the dialog, Mr. Amoah suggested contacting the members of the workshop again.

Gottfried von Gemmingen
Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development

Mr. Gemmingen concluded that the workshop had contributed to developing a shared understanding of needs and approaches to adaptation M&E. He highlighted the increasing focus on adaptation effectiveness in international climate negotiations and stated that this workshop had been valuable in presenting ways to measure this effectiveness.

Several subsequent meetings and forums have used the results of the Bonn workshop. The OECD Task Team Meeting in Paris on 9 May 2012 was the first forum to use the results of the workshop. The OECD Task Team Meeting was co-chaired by two workshop participants: Aart van der Horst, from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands, and Janine Kuriger, from the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation. The following OECD Policy Forum on 10 and 11 May 2012 also focused on adaptation M&E. Additionally, results of the workshop were presented at the second international climate change adaptation conference "Climate Adaptation Futures" sponsored by PROVIA[6] and USAID at the University of Arizona from 29 to 31 of May 2012.[7]

The organizers of this workshop may consider holding a follow-up meeting to build on the results and continue the lively exchange. Possible opportunities and formats are currently being discussed. To keep in touch online, use GEF's Climate-Eval community of practice.[8]

To provide feedback or inquire about future meetings please contact Julia.Olivier@giz.de.

[6] Programme of Research on Climate Change Vulnerability, Impacts and Adaptation. See http://www.provia-climatechange.org

[7] See http://www.adaptation.arizona.edu/adaptation2012 for details.

[8] http://www.climate-eval.org

Appendices

APPENDIX 1:
PRE-WORKSHOP SURVEY ASSESSING THE STATE OF MONITORING AND EVALUATION FOR CLIMATE ADAPTATION

INTRODUCTION

Prior to the workshop, a survey was conducted to assess the state of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) for climate adaptation. This appendix summarizes the nature and results of the survey, in the following sections:

• The Introduction provides information on the purpose, participation, and organization of the survey.

• The Results section describes the results of the survey for adaptation M&E at the project-, national-, and portfolio-level.

• The Indicators section summarizes the numerous indicators identified by survey participants.

• The Conclusions section provides a brief summary of the survey's results.

Purpose
The survey was intended to assess the state of the field; to describe key needs, challenges, and priorities; and to serve as an input to and spark discussion at the "Tracking Successful Adaptation – Smart Monitoring for Good Results" workshop. It was designed so that it could be used as a baseline for the capacity of M&E systems at the project-, national-, and portfolio-levels. It may be conducted again in the future to measure progress in adaptation M&E.

Participation
Seventy-seven individuals working in international development, M&E, and/or climate change adaptation participated in the survey. Participants represented a broad regional and organizational diversity, including representatives of donor organizations, government agencies, the private sector, academic institutions, NGOs, and international technical agencies in all regions of the world. Of the 77 participants, nearly 80% work on climate change adaptation, 48% work on M&E, 47% work on natural resource management, and 36% work on rural and agricultural development.

Organization
The survey consisted of 20 questions, including both multiple choice and long-answer questions. The first five questions related to the participant's background and interest. The remaining fifteen questions were organized into three sets, addressing project-, national-, and international portfolio-level adaptation M&E, respectively. For each level, the questions asked about:

• Respondent involvement in adaptation M&E

• The state of adaptation M&E

• Chief priorities / next steps

• Useful indicators

• Additional considerations

RESULTS

The project-, national-, and portfolio-level results are summarized below. Survey results showed that adaptation M&E is still in an early phase at each of these levels, but that M&E frameworks are being developed and operationalized. Graphs of the results can be found in the PowerPoint by Peter Schultz.

Project-Level Results
State of Adaptation M&E

At the **project level**, the majority of respondents (64%) stated that written M&E strategies exist but need further improvement relating to the adaptation-specific theory of change and adequate indicators. About 20% of respondents indicated that there are no project-level adaptation M&E strategies, while 11% indicated that projects have strong, well-written M&E strategies but lack systems to collect and analyze data.

