



**NAP
Global
Network**

Measuring Progress

TTF4

February 8, 2017



Outline

Basics:

- » Indicators
- » Frameworks
- » Basic questions

Context: Plenary discussion

Indicator selection process:

- » Criteria
- » Indicator selection process
- » Case studies
 - **Philippines**

Exercise



Basics



What is an indicator

A measurable characteristic or variable which helps to describe an existing situation and to track changes or trends – i.e. progress – over time.

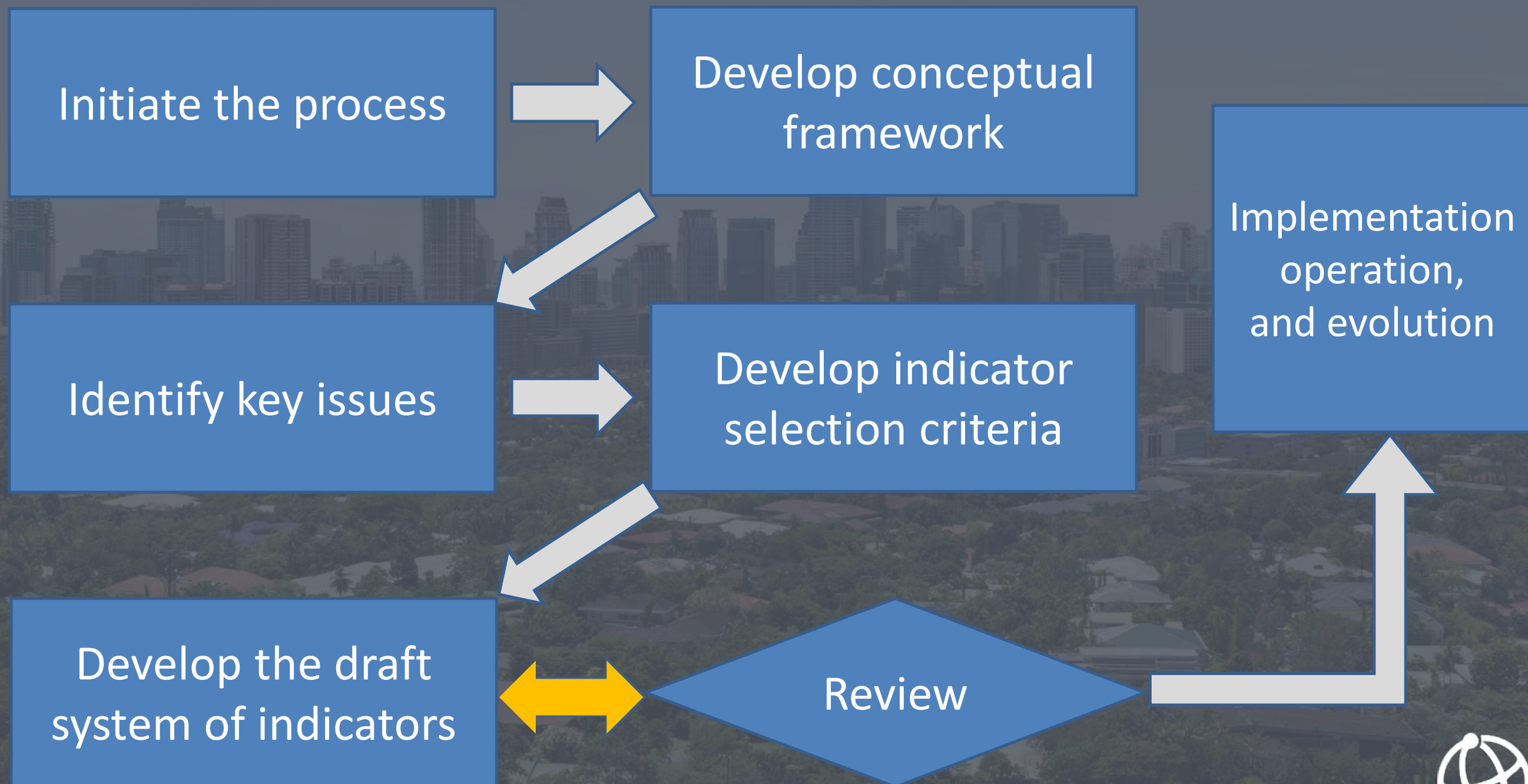
Indicators summarize data on complex and sometimes conflicting issues to communicate overall status and trends.

Indicators serve four basic functions:

- » simplification;
- » quantification;
- » standardization; and
- » communication.



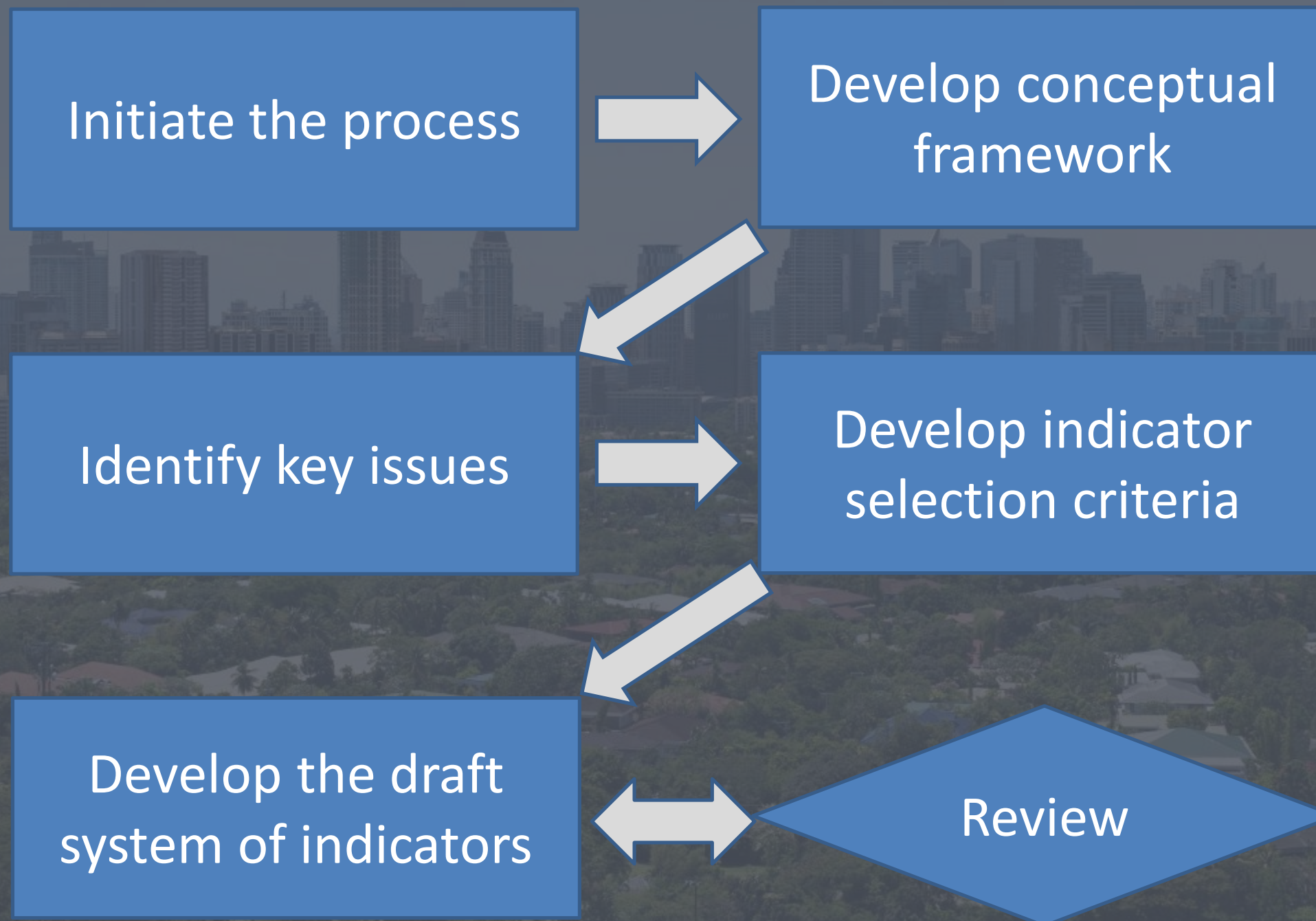
Process for developing indicators



There is no
universally accepted
method or formula
for creating
indicators!



Process for developing indicators





'Would you tell me, please, which way I ought to go from here?'

'That depends a good deal on where you want to get to,' said the Cat.

'I don't much care where -' said Alice.

'Then it doesn't matter which way you go,' said the Cat.

Key Questions to Consider

» What is the purpose of the indicators (raise awareness, inform decisions, monitor progress)?

» ...

» What framework is most appropriate?



Conceptual framework

A conceptual framework is a set of interrelated concepts, principles, and ideas that help organize and direct thinking about a particular issue.

There are three common classifications of frameworks:

1. Scope (goals, issues, domains)
2. Location (geographic, org.)
3. Process (e.g., system-thinking)



Frameworks

What you want to measure can impact the kind of framework.

- » Assessing a system? E.g.,
Adaptation needs and actions,
impacts in the studied system
summarized in NAP
- » Assessing a project/program? E.g.
looking at if the NAP
activities/programs



Frameworks matter...

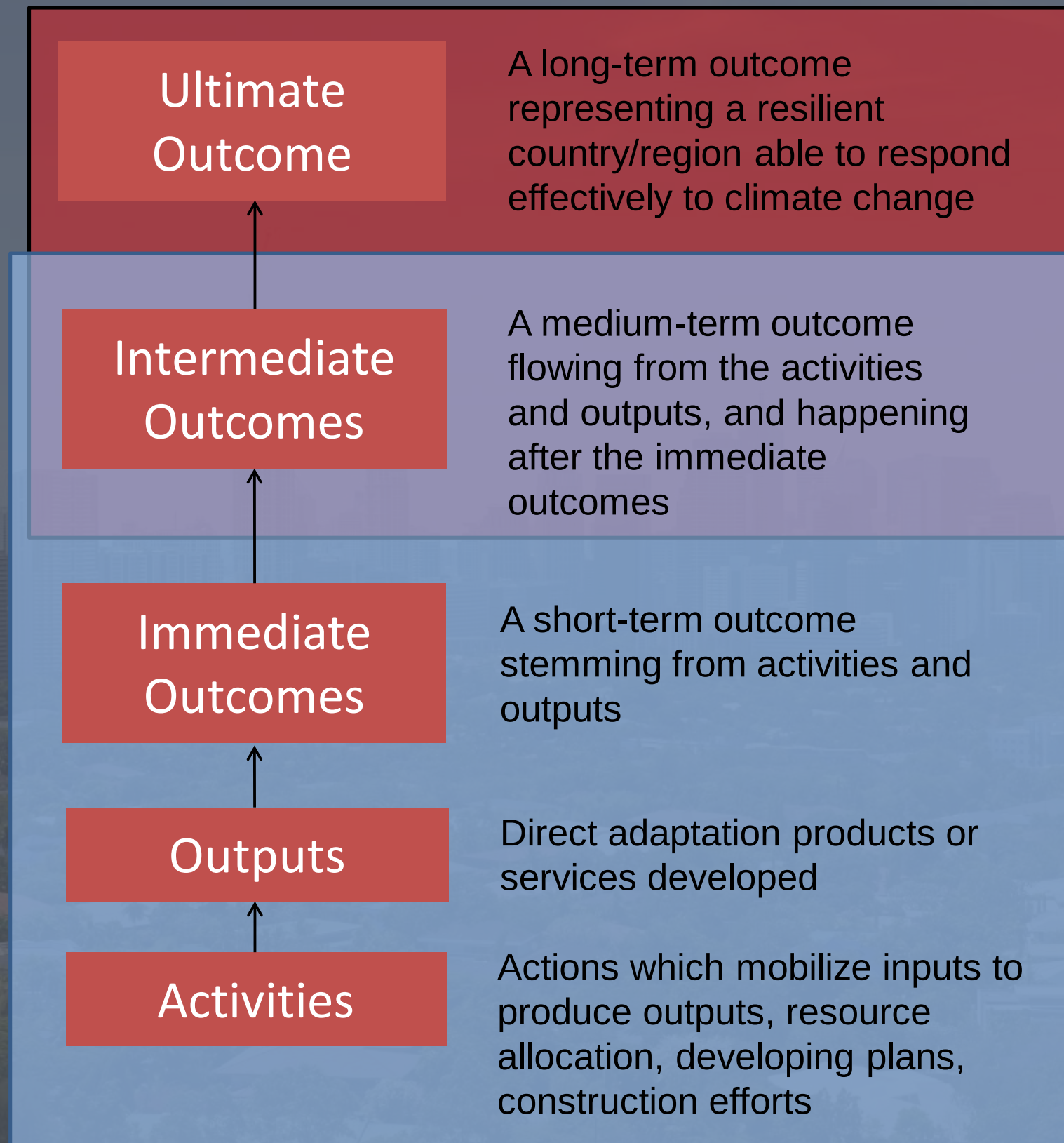
as they lead to different types of indicators

» **Adaptation outcomes:** changes that result from the implementation of plans policies and interventions

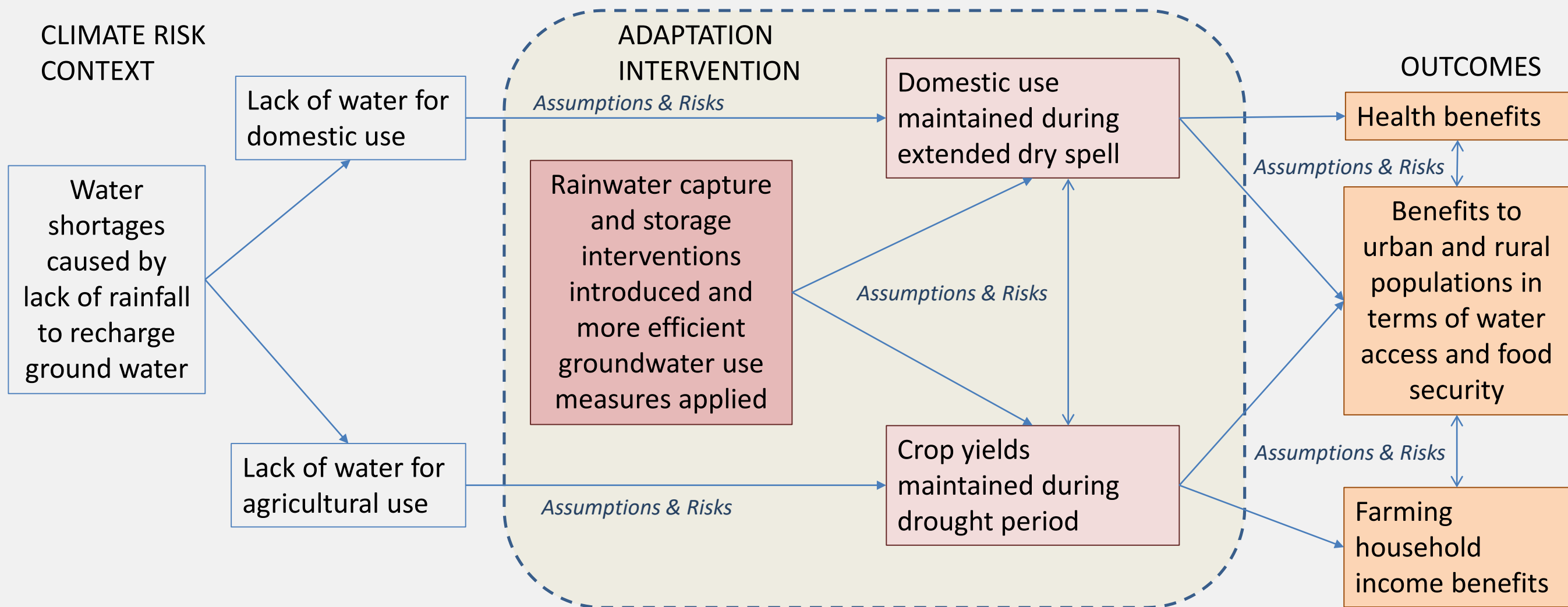
» **Processes:** adopted laws, strategies completed, strategies reviewed, \$ allocated



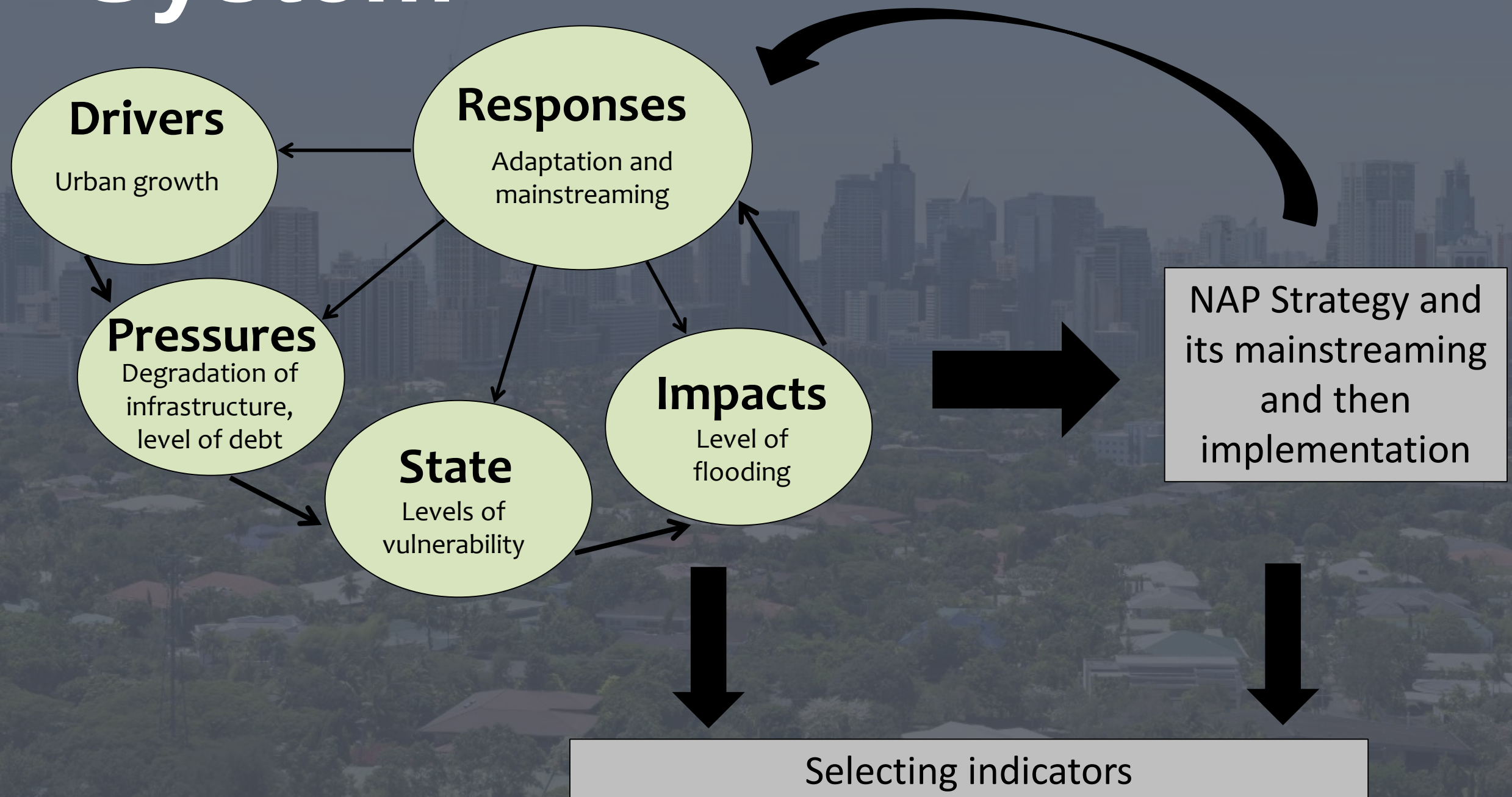
Outcome based management



Theory of change



Frameworks to Understand Linkages in the Studied System



Building out the framework

- » **Participatory process**
 - » Stakeholder mapping
- » **Identify what issues/components should be tracked**



Context



Plenary discussion

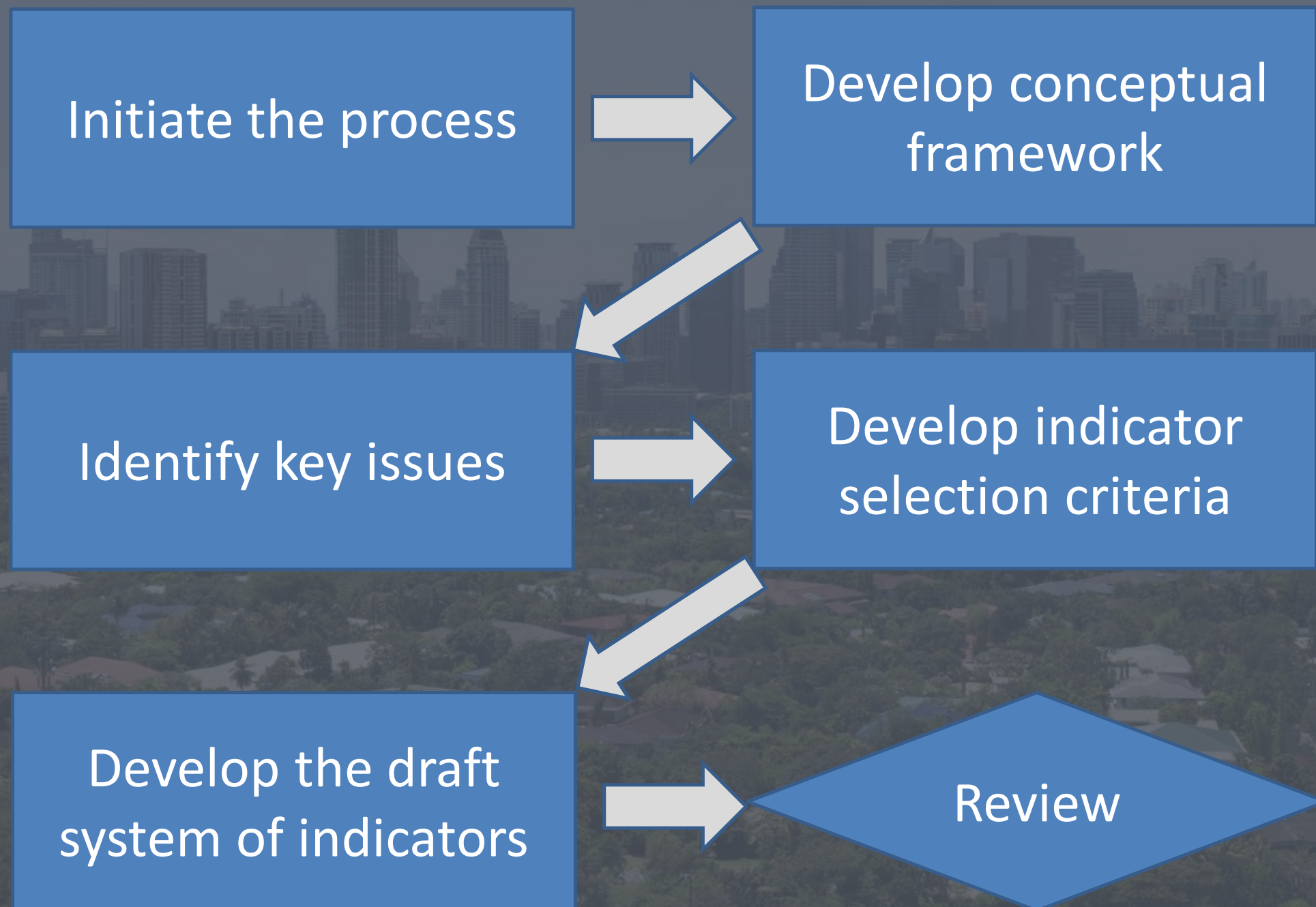
2.3. What is/should be the intended purpose(s) of the M&E system of adaptation in your country? (e.g. learning? accountability? adaptive management?)

2.4. What is/should be the intended use of M&E results?

2.5. Have you identified the intended users of M&E results? If yes, please list some examples.



Process for developing indicators



Indicator selection



Criteria for indicator selection

Only indicators that meet certain quality criteria should be used

Not all the criteria can be assessed at the beginning. Indicator system development is iterative.



SMART Criteria

Specific: It is clear what the indicator is intending to measure

Measurable: Trackable, objectively verifiable

Achievable: Can realistically be measured

Relevant: Relates to important aspect, valid

Time-bound: Clearly states the time-frame for results



Many Indicator criteria

Credible	Is the indicator truly measuring what it is intended to measure, and not just a by-product? Is the indicator well-grounded and founded in fact? Can you support, defend and justify it in logical or scientific terms? Reproducible? Is it clear which way we want the trend to go?
Consistent	Is the information source likely to produce high-quality data over a number of years? Can the data for the indicator be collected, compiled, and calculated in the same way yearly?
Meaningful	Is the indicator both meaningful (provides information valuable) and useful (offers a sense of direction for research, planning, and action)?
Availability	Is it possible to obtain the needed data at a reasonable cost and effort? Is information available in time to be of value in assessing performance and making decisions?

Many Indicator criteria

Understandable	Does the indicator measures an aspect of the community's quality of life in a way that most citizens can easily understand and interpret in relation to their own lives?
Decision- and action-oriented	Can the indicator show a trend in the time-span we are looking at, and from actions we can take? A problem for many development outcome indicators E.g., life expectancy Can the indicator provide the information needed by managers and other stakeholders when it is required for key decisions, in the right format, and at the right time scale?
Comparable	Is the indicator similar to indicators used elsewhere? Is the intent and spirit of the indicator close enough for some comparison to be made?
Gender disaggregation	Can the data be disaggregated by gender?

Develop a Draft System of Indicators

This is typically an iterative process and will vary from case to case.

Considerations:

- » The distribution between generic vs. unique indicators.
- » The number of indicators to include in the system.
- » The relationship of the indicators to each other.
- » The relationship of the indicators to existing infrastructure.



Where to find data

- » Administrative
- » Primary data
- » Secondary data

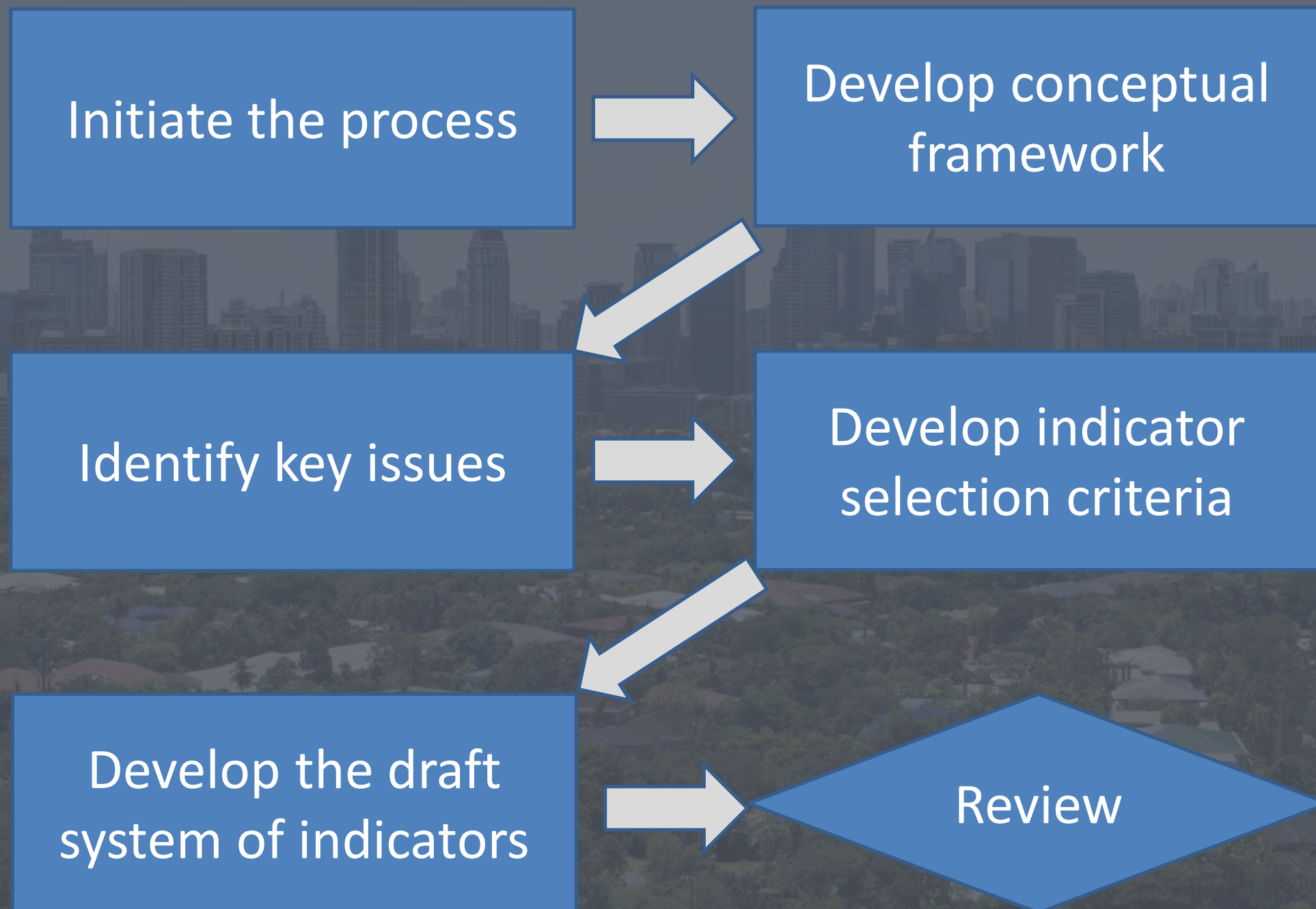


Process matters!

- » The process by which indicators are developed is as important as the final product.
- » Collaboration is the key
- » Must develop common expectation that the indicators will be reported, discussed and linked to action on a regular basis.



Process for developing indicators



Review indicators

Three key tests:

1. Has anything been missed? / Do the indicators address the issues?
2. Is there any redundancy in the system?
3. Are all of the proposed indicators actually going to be used?



Lessons

- » Focus on practical and reasonable to implement
- » Build on what is already in place & learn from others
- » Avoid a too much complexity
- » Accept that the indicator suite does not have to be perfect.

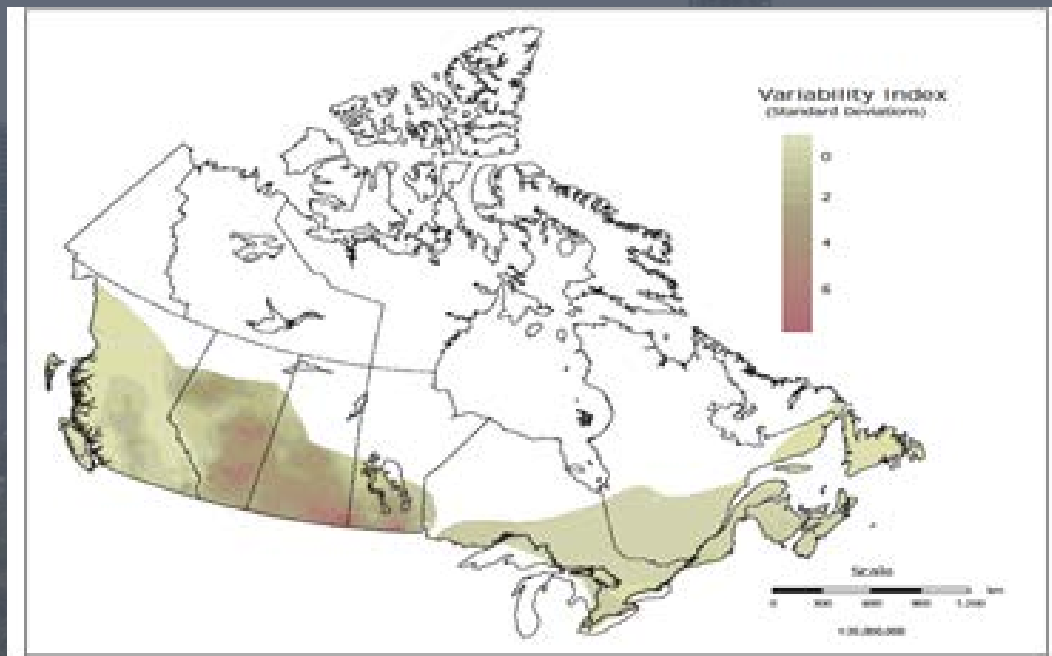


Case studies

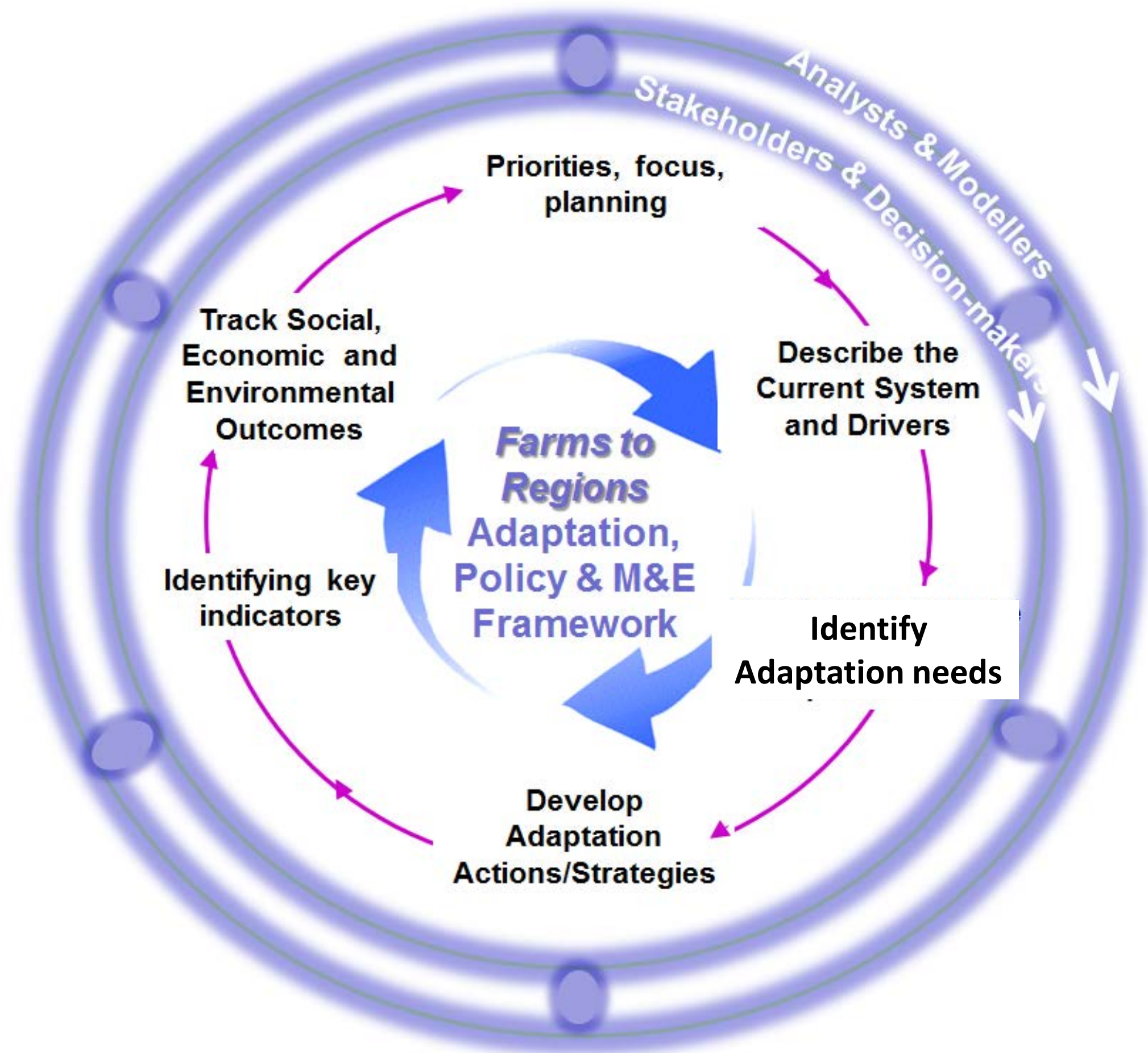


CASE STUDY 1: Resilience of agriculture in Ontario, Canada

- Predominantly agricultural area with major agglomerations
- Climate change impacts production, but there are other challenges including global competition, aging population, degraded infrastructure
- Policy-makers lack information about how and which part of the agriculture system is vulnerable and why and what to do



Courtesy: Alex Milton



Stakeholder mapping

National & global

Agriculture and Agri-food Canada
Statistics Canada
Ministry of Environment and Climate change
Association of Municipalities

Provincial

Ontario Centre for Climate Impacts
Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs
Ministry of Natural Resources

Local

City of Ottawa
Ontario Soil and Crop Improvement Association
Dairy Farmers of Canada
Ontario Crop Producers
Organic Agriculture Canada
Cattleman Association

Describing the Current System



Case study: Identifying Indicators

Six themes:

1. Climate change (seasonality and severe weather)
2. Rural population (age, health, employment and income sources)
3. Farmland production (farmland production activities (and related land-use change and diversification of both plant and animal production).



Case study: Identifying Indicators

Six themes:

4. Environment and biodiversity (erosion, species condition, species shifts because of climate change)
5. Markets, Economy (economic situation for agricultural producers consider financial status (debt and income stability) and overall contribution to regional GDP)
6. Rural infrastructure (roads, buildings and water management systems)

Short and long list of indicators - final cca. 25 indicators (these have data available)



Using the framework developed in TOC exercise:

1. What components of the TOC framework might you want indicators for? Why?
2. Identify specific indicators for those components

30 minutes

3. Are the indicators you have identified SMART? Which ones can be disaggregated by gender?

Specific: It is clear what the indicator is intending to measure

Measurable: Trackable, objectively verifiable

Achievable: Can realistically be measured

Relevant: Relates to important aspect, valid

Time-bound: Clearly states the time-frame for results

4. How often should the data be collected? Over what time-frame might you see a change for each indicator?

20 minutes

Operationalization

Created expectation that indicators would be reported, discussed and linked to action on a regular basis. Now need to deliver!

Evaluation & learning – analysis and conclusions

Periodic review, as the system can change
Update framework, indicators



Operationalization

Governance:

Define who needs to be involved going forwards, in what capacity

Define who is responsible for what

Dissemination plan (how and when is M&E data disseminated internally and externally)

Institutionalization of learning



Operationalization Exercise

In country teams reflect :

Find an example of how you have successfully worked with other ministries or levels of government to address a challenge related to M&E of the NAP process/adaptation.

Note a few key points in response to the following questions.

- i. What challenge were you facing?
- ii. What did you accomplish?
- iii. What were two or three success factors that helped you to address this challenge?





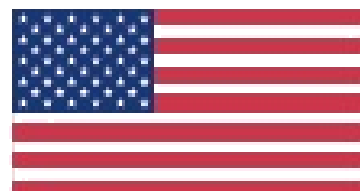
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