2019

7th BIENNIAL 2019 SAMEA CONFERENCE

SHAPING M&E FOR A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

21-25 October 2019, Johannesburg, South Africa

CONFERENCE REPORT FOR STRAND 4

(CLIMATE CHANGE AND RESILIENCE BUILDING)

STRAND 4 COORDINATORS

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G:ENESIS UNLOCKING VALUE

RVAA Regional Vulnerability Assessment & Analysis Programme *Informing resilient livelihoods*

WFP World Food Programme

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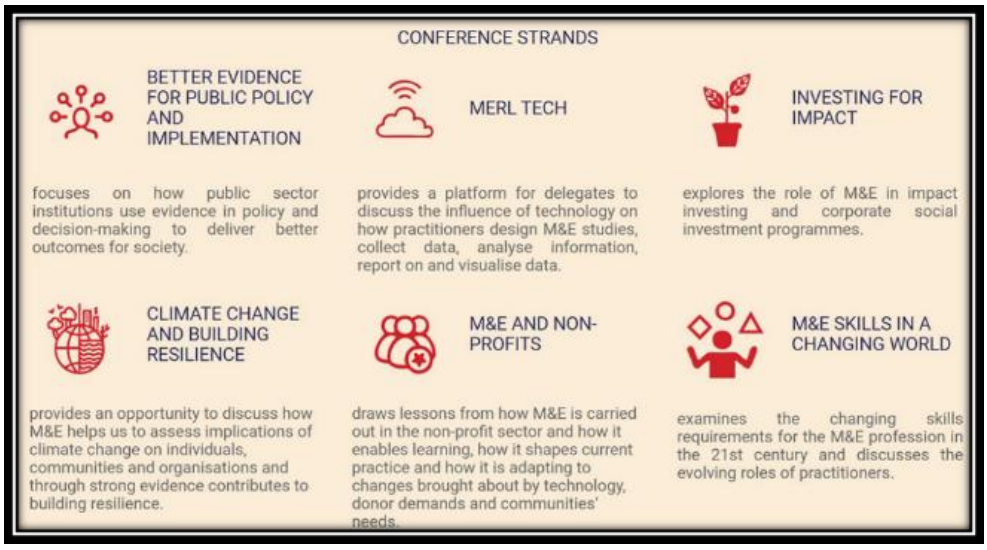
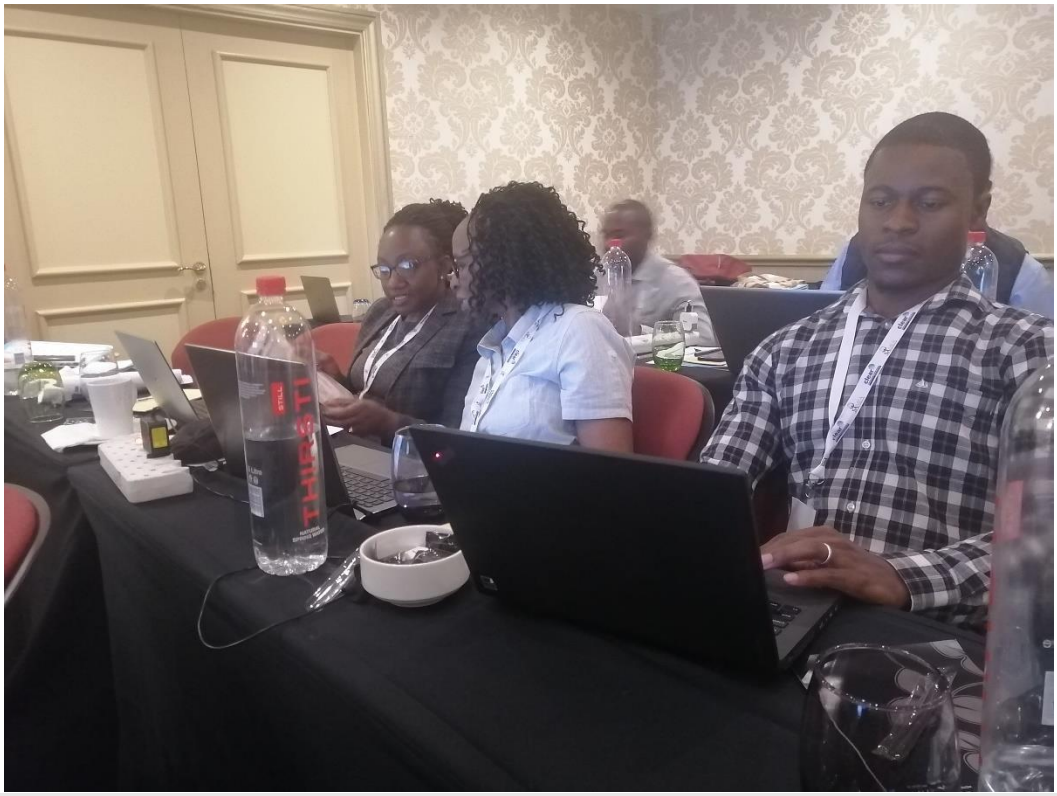
Introduction | Conference Structure and Strands

