

Adaptation

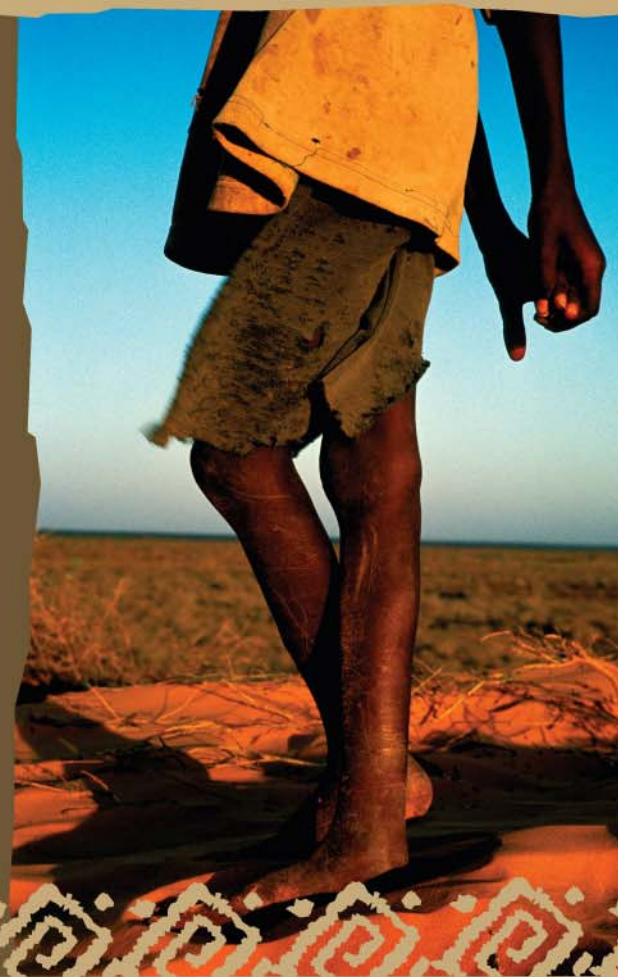
Adaptation aux changements climatiques en Afrique par la recherche et le renforcement des capacités

**CCAA's approach to using monitoring
and evaluation to strengthen climate
adaptive capacity**

*Evaluating behavioural change & building
capacity in assessing climate change adaptation*

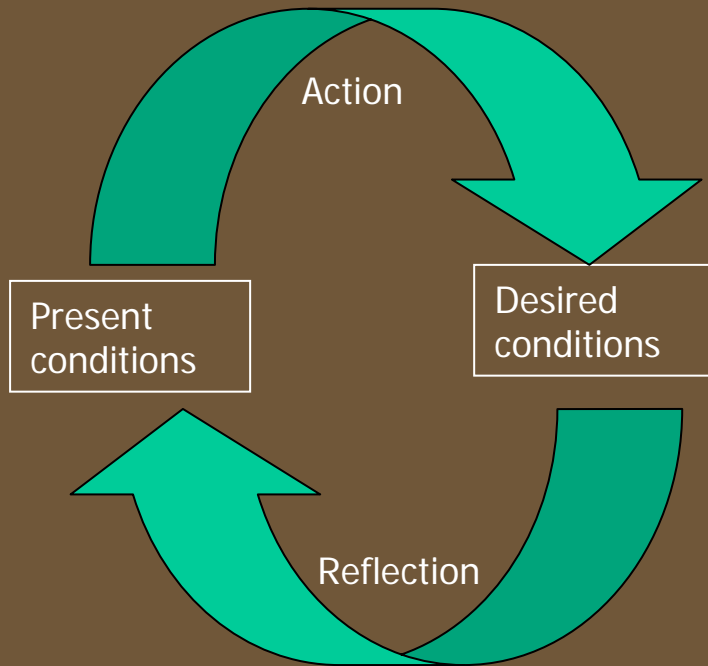
International Workshop on Evaluating Climate Change and
Development, to be held May 10-13, 2008, at Bibliotheca
Alexandria, Egypt

**Nathalie Beaulieu, Fatima Denton, Victor Orindi, Simon
Carter and Simon Anderson**



CCAA sees M&E as a capacity development tool within participatory action-research

Action research is a process of searching for knowledge, solutions or means to improve a situation, which includes actions and involves the evaluation of the results or consequences of the actions.



Planning: Define desired conditions and means to achieve them

Monitoring: describing present conditions and means put forward

Evaluation: compare present conditions to the desired ones, assess the value and effectiveness of actions

Learning: Adjusting means to reach desired conditions more effectively; gaining knowledge on how to do so



Challenges in evaluating adaptive capacity

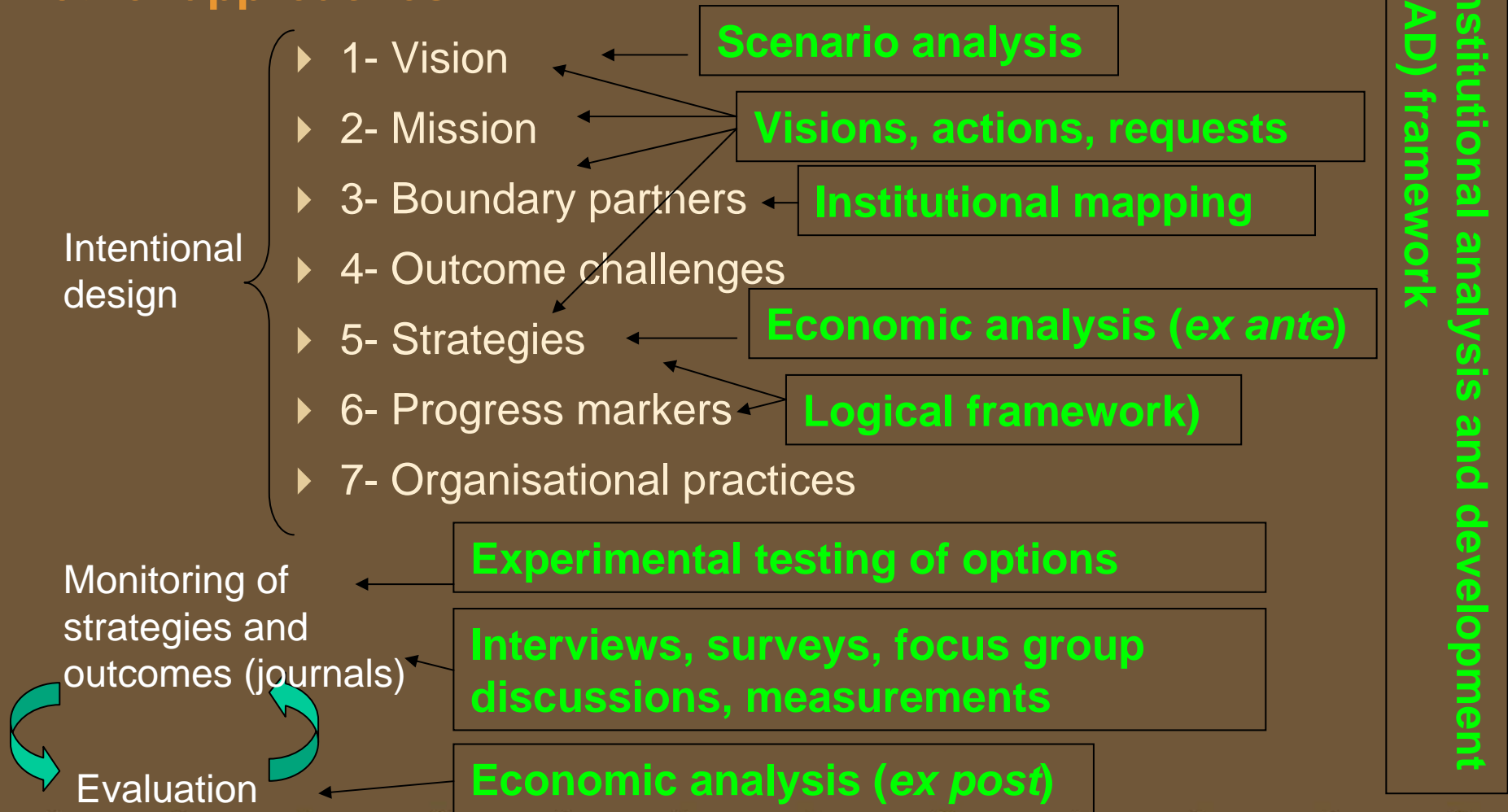
- ▶ Adaptation can be described as changes in behaviours and practices to face changed conditions. It is about how people and organisations react to variability, changes and shocks
- ▶ Difficult to measure when changes have not taken place yet!!!
- ▶ Adaptive capacity has been found to be related to governance, political and civil rights as well as literacy (Brooks *et al*, 2005)
- ▶ It requires a combination of qualitative, descriptive data (stories, testimonials) with quantitative assessments that can give an idea of the extent to which a change has taken place
- ▶ There are additional challenges in Africa, related to conflict, corruption, marginalisation and insufficient socio-economic data
- ▶ In projects, evaluation is often seen as an unexciting, administrative, controlling formality, is left to the end or to external evaluators