Chief Priorities

Key next steps at the project level include identifying indicators that measure results and project impacts, identifying best practice tools and methodologies for impact evaluation, and balancing output and outcome indicators, given the long time horizon of adaptation M&E.

Useful Indicators

Participants identified a large number of indicators that are useful in measuring project-level results and impacts. Indicators ranged from "the level of project ownership by communities" to "ecosystem quality and resilience" to "increase in GDP; poverty alleviation."

"Project level adaptation is very specific and so will be the indicators."

"There is not a single repository which identifies typical indicators and approaches being used by different levels of government."

[It would be] "more productive to try to measure resilience" [than adaptation].

National-Level Results

State of Adaptation M&E

At the **national level**, the large majority of respondents stated that very few national M&E strategies are in place (39%) or that countries are just beginning their development (33%), particularly in the context of National Adaptation Plans. About 20% of respondents to this question indicated that national M&E plans exist but need strengthening in terms of their alignment with national adaptation plans and identification of appropriate indicators.

Chief Priorities

Key next steps at the national level include identifying ways to measure climate change vulnerability and adaptive capacity at the national level, developing national adaptation M&E strategies, finding and gathering baseline data for national adaptation indicators, and applying data collected to inform decision-making.

Useful Indicators

Again, participants identified a wide range of useful indicators. Several respondents indicated measures of vulnerability (e.g., "population vulnerability reduction," "decrease in risk to human life due to the climate variability," "number of sectors/ people vulnerable to the impacts of climate change"). Other indicators include NDVI (Normalized Difference Vegetation Index) measuring plant vitality, flood return periods, and local agricultural productivity.

"It's necessary to recognize the special situation of countries."

"The indicators should be robust enough but also easy enough to be properly communicated among policy and decision making actors in the country."

"Indicators need be both quantitative and qualitative."

Climate-Finance- / Portfoilo level Results

State of Adaptation M&E

At the **climate finance/portfolio level**, the majority of respondents (65%) reported that results frameworks for international portfolio-level adaptation efforts exist but require improvement. A few respondents indicated that very few examples frameworks exist (19%) or that robust frameworks exist but reporting systems are not yet in place (15%).

Chief Priorities

Key next steps at the portfolio level include identifying indicators that measure portfolio-level adaptation impact, strengthening country-level M&E systems to support international reporting, and identifying a core common set of adaptation indicators for efforts at the international level.

Useful Indicators

Respondents identified a number of different useful indicators for adaptation M&E at the international portfolio level. A couple of portfolio-unique indicators include (1) proportionate contribution to support M&E frameworks between host governments and development partners and (2) diversity and balance of portfolio in terms of funded amount of targeted sectors. Participants were interested in further information and guidance on the sustainability of the process after withdrawal of donor support, examples of international portfolio-level adaptation results frameworks, and what it means to develop an adaptive capacity index for use at a

INDICATORS

As indicated above, respondents identified a multitude of indicators across the three levels of adaptation M&E. Illustrative examples of the indicators identified by respondents were organized into five categories and are summarized in the table below.

Cat.	Indicator (general)	Indicator (details)
Enabling Factors	Clear Objectives	
	Financing	• Relative support from host country and partners • Diversity/balance
	Awareness of climate risks	• Among decision makers • Among general population
Processes	Engagement	• Of sectors, levels of government, civil society • Community-level project ownership
	Adaptation actions / climate risk management	• Quality/effectiveness • Number of actions implemented • Number of participants • Integration into sectoral project/program design • Responsiveness to emerging threats
	Mainstreaming	• Incorporation of climate change in local planning documents or development processes • Use of climate information by individuals
	Adaptation policy	• Long-term, sustainable, implemented • Political good will
	Replicability	• Systematization of successful approaches • Sharing of successful results in other locations
Vulnerability	Hazard	• Nature of the hazard (e.g., flood return period) • Data availability • Climate data & information systems • Early warning systems
	Exposure	• To climate hazards (e.g., number of people, value of assets)
	Sensitivity	
	Resilience / adaptive capacity	• Societal and ecological • Implementation of adaptation actions • Coordination and communication structures • Policies / Regulations • Institutional enhancements • Budgetary allocations • Technical capacity • Capacity to measure performance
Outcome	Climate vulnerability / risk assessment	• Existence • Quality • Number of people/sectors vulnerable • Value at risk • Vulnerability of marginal groups and women • Use in infrastructure investments
	Disaster losses	
Impact	Human development indicators	• Income level/distribution • Jobs • Land productivity (e.g., NDVI) • Food supply (availability, affordability, safety, etc.) • Water supply (sustainability, equity) • Gender and child impacts • Educational level • Health status (Compare pre- and post-project)

CONCLUSIONS

The pre-workshop survey demonstrates that people are still grappling with the most fundamental issues, reflecting the infancy of adaptation M&E. At the project-, national-, and portfolio-level, the majority of respondents indicated M&E strategies still need to be developed and/or strengthened.

At all three levels, the most commonly identified priority was identifying indicators or other ways to measure vulnerability, adaptation, adaptive capacity, impacts, or results. In response to the survey, respondents identified a wide range of indicators. The indicators relate to many different aspects of adaptation, including process, inputs, outputs, outcomes, and impacts. Some of the indicators identified are quantifiable, while others are not.

Overall, many conceptual challenges exist in the adaptation M&E field. These challenges are often related to the unique challenges presented by climate change, such as scale, complexity, and uncertainty.

APPENDIX 2:
WORKSHOP AGENDA

INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP

TRACKING SUCCESSFUL ADAPTATION

– SMART MONITORING FOR GOOD RESULTS

7 and 8 May 2012 | Collegium Leoninum, Bonn

Monday, 7 May 2012

9.00 am Registration and Welcome Coffee

Opening

10.00 am WELCOME
Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), (N.N.)

10.15 am SETTING THE SCENE
STORIES OF ADAPTATION FROM ETHIOPIA
University of Bonn and Horn of Africa Regional Environment Center, Addis Ababa University, Prof. Sabine Tröger

This session will present adaptation stories from Ethiopia that showcase the practice of adaptation. They set the scene for what is to be measured and what circumstances M&E of adaptation may face.

Why and How M&E Adaptation?

10.45 am KEYNOTE ON M&E ADAPTATION
World Resources Institute, Heather McGray

The presentation will help structure the discussion during the workshop outlining rationale, techniques and operational aspects of M&E adaptation, consider what makes good adaptation and what are different levels of and demands on adaptation M&E.

11.15 am **EXPECTATIONS ON ADAPTATION MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

A high level panel of decision makers will discuss needs for adaptation M&E as well as framework conditions: why is it needed, which stakeholders to be involved, who is using the results, for what purpose and in which way? The panel will discuss these questions from the user and decision maker perspective and thereby provide a rationale for adaptation M&E in practice.

Panel Moderation: Gottfried von Gemmingen (BMZ)

1. **UNFCCC,** Christiana Figueres, Executive Secretary*
2. **Climate Change Office, Climate Change Commission, Philippines,** Joyceline A. Goco, Acting Deputy Executive Director
3. **LDC Group in the UNFCCC / Department of Water Resources, Gambia,** Bubu Pateh Jallow, Representative
4. **Ministry of Environment, Kenya,** Ali D. Mohamed, Permanent Secretary*
5. **MSS Research Foundation, India,** A. Arivudai Nambi, Director Climate Change Programme

12.15 am Lunch

Experiences and application

1.30 pm **STATUS QUO OF ADAPTATION M&E**

ICS International on behalf of USAID, Peter Schultz

This session will present the results from a survey on adaptation M&E conducted prior to the workshop. The results will provide a snapshot of the status quo of adaptation M&E from various countries and perspectives.

2.00 pm **DISCUSSION IN FISHBOWLS – SESSION 1**

To continue the stocktaking a fishbowl format will allow participants to contribute directly to the discussion on two questions which are separated by the coffee break:

WHAT EXPERIENCES AND APPROACHES EXIST ON ADAPTATION M&E?

This session will give participants the chance to present their approaches to M&E adaptation and their experienced strengths and weaknesses with tools, methods and respective systems.

Initial participants of the fishbowl are:

1. **OECD**, Nicolina Lamhauge
2. **Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, Mauretania**, El Wavi Sidi Mohamed
3. **DFID**, Shailaja Annamraju
4. **GEF**, Saliha Dobardzic

3.30 pm Coffee Break

3.45 pm **DISCUSSION IN FISHBOWLS – SESSION 2**

WHAT ARE THE MAIN CHALLENGES AND ADEQUATE SOLUTIONS?

On the basis of the identified, relevant questions, this session will discuss key challenges and focus on feasible solutions of adaptation M&E. It will identify ways for spreading good practice of adaptation M&E.

Initial participants of the fishbowl are:

1. **World Bank - Independant Evaluation Group**, Kenneth Chomitz
2. **Ministry of the Environment, Colombia,** Felipe Gómez Villota
3. **KfW**, Josef Haider
4. **Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources, Kenya**, Michael Makokha Odera*

5.15 pm **WRAP-UP**

REFLECTION ON INSIGHTS FROM FISHBOWLS

5.45 pm END OF DAY 1

6.30 pm Dinner

Tuesday, 8 May 2012

Validation and application

9.00 am **INTRODUCTION AND REFLECTIONS FROM DAY 1**
The moderator will recap day one and focus participants on the priority topics and aims of day two which will be set in the context of the three levels, namely adaptation M&E at national level with focus on NAPs, adaptation M&E in climate finance and adaptation M&E at project level. He will introduce the format of the working sessions and present the guiding questions.

9.30 am **WORKING SESSION 1**
Plenary: Short presentations of good practice examples will introduce the working group session. The inputs will address the three key dimensions of discussion: national level, project level and climate financing level.

1. **Bangladesh,** Quamrul Chowdhury:
   Approaches to M&E adaptation in the Bangladesh National Climate Fund
2. **Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG),** Pepetua Latasi:
   The LEG's work on M&E Adaptation and NAPs
3. **Director Climate Change Programme of MSS Research Foundation, India,** A. Arivudai Nambi:
   Approaches to M&E adaptation in community based adaptation

Working groups: Afterwards, participants will work on guiding questions at their tables. Key results will be collected, analyzed and later shared with the whole group.

11.00 am Coffee Break

11.30 am **WORKING SESSION 2**
Plenary: Short presentations of good practice examples:

1. **PPCR,** N.N, Pilot country representative: Experiences with M&E in the context of PPCR
2. **German Federal Environment Agency (UBA),** Petra van Rüth: Indicators monitoring adaptation in the context of the German national adaptation strategy

Working groups: Participants will work on guiding questions at their tables. Key results will be collected, analyzed and later shared with the whole group.

1.00 pm Lunch

2.00 pm **SYNTHESIS**
This session will be broadcasted via Webinar on Climate-Eval with the opportunity to actively engage online.

2.00 pm **OPENING OF WEBINAR SESSION ON CLIMATE-EVAL**
GEF Eval Department, Rob van den Berg, Head of Department

2.15 pm **INTERACTIVE DISCUSSION AND WRAP-UP**
Interviews – Moderator with Rapporteurs from tables along the three levels:

- National level with focus on NAPs
- Climate finance level
- Project level

Rapporteurs from the tables will comment on relevant findings of Working Session 1 and 2.
Webinar participants will have the possibility to comment.

The Way Forward

4.00 pm **ROADMAP: NEXT STEPS**
This session will be broadcasted via Webinar on Climate-Eval with the opportunity to actively engage online.

Together participants and webinar guests will discuss results of the workshop and how M&E of adaptation can be advanced on the various levels. The session seeks to identify concrete next steps and opportunities for collaboration and joined development of methods and techniques, including sharing on which initiatives are planning to take up which points.

Moderator: Vera Scholz, GIZ

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4.30 pm END OF THE WORKSHOP