



2020 Asian Evaluation Week

Evaluating for a Better Future

7-11 September 2020 | Virtual Event

Evaluating for Climate Change Adaptation- the critical challenge of the 21st Century and beyond

UNDP, GEF, IFA, Government of Bangladesh, Government of Tuvalu



Global context

Oscar Garcia, Director, UNDP Independent Evaluation Office



Presentation structure

- *Identifying and assessing programmes in light of key adaptation gaps (IFAD)*
- *Addressing the role of nature-based solutions (GEF)*
- *Capturing cross-jurisdictional dependencies (UNDP)*
- *Perspectives from Bangladesh and Tuvalu*





Global Environment Facility



Nature-based solutions

(after Global Commission on Adaptation 2019; GEF STAP 2020)

- Work well at broad scale (watershed, coastal zone)
- Can be more cost-effective than engineered approaches (or can be applied in tandem with engineering works)
- Multiple benefits: mitigation and adaptation, heat, productive natural resources, water quality, improved health, job creation, biodiversity conservation
- Based on local knowledge and cultural values
- More lasting and sustainable solutions – *Synergies for people and nature!*



Aim for Transformational Change

Deep, systemic, sustainable change with large-scale impact in an area of global (environmental) concern

4 criteria

RELEVANCE

DEPTH OF CHANGE

SCALE OF CHANGE

SUSTAINABILITY

Adopted from IEG. 2016. Supporting Transformational Change for Poverty Reduction and Shared Prosperity.



Scaling up

It's a process:

Increasing magnitude of benefits

+

Expanding geographical or sectoral areas

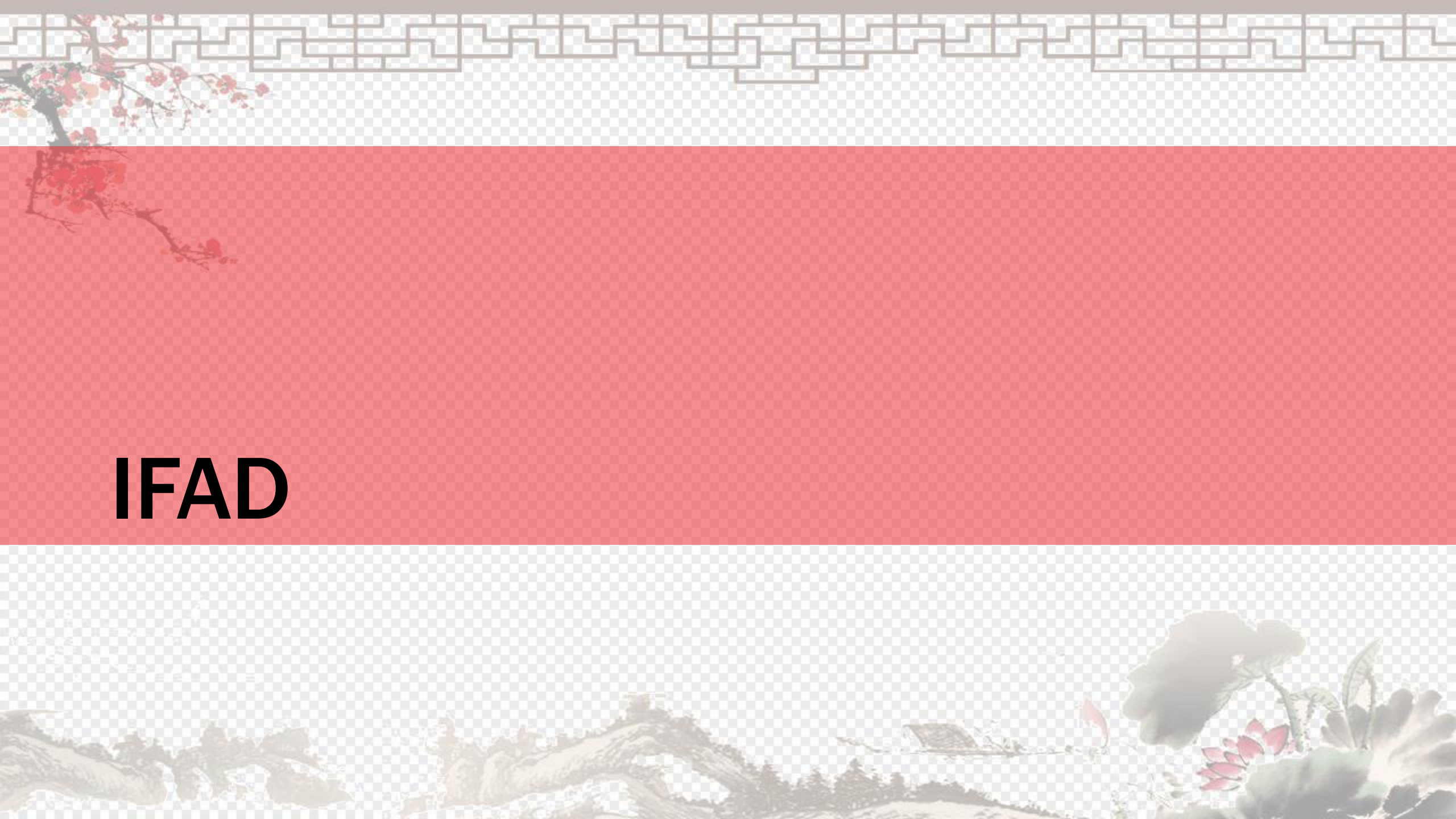
of (global environmental) benefits to cover a defined ecological, economic, or governance unit



Evaluation beyond individual interventions

- Evaluations must be scoped to encompass a systems perspective:
Open theory of change
- What is known in advance through science, literature, other evaluations
- Define system boundaries — systems perspective (place evaluand in broader landscape)
- Look for unintended consequences (positive and negative)
- Different stakeholders have different priorities and perspectives
- Understand synergies and tradeoffs
- Use mixed methods: quantitative and qualitative





IFAD

Challenges to Adapting to Climate Change – Evaluations in Rural Agricultural Sector

- Full awareness of the urgency and gravity of the climate context – at the national, subnational and local levels; government as well as smallholder farmers
- Changing mind sets - shifting from traditional practices to new practices to address escalating risks;
- Limited technical know-how to fully understand the human-eco system interaction
- Cost of switching to more climate adaptive technology and practices
- Weak rural financial architecture supporting climate adaptation



Best Responses to Challenges – Evaluations

What works and Why, Can we do better?

- Best ways to raise awareness of climate threats and advocating for measures to strengthen climate resilience–stakeholders and beneficiaries – EXTENSION SERVICES
- Best Solutions - Providing the necessary evidence-base, technical support and capacity development services to enhance climate resilience (e.g; Conservation Agriculture)
- Key platforms for facilitating learning platforms for peer-to-peer learning.
 - South-South Exchanges
 - Farmer Field Schools
 - Strengthened extension services -
- Improve rural financial architecture to provide financing needed to invest in climate solutions
- Strengthen climate resilient value chains



Strengthening Climate Resilience – An Evaluation Case Study in Eastern Europe

- **Climate threats:** Increasing temperature, decreasing precipitation, increasing frequency of droughts, floods, and hailstorms
- **Agricultural Systems** – Field crops (wheat, maize, etc.); Viticulture; Orchards
- **National Response:** Prioritize Conservation Agriculture (national agricultural policy)
- **Challenges to Adopting- smallholders and poor farmers.- IFAD Assessment:**
 - Buying into the new technology, particularly small holder farmers
 - Transition costs and economies of scale for small holders
 - Technical know-how: Services by Extension services, farmer field school demonstrations mostly targeting medium and large holders.
 - Learning from other countries – Bangladesh, Zambia, Zimbabwe, etc
 - Availability of incentives & adequacy of rural financial architecture
 - Restoring eco-systems Vs lowering harm done to eco-systems





UNDP

David Slattery, Evaluation Adviser, Independent Evaluation Office



Evaluation beyond organizational silos

- Evaluation should draw attention to cross-jurisdictional dependencies
 - Strategy documents alone is are not enough to direct national adaptation
 - the structure and components of the document are important, and there also need to be effective mechanisms in place to implement the strategy
 - Adaptation requires a whole-of-government understanding of adaptation needs
 - Can't leave it for ministries of environment
- Local and regional governments have key roles, requiring more systematic approaches to co-ordination between national and subnational governments.





Panel Discussion

Government of Bangladesh

Government of Tuvalu





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Thank You!