We use Outcome Mapping because it...

- ▶ Emphasises the description of behavioural changes (things that people, organisations or groups do differently)
- ▶ Helps participants reflect on their desired vision of the future, what they can do to achieve it and to identify the necessary partnerships, chains of influence to reach the ultimate beneficiaries and their environment
- ▶ Can be used as a general framework on which to “hang” other approaches
- ▶ Does not try to make a direct link between an activity and its outcome; separately tracks “strategies” (what the project does) and outcomes (what « boundary partners » do differently)
- ▶ Allows to take into account unexpected outcomes as they arise



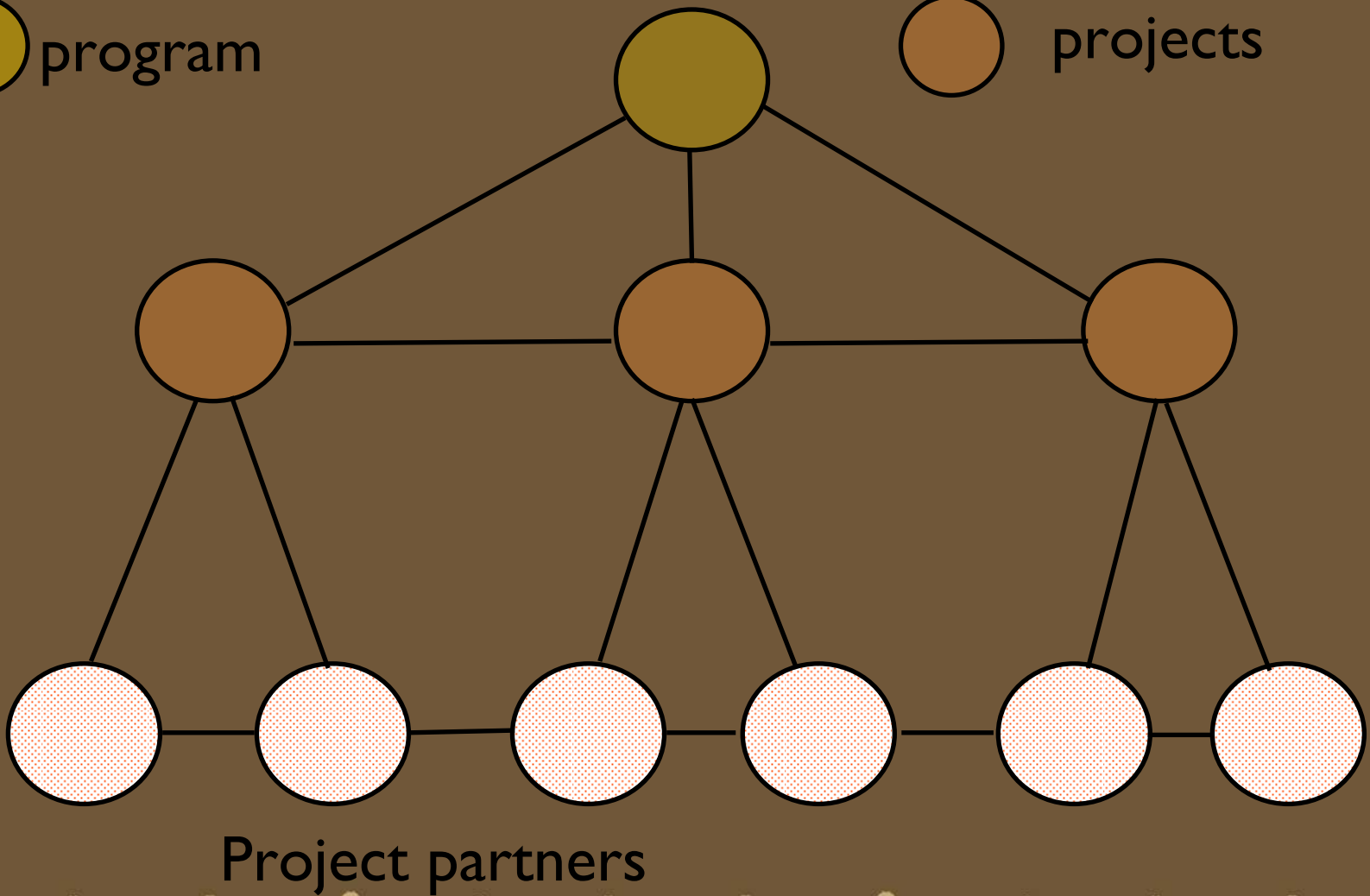
Stages of OM and possible points of anchorage with other approaches



Who does M&E in CCAA?

 program

 projects



Example of adaptive capacity evaluation tool inspired by OM

Boundary partner	Villages			
Outcome challenge	Villages with high adaptation capacity to hurricanes have housing that resists well to hurricanes, have shelters where people can protect themselves, have community food reserves kept in safe places and improve their practices in prevision for the next hurricane			
function Level	Have adequate housing	Have community shelters	Have food reserves	Improve their practices
Situation	When a hurricane occurs...			
0	All houses are destroyed	Each person is left to him(her)self.	There are no food reserves kept in safe places	Resources insufficient to improve housing or food reserves
1 (expect to see)	Most houses are destroyed but some remain intact	Inhabitants of the better houses take in their neighbours but some people are stranded nonetheless	Some members of the community have reserves that they share with some members of the community	Individuals are more conscious of the risk and build better houses, keep food reserves in safer places
2 (like to see)	Houses are not destroyed but heavily damaged	Inhabitants of the better houses take in their neighbours and nobody is left stranded	Some members of the community have reserves that they share with other members so that nobody is left without food	Owners of the better houses help the poorer members of the community to rebuild their houses with more resistant materials or configurations
3 (love to see)	All houses remain intact if well barricaded	There is a community shelter	There are community food reserves, administered by a committee	The community has an emergency fund to help the rebuilding of damaged houses

How the tool can help change behaviours

- ▶ Relating capacity to specific practices can motivate people who are interviewed, or people using the tool, to adopt these practices
- ▶ Seeing that one has changed category under a specific column can be exciting and motivating and lead to more change (and if no change occurs, to revise strategies)
- ▶ Progress markers can be used as negotiating tools among partners, it can help them come to agreements of expected and desired outcomes
- ▶ We think that relating to a vision of desired conditions can be more motivating than identifying vulnerabilities



How we support our project teams in their M&E

- ▶ We have organised OM training in September 2007
- ▶ We have hired consultants to facilitate workshops with their partners, help them develop their M&E framework and plan their reference data acquisition
- ▶ We have a D-groups for discussion (95 members)
- ▶ We have developed a working paper with guidelines

Early lessons

- ▶ Project teams are motivated by a light approach which does not require much additional work to what is needed for PAR and project management as well as by the perspective of sharing knowledge acquired through M&E (use of text with photos, audio and video clips)
- ▶ The thinking of how to measure and document influence on boundary partners has helped project teams improve their engagement with these partners and has helped them improve the planning of their activities (better action-research)
- ▶ We have been experimenting this ourselves! our own journals have been extremely useful for our learning, decisions about programming, annual report writing and external review
- ▶ Process has allowed preliminary analysis of ways in which research teams engage with at-risk groups and policy-makers as well as how they embrace vulnerability and capacity concepts

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**Thank you for your
attention!!**

