

# Monitoring and evaluation of climate adaptation projects

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# Outline

International Climate Finance (ICF)

Monitoring

Evaluation



# International Climate Finance



## What is International Climate Finance?

UK Official Development Assistance (ODA) supporting climate change response Aligned with Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and Paris Agreement

Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) ≈60% Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS) Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra)

Adaptation – helping countries and people build resilience to effects of climate change ≈50% Mitigation – reducing greenhouse gas emissions and supporting clean growth Bilateral ≈80%, rest multilateral Climate-specific projects ≈50%, rest integrated projects

2011–2015	2016–2021	2021–2025
£3.9 billion	£5.8 billion	£11.6 billion



# Monitoring



# Key performance indicators (KPI)

#### Measure range of benefits from different types of programmes across portfolio

KPI 1 Number of people supported to cope with the effects of climate change

KPI 2 Number of people with improved access to clean energy

KPI 6 Greenhouse gas emissions reduced or avoided (tCO<sub>2</sub>e)

KPI 7 Level of installed capacity of clean energy (MW)

KPI 11 Volume of public finance mobilised for climate change purposes (£), and

KPI 12 Volume of private finance mobilised for climate change purposes (£)

### Programme monitoring includes at least one KPI

## Results collected annually using web-based platform

148 programmes contributed in 2020

Voluntary compliance with UK Statistics Authority Code of Practice for Statistics





KPI 1 Number of people supported to cope with the effects of climate change

Measures reach of UK climate change adaptation programming

#### **Examples of interventions**

Improving irrigation systems and preserving water catchments in areas at risk of drought

Strengthening defences against floods and storms

Supporting farmers grow crops that can adapt to changing weather conditions Social protection

#### **Output indicator**

Does not measure effectiveness of support





# KPI 4 Number of people whose resilience has been improved

Measures effectiveness of UK climate change adaptation programming

#### **Outcome indicator**

Captures change in climate resilience influenced by programme

Does not measure absolute resilience

Context-specific

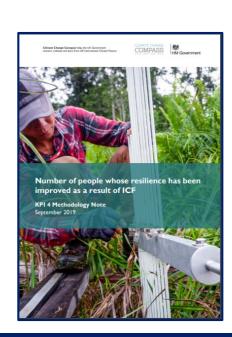
Requires repeated household surveys

#### Recommends 3As resilience model

https://www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/odi-assets/publications-opinion-files/9812.pdf

#### Webinar

http://climatechangecompass.org/dissemination/





## Climate indicator bank

**Excel based tool** 

Filter by climate theme, category, results level

#### **Adaptation examples**

# businesses equipped with insurance for extreme weather events

% agricultural land with improved irrigation

# priority areas identified for precautionary flood protection

# communities with community-based environmental monitoring programmes that incorporate weather observations

% of households using negative coping strategies as a response to climate-related shocks National level Management Information Systems with sufficient environmental & climate change data to inform policy decisions



# Evaluation



## **Evaluation**

#### **Devolved approach**

#### Portfolio-level evaluations

<u>Integration of International Climate Finance in DFID</u> – how climate benefits are delivered and monitored (2018)

Mobilising private finance through demonstration effects – what types of demonstration effects can be successful in influencing different types of investor (2020)

<u>Support for policy change</u> – forestry and land-use policy in Colombia and Indonesia, low carbon development policy in Indonesia, renewable energy policy in Uganda, and Climate Investment Funds (2020)