



Climate change adaptation indicators – how can effectiveness be tracked?

Experiences from the Swedish Government's Special Climate Change Initiative
Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Bolivia, Cambodia, Mali, Reg. Africa, Reg. Asia



“Effectiveness of climate finance can be defined as the extent to which an activity attains its stated aims”

Ellis *et al.*, 2013

Assessment by programme officers in charge:

Around 80% of projects/programmes reach very satisfactory/
satisfactory

Preparation for evaluation to come – time scale differences

Adaptation- inherent difficulties in defining and measuring results

Specific

Measurable

Appropriate

Relevant

Time bound

Easier said than done!



No standard indicators – built on partners results frameworks

Many different kinds of interventions –
categorisation based on Lamhauge *et al.*, 2011:

1. Enhancing resilience to climate change
2. Policy and administrative management for climate change
3. Education, training and awareness on climate change
4. Climate studies, scenarios and impact research
5. Coordination on climate change measures and activities across relevant actors
6. Climate Change Funds

Most objectives relevant and in line with the needs in the country/region

Logic chain is adhered to, but:

- **Impact** indicators often complex, vague, unspecific, difficult to measure
- **Outcome** indicators often vague, unspecific, difficult to measure
- **Output** indicators often more specific and measurable, although not providing relevant information and too many

Problematic examples:

- *Number of policies designed and adopted/ratified*
- *Livelihood of population improved by at least 15% after 3 years*
- *The office fully equipped/operational/number of meetings held/number of reports issued*

Formulation of objectives is crucial for monitoring of results. Indicators must reflect objectives.



SUMMARY:

- Start with the end in mind – make use of M&E support
- Measure achievement of goals at
 - Output level
 - Outcome level
 - Impact level
- Select a few, but well-balanced indicators
 - Utilise both process and state indicators
 - Quantity, quality and implementation – add analysis and narrative
- Be as specific as possible – vagueness obstructs measurability
- Make sure indicators are de facto indicators

A woman wearing a purple and green headscarf is smiling and looking to her left. She is standing in front of a stone wall. To the left, there is a wooden door with a decorative pattern. The background wall is made of large, light-colored stone blocks. A semi-transparent green box is overlaid on the right side of the image, containing text.

Thank you!

tove.goldmann@sida.se

www.sida.se/english

<http://sidaenvironmenthelpdesk.se/climate-change-adaptation-indicators-2013/>