1. Founded in 2005, the South African Monitoring and Evaluation Association (SAMEA) is South Africa's only independent professional association of M&E professionals from all sectors. "*SAMEA strives to cultivate a vibrant community that will support, guide and strengthen the development of (M&E as an important discipline, profession and instrument for empowerment and accountability in South Africa*." The association seeks to promote and further develop the practice of M&E in South African public interest, as well as provide capacity building support through two mediums: The Biennial Conferences and the Biennial workshops.
2. SAMEA hosts a biennial conference that brings together, development practitioners, academics, Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) professionals and policymakers to share and discuss the evolving complex, M&E tools, processes and systems and the role of M&E in society. The conferences combine 2 days of professional development workshops and 3 days of conferencing.
3. The 7th Biennial SAMEA Conference was held at Johannesburg's Emperor's Palace, October 21-25. The conference was themed, "*Shaping M&E for a sustainable Future".* The conference theme, aimed to encourage the adaptation of M&E tools, processes and systems to address the complex and evolving demands of developmental needs, particularly that of incorporating 4IR in M&E, and addressing the urgency of Climate Change. The 2019 SAMEA conference sought to continue SAMEA's contribution to building M&E capacities and engaging in advancing conversations around the importance of generating and using credible evidence to guide development interventions in a changing world.
4. This report outlines the conference proceedings and the key messages that came out of strand 4 "**Climate Change and Resilience Building**". The Climate Change and Resilience Building strand was co-coordinated by ITAD, Genesis Analytics, Southern African Development Community (SADC) Regional Vulnerability Assessment & Analysis, and the World Food Programme. It provides summaries of the presentations made, key discussions held and key emerging themes from various presentations. The report also provides snapshots from the Mentimeter voting, capturing participants' interactions, to give context to session discussions.
5. The week-long conference comprised of preconference workshops, poster presentations under six strands. The conference also hosted SAMEA Annual General Meeting (AGM) meeting, open to all members. As well as the "SAMEA Awards & Networking Evening", in which the WFP and SAMEA Secretariat signed their 3 year MoU among other things.



6. The conference week began with two days of preconference workshops organized by the SAMEA Secretariat. Offering an option of 15 one day workshops and 4 two-day workshops. The workshops covered a range of topics related to M&E methods, tools and techniques, offering participants an opportunity to enhance their skills sets or learn a new discipline. WFP participants attended five workshops.

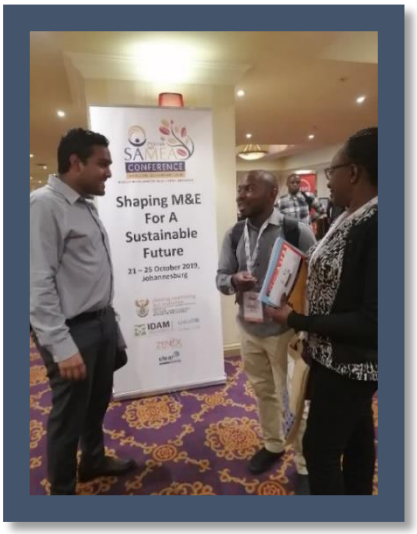


WFP Participants at the pre-conference workshops (Blessings Chida, Sithabiso Gandure, Jennifer Sakwiya

Climate Change and Resilience Building Strand

Strand Objectives

7. The strand focuses on the use of M&E in gathering evidence on the efficiency and effectiveness of adaptation and mitigation policies and programmes across diverse sectors. The intention of this strand was to foster methodological cross fertilization on current M&E practices, theories, methods and tools in climate change resilience projects and programmes. It provided a platform for exchanging M&E experiences, sharing examples of good practices, success factors and lessons.



8. Addressing climate change is critical to achieving 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, with SDG 13 calling for urgent action to combat its impacts. M&E plays a key role in enhancing the effectiveness of climate change mitigation and adaptation interventions. M&E can be used as an effective tool for learning, informing evidence-based decision-making and action, promoting accountability and helping governments, development organizations and communities to improve on climate change mitigation and adaptation interventions.

Strand Structure and organization of proceedings

9. The strand was ordered in the following manner:
   - **Session 1:** Setting the context and background to climate change and Resilience Building
   - **Session 2:** Deeping our understanding of climate change and resilience building
   - **Session 3:** Theories, methods and tools of M&E in climate change and resilience building

- **Session 4:** Understanding the complexity of M&E of resilience-building programs; sustainability, complexity, gender integration and systems perspectives
- **Session 5:** Case studies and sharing of experiences
- **Session 6:** Sharing experiences from evaluations of climate change and resilience-building programs
- **Session 7**: Distillation of key themes and lessons, looking to the future of M&E of Climate Change and Resilience Building (CCnRB) into an Action Plan

10. The strand structure comprised of presentations and panel discussions. To enhance participant engagement, the strand used Mentimeter, an online voting system to get participant inputs. The full presentations can be accessed through the SAMEA google drive, through the following link, Climate Change and Resilience Building Presentations.

11. The rest of this report provides summaries of the presentations made, key discussions held and key emerging themes from various presentations. The report also provides snapshots from the Mentimeter voting, capturing participants' interactions, to give context to session discussions.

Summary of Presentations made

#	Presentation Title	Presenter	Affiliation
1.	Climate Change interventions: Where's the Money At?	Winnie Itago	Genesis Analytics
2.	Learning from Evaluation: Climate Change as a Complex Issue Needing Complexity Sensitive M&	Prof Eureta Rosenberg	Rhodes University
3.	From Measuring Impact to Measuring Contribution: rethinking the approach to impact evaluations of complex resilience interventions	Grace Igweta	WFP
4.	Using Monitoring and Evaluation Tools to Steer Resilience Interventions towards Households and Communities Affected by an Increasing Wildlife Population in the Okavango River Basins.	Sibusiso Nkosi	USAID
5.	What resilience looks like to a household: Using household Food Security Indicators to measure resilience over time	Hegel Balayanga; Caterina Kireeva	WFP
6.	Revealing Mechanisms in a Transdisciplinary Community Reforestation Research Programme	Mike Ward	Rhodes University
7.	Learning from Evaluation: Climate Change as a Complex Issue requiring Comprehensive, Realist Evaluations to Distill Implementation Lessons and Build Theory	Karen Kotschy	Award
8.	Operationalizing the resilience concept for monitoring in an agricultural systems perspective	Dr Myles Oelofse	Evaluaid
9.	Zambia: Food security monitoring for emergency response	Kalengo Mumba	Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit, Zambia
10.	Use of Early warning and climate information for real time response: Lessons from Uganda's climate information and early warning system	Ronald Obuku	Solidaridad
11.	Malawi: Market monitoring to inform food security policy and programming	Ernest Falinga	Malawi Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, M&E division
12.	Integrated Resilience Programming and implications for Monitoring and Evaluation: Example from Malawi	Dr Sithabiso Gandure; Blessings Chida	WFP
13.	Evaluation of the Western Cape Department of Agriculture evaluation programme	Dr Dirk Troskie	Western Cape Department of Agriculture
14.	Monitoring and Evaluating Integrated Risk Management Programmes: Experience of M&E WFP Rural Resilience Initiative	Jennifer Sakwiya	WFP
15.	Moving beyond output monitoring of resilience interventions and towards monitoring how interventions help or hinder People's ability to be more resilient and food secure: Time to pay closer attention to assumptions using theory of change concepts	Grace Igweta	WFP

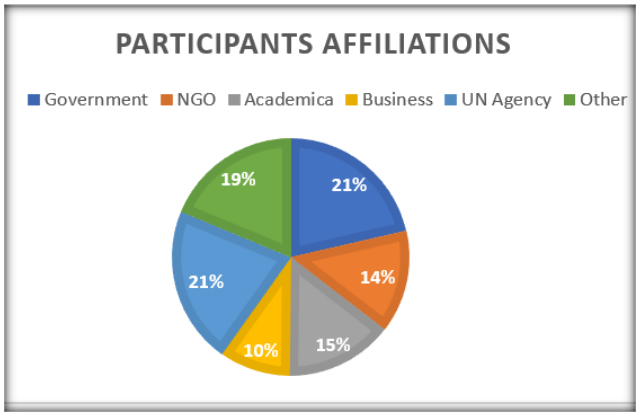
Session 1: Setting the context and background to climate change

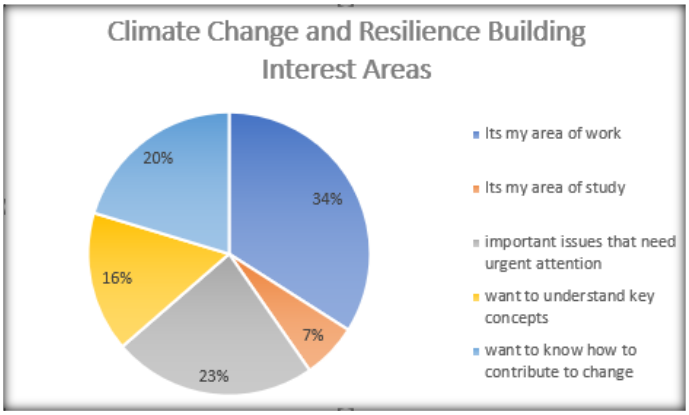
Session Chair: Karen Kotschy, AWARD

Introduction

Karen Kotschy-AWARD/ Independent Consultant and chair of session 1

12. The first session focused on providing the context and background to the complex and pressing subject of climate change and resilience building in contemporary world. The intention was for participants to engage in a conversation on the pressing challenges of climate change and resilience building. It expounded on related concepts of "Vulnerability Assessments and Analysis", "Adaptation and Mitigation programmes", "Monitoring" and "Evaluation" within the overall strand them of *"Using M&E in gathering evidence on the efficiency and effectiveness of adaptation and mitigation programmes*".
13. The session touched on cross cutting issues, including M&E financing, incorporating citizen based monitoring, and how evidence generated from M&E feeds into policy formulation and implementation.
14. The strand started with an interactive session where participants shared their affiliations, expectations and current level of understanding of the subject. A shown in the figure on the left, most people sought to have deeper understanding of the subject. The figure below shows that the audience was quite balanced. This was followed by brief presentations each panel member followed by plenary discussions.





Remarks by the Panel Members [*Andrew Odero-WFP, Mike Ward-Rhodes University*]

15. **Andrew Odero (Regional Vulnerability Assessment and Mapping, WFP):** Developmental issues are becoming an emergency in of themselves. We are faced with acute challenges that come with economic complexities. As a result, assessments need to level up to meet the nature of these challenges. Assessments must take a multi-sectoral approach. Hence the shift in vulnerability assessments towards looking at long term trends and deep analysis of root causes in a systematic way. Assessments need to look at capacities to reduce shocks while demonstrating the scale of the shocks. In the era of the 4th industrial revolution, assessments should incorporate technology (AI, mobile tech) to collect, analyze and disseminate data more efficiently as well as capture the voice of diverse stakeholders. In the past, assessments focused on the scale and who is affected. There is now a shift towards long term trends and causes of vulnerability. Also attention is being paid on the interaction of gender and food security. There is a role for M&E to play, in generating evidence on the extent to which results of such assessments are used in decision-making and making recommendations on how this can be enhanced.
16. **Mike Ward (Rhodes University):** Climate change is a complex theme. It is contextual, contested and emergent. M&E needs a range of tools to adapt and mitigate the complexity of climate change shocks. Resilience building is to recover from and adjust to change. M&E must contribute towards that adjustment to change. Realist evaluation is one of the tools that has the potential to facilitate this as it unearths the mechanisms at play in complex contexts.

Key Questions, Discussion Points and Considerations

17. How mature are M&E systems to inform Climate Change mitigation and adaptation and Resilience Building? What are the issues of complexities and what tools and/or frameworks exist to measure such complexities? Lastly, the element of sustainable value needs to be incorporated in resilience building. That is to say, resilience building requires the participation and informational capacity of citizens to feed into monitoring and support the learning cycle.
18. In linking assessments and evaluations in Climate Change and Resilience Building, the following are some of the issues that need to be considered:
    - ❖ Assessments must take an integrated multisectoral approach- deep system level issues that analyses of the root causes
    - ❖ Need to broaden the focus to look at sustainable value chains, including energy, water, etc
    - ❖ What are countries' political will and appetite to uptake and implement resilience building recommendations by governments
    - ❖ How to help and increase community engagement in monitoring through 'Citizen Based Monitoring'
        - o What capacity strengthening would be required to allow learning and mindset change
        - o Ethical issues of how data is used in citizen engagement methodologies
        - o To what extent are we leveraging on technology to consolidate the data available, artificial and mobile technology to capture the voices of the voiceless

Session 2: Deeping our understanding of climate change and resilience building

Session Chair: Prof Edwin Ijeoma, IDAM

Introduction

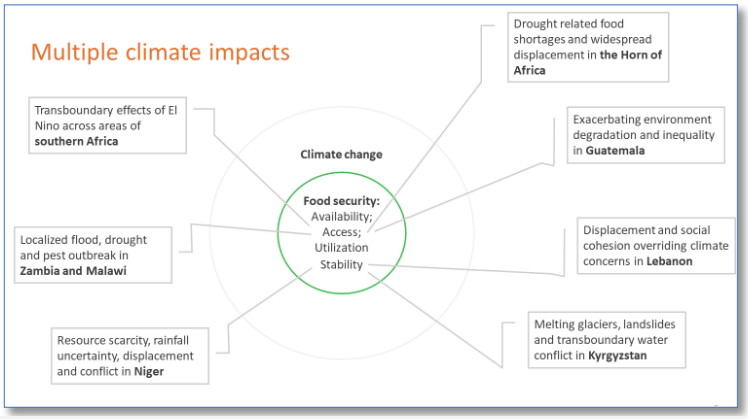
19. The session focused on presentations of M&E theories, tools and methods as they related to climate change and resilience. The intention is to transition from a discussion of the concepts and overall theme under sessions 1 to sharing of existing/well established as well as emerging theories, methods and tools for assessing, monitoring and evaluating climate change and resilience building. The focus on methods and tools in session to was to ensure there is a logical transition to session 3 which will delve into practice i.e. where and how these and other methods and tools have been applied in Adaptation in M&E of climate change and resilience building.

20. Mentimeter was used to open the session a series of questions were posed to the audience, to get a broad snapshot from the audience of attitudes and views towards climate change and resilience building. Along as to get their inputs and participation in the sessions. Questions answered by the audience include, "what words spring to mind when you hear something is a complex issue?" See recurring answers on the left.

Presentations [*Ben Murphy; Clement Kalonga; Caitlin Blaser-Mapitsa; Winnie Itago*]

Ben Murphy, ITAD – The interaction of climate change shock and food insecurity: multiple perspectives from a strategic evaluation of the WFP

21. This was a case study of ITAD's independent evaluation of WFP's 'fit for purpose' for enhancing resilience. Assessing the organizational focus, while also gathering perspectives from WFP's beneficiaries. The evaluation team used a "theory of delivery" model to examine how and to what extent WFP's concepts, strategies, guidance, systems, programmes, people, partners and information work together to strengthen WFP support for enhanced resilience.
22. Climate impacts vary from the transboundary effects of El Nino across areas of Southern Africa to drought related food shortages and widespread displacement in the Horn of Africa. The access, utilization, and stability of food security is unpredictable and a stressor for food production and livelihood planning. The compounded shocks/stressors of climate change affect the conditions for food production and prices. Yet there is limited understanding of the systems interactions– ecological, climate, market, social, governance. The observation is evident across the countries WFP serves. Perspectives gathered from beneficiary communities showed communities challenges to climate impacts, as quoted, "*Yes, we are now connected to buyers, but when our harvest is smaller during droughts they will not collect*" "*When the river breaks it is us women that are responsible for clearing and repairing the house, plus we have to feed the children*" The question then asked is, how do evaluations practically apply a 'systems approach'?

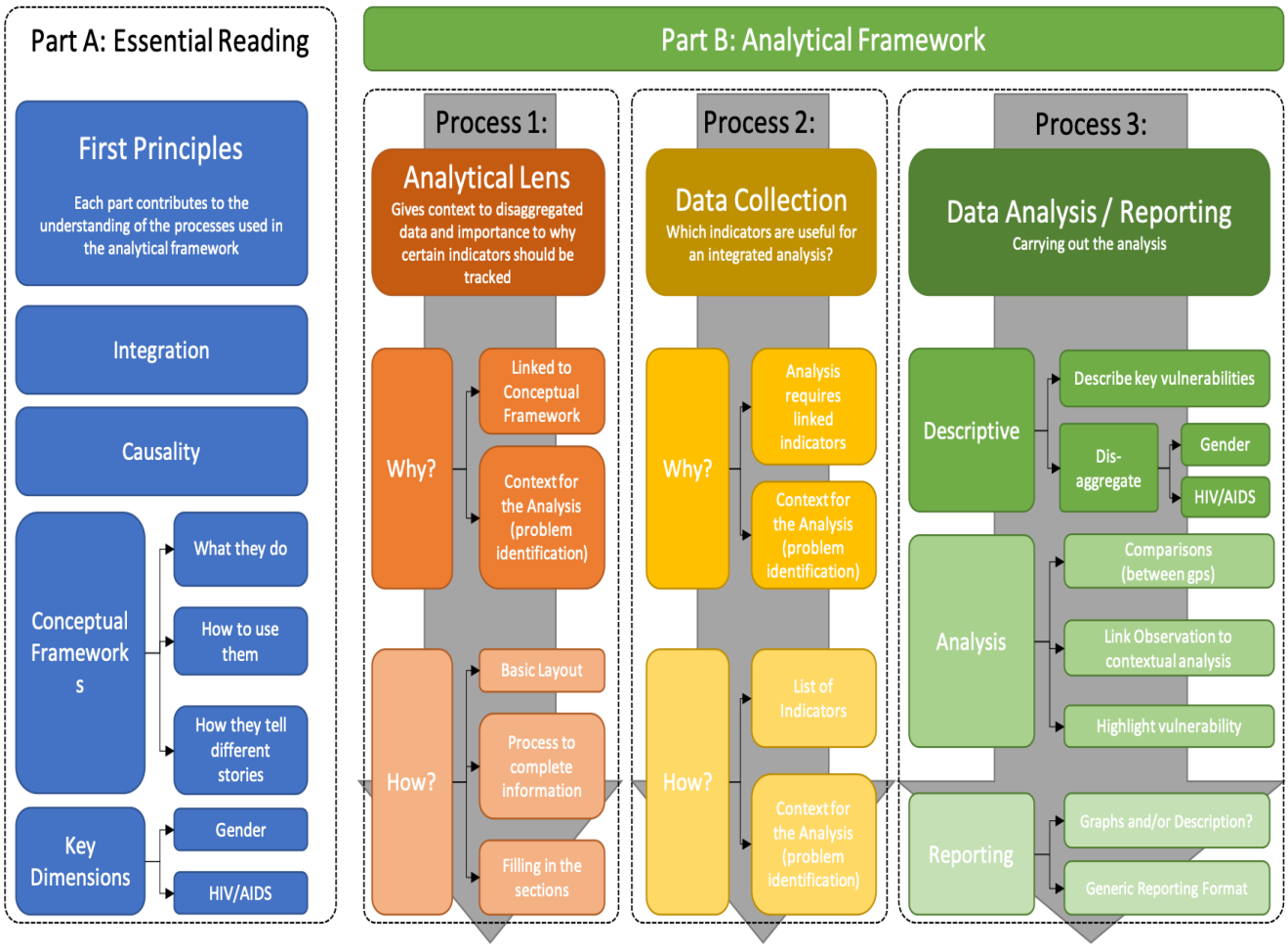


Slide from ITAD presentation on Multiple Climate Impacts

23. An overall conclusion of the report acknowledges WFP's foundational capacities and high-level strategic commitments to supporting the enhancement of resilience in order to improve capacities to deal with shocks and reduce the need for repeated humanitarian interventions. These need to be grounded in the operational realities and matched by demands for better guidance, measurement and systems if WFP is to make a significant contribution in this area.

Clement Kalonga (SADC RVAA) Vulnerability, Gender and Resilience in Southern Africa

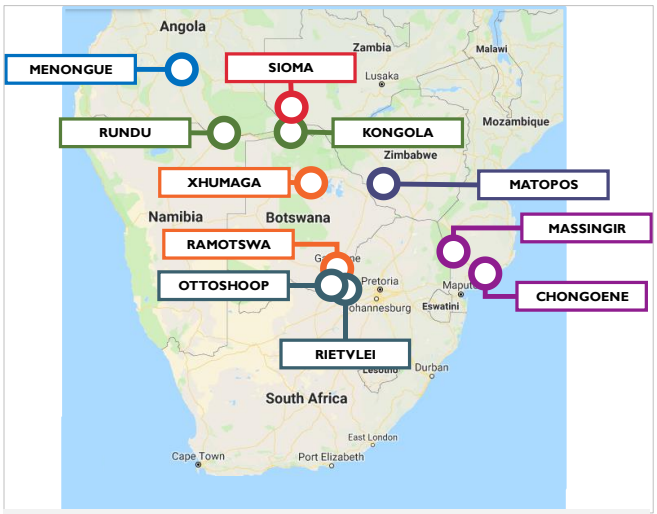
24. Vulnerability assessment and analysis (VAA) concern monitoring of states', households' and individuals' capacity to deal with external hazards such as drought, economic crises, and climate change. Critical elements include meteorological and crop projections, household economic analysis, and food and nutrition security surveys, leading to recommendations for short term and long term interventions. Climate change, disasters and sustainable development are complex and interactive relationships. Resilience initiatives manage current and future climatic and natural hazard related impacts + Sustainable Development.
25. In 2005 SADC established the Regional Vulnerability Assessment and Analysis (RVAA) Programme to strengthen capacity of Member States to undertake and utilize vulnerability assessments and analysis for the purposes of food security planning in both emergency and non-emergency situations as well as to inform policy formulation. RVAA integrates a **gendered analysis of vulnerability** and implications for short and long term policy response strategies and mechanisms; with clear understanding of **malnutrition in the context of gender, livelihoods and livelihood vulnerability to shocks**, including health shocks/hazards such as HIV and AIDS (see the analytical framework below).



26. **Conclusion:** VAA systems should progress beyond food security towards broader poverty, resilience and sustainable develop related analysis; with enhanced M&E systems at regional and national for evidence based impact.

Caitlin Blaser-Mapitsa, WITS School of Governance – Determinants of Resilience: Southern African Resilient Waters Program, Baseline Study Findings.

27. A presentation on the baseline study findings of the US Aid Resilient Waters Programme. The goal of the programme will be to build more resilient and water-secure southern African communities and ecosystems, through improved management of transboundary natural resources; along as increased access to safe drinking water and sanitation services. The project seeks to build capacity of, and enhance cooperation between people and institutions at community, national and regional levels. This in turn is promised to strengthen the ability of key institutions and communities to adapt to climate change. The programme sampled communities across Southern Africa. Communities were chosen based on ecological characteristics.



Sampling of the US AID Resilient Waters Programe Baseline Study

- **Absorptive Capacity** - The ability of a household to respond effectively to shocks.
- **Anticipatory and adaptive Capacity** -the ability of a household to plan effectively to prevent negative results as a result of climate-related or other shocks, and the ability of households and communities to make incremental changes in their behavior in response to the changing context
- **Transformative Capacity** - shifts in existing power relations to build new social dynamics that shift resilience and reduce vulnerability to shocks

28. The baseline study found there is considerable variability across the region in terms of both use of natural resources and attitudes towards them. Using the Sense Making in which people jointly make sense of information, and develop a shared understanding. It is based on an assumption that individuals have different interests and perspectives, and often see information in different ways. When used for monitoring and evaluation purposes, sensemaking can draw on information acquired through both formal and informal processes. (Simister & O'Flynn, n.d.) Approach (see figure below) is an illustration of the aggregated sample groups, divided into two groups, "youth" and "non youth", views on animals, as either a source of income, threats or a source of food. As the mapping shows, there is significant variation in perception of animals, with most of the concentration around seeing animals as a source of food or as a threat.
29. Overall findings include communities viewing social protection as a precondition to absorbing shocks. Components of resilience include. Absorptive, Adaptive, Anticipatory and Transformative capacities.

Grassroots Understanding of Resilience

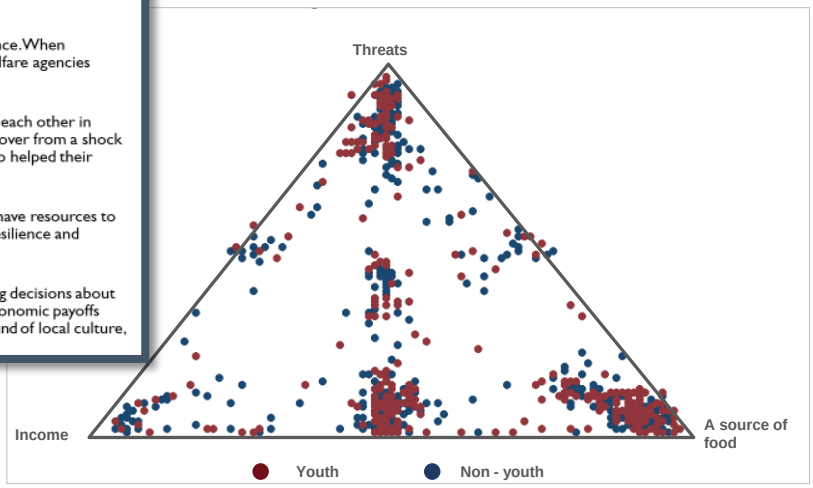
Resilience has four determinants: 1. Social protection, 2. Social cohesion, 3. Agency to plan, and 4. Cultural heritage.

Social Protection was the most widely acknowledged determinant of resilience. When discussing institutional sources of support, government social protection or welfare agencies were the most cited institution.

Social Cohesion is "the willingness of members of society to cooperate with each other in order to survive and prosper." Respondents were more likely to be able to recover from a shock if not only their neighbors or community members helped them, but if they also helped their neighbors or community members in times of need.

Agency to Plan. In places with sufficient social protection for households to have resources to invest in the future, respondents drew the most immediate linkages between resilience and climate change.

Cultural Heritage. While many households were clear that they were making decisions about planting, animal husbandry, and other livelihoods activities that may not have economic payoffs and are in fact significant expenses in drought conditions, they form a background of local culture, and way of life.



Winnie Itago, Genesis Analytics – Where the money at?

30. Investigating the importance of research and efficacy of renewable energy sector investments, and the role of capital flow tracking in the energy sector with Rocky Mountain Institute (RMI), who is implementing the Sustainable Energy for Economic Development (SEED) program in sub Saharan Africa. The SEED program provides research, strategic advisory, and capacity development services to governments, donors and private sector players. The purpose of these activities is to build high-level technical knowledge and skills within the energy sector, inform and drive financial investments, and identify opportunities for growth and the redirection of efforts. The SEED program aims to accelerate electrification, energy access and sustainable economic development in sub Saharan Africa.

31. The presentation findings included: targeted capital investments prevent duplication of donor, NGO, and national efforts in poverty alleviation and sustainable development. When it comes to the evaluation of Climate Change financing, can plug into programme implementation, impact, or institutional….. Ultimately one of the keys to impactful climate change interventions is in first investigating: Where's the money at?

Key Discussion Points and considerations

32. Climate Change has compounded, cross cutting shocks that specifically affect conditions for food production and prices. These shocks cut through environmental and socio-economic shocks. Presentations on vulnerability assessments were made, emphasizing examples of negative and positive coping mechanisms used in to deal with the effects of climate change. Resilience program designs need to consider these shocks and have a contextual understanding of communities' coping mechanisms. M&E of such programmes should assess how effective these mechanisms are in specific contexts.

WMO Climate Impacts and Challenges

33. Social protection should be at the heart of resilience programming, cognizant of gender/vulnerable groups' dynamics that capture the nuances and complexities of heterogeneous societies. A method that could be used to emphasis social protection could be Sense-making Analysis; where individuals create meaning and make sense of their world, and Social Network Analysis, where relationships within and between different components of a social network are identified and analyzed. Secondly the issue of funding affects the types of program designs, as varying funders use varying monitoring frameworks and indicators.

> *Sensemaking- Individuals experience and observe their world differently and need to create meaning or make sense of their world (Dervin, 1992:62).*
> *Social Network Analysis - identifying and analyzing the relationships within and between different components of a social network (Intrac, 2017).*

34. Based on the discussions, the following are some of the issues that need to be considered:

- When considering managing Climate Change shocks and Resilience Building efforts, adaptation programs should be emphasized and not at the cost of mitigation
- Collaborative data gathering efforts for/on vulnerability assessments can use methodologies like the Social-Making Analysis and Social Network Analysis
- Shift to move from calling people beneficiaries to agents with agency
- Look beyond government funding for M&E programs, consider multilateral funding.
- Incorporate a systems approach to resilience building that incorporates cultural heritage for social protection

Session 3: Theories, methods and tools of M&E in climate change and resilience building

Session Chair: Ben Murphy, ITAD

Introduction

35. This session was intended to delve into the discussions of theories, methods and tools, combining theoretical discussions with presentation of some case studies.

Presentations [*Prof Eureta Rosenberg; Grace Igweta; Hegel Balayanga; Caterina Kireeva; Sibusiso Nkosi; Mike Ward; Grant Trebble*]

#1: Prof Eureta Rosenberg (Rhodes University): Learning from evaluations climate change as a complex issue requiring comprehensive, realist evaluations to distill implementation lessons and build theory

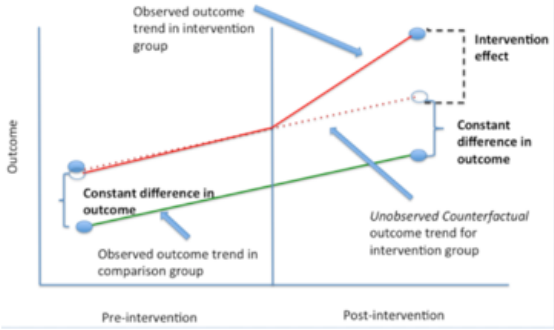
36. A presentation using case studies to unpack realist evaluation approach in distilling M&E learnings on complexity, approaches, usage that will benefit people. The presentation discussed a series of case studies on external public works programs
37. Looking at the associated implications for how M&E is deployed by key players nationally (including government, universities and other research agencies) to address climate resilience. Drawing on an analysis of several climate change response programmes, including water stewardship, renewable energy partnerships and integrated local development initiatives. The argument is that climate change requires concerted and aligned responses at national, regional and local levels; at the same time efforts need to be open to ongoing learning and adaptive management, as there is no blueprint for an adequate response that will apply in all contexts. Presenters argued for systematic realist evaluations of these programmes to provide lessons to guide policy and practice on a much more informed basis.

#2: Grace Igweta, WFP – From measuring impact to measuring contribution: rethinking the approach to impact evaluations of complex resilience interventions

38. Started with a discussion on what climate change and resilience programming looks like in rural farming households. Governments and their development partners are largely driven by mandates and therefore approach the issue of addressing climate change and building resilience from different angles and address different issues. While the issues are highly interrelated, each agency would like to show "impact" of their work. If impact is measured by household level of resilience, as defined by people's context and what they value (capabilities), how can each agency isolate its own impact on any changes? This question led to discussions on 3 approaches to assessing impact.
39. One of the established approach to measuring impact **Randomized Control Trials (RCTs).** Evidence from systematic reviews of RCTs sits at the summit of the so-called hierarchy of evidence, followed by evidence from individual RCTs. However, literature abound on where and how this approach is useful [or not] in measuring impact of social interventions. The one area that there is almost unanimous agreement that RCTs are not applicable, is in evaluation of complex interventions, including those that seek to enhance resilience of communities in different social economic and political contexts. The presentation made a comparison between RCT, **Contribution Analysis (CA)** and **Qualitative Comparative Analysis (QCA)** approaches and then argued for their merits and demonstrated how they can be integrated into evaluations using a scenario of resilience programming which represents a complex multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder context (see figures below of summary presentations).

[1] Experimental Approach to Impact Evaluation: How it works

Impact Evaluation: *What is the impact (or causal effect) of a program on an outcome of interest? Looks for the changes in outcome that are directly attributable to the program....estimates the so-called counterfactual, that is, what the outcome would have been for program participants if they had not participated in the program [World Bank, 2011, pg 7]*

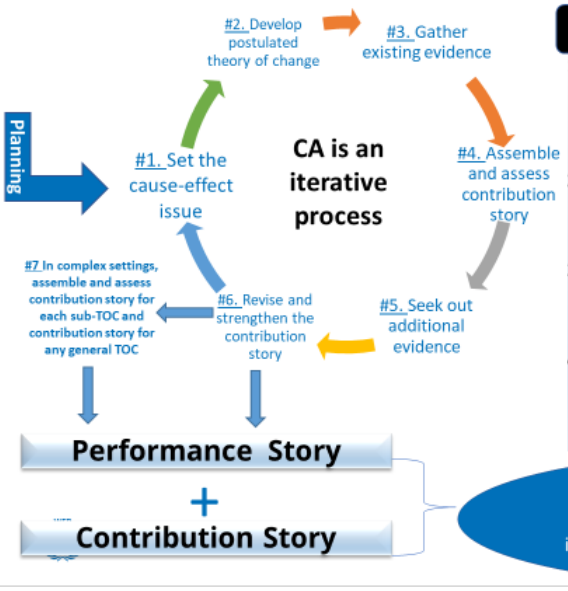


Some issues with this approach

1. **Idealisation assumption** that randomization will ensure that all factors likely to influence outcome(s) are distributed identically between treatment and control [ignore human agency?]
2. **Causality:** Focus on effects of the causes rather than causal processes [don't say what it is about the programme or context explains the outcomes]
3. **Non-compliance/attrition** after randomization
4. **Don't account for conversation factors**: people's ability to translate resources distributed by interventions to achieve desired outcomes;
5. **Average treatment effects**: may not tell for whom or how/may; it masks disparities in outcomes/ may not explain them;
6. **Spill over effects:** may or may not account for them;
7. **External Validity**: evaluation itself is an intervention [causes changes]; and **generalisability** of results

Results reported as...
Average effect size of the intervention on outcome(s) of interest

[2] Contribution Analysis Approach: How it works

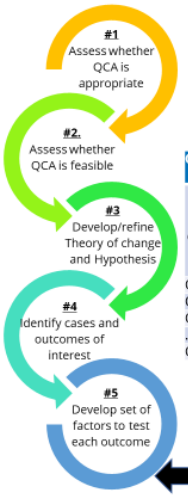


It is reasonable to conclude that the intervention is contributing to/influencing the desired outcomes if:

1. **There is a reasoned theory of change for the intervention (expected):** assumptions why the intervention is expected to work make sense/plausible, may be supported by evidence and agreed by key players
2. **The activities of the intervention were implemented**: no point assessing contribution of something that did not happen (sufficient level of implementation?)
3. **The theory of change is supported and confirmed by evidence (observed TOC):** the chain of expected results occurred. The theory of change has not been disproved
4. **Other contextual factors** that are known to affect the desired outcomes have been **assessed** and are either shown not to have made a significant contribution, or their relative role is recognized.

Results reported as...
Evidence and argumentation from which it is reasonable to conclude whether or not the intervention has made important contribution, and why, with some level of confidence.

[3] Qualitative Comparative Analysis (QCA): How it works



This is for illustration only, the type of sets used is based on an understanding of the concept behind the outcome of interest and the postulated theory

Results reported as...
Necessary and sufficient conditions/factors to achieve the outcome of interest

Cases	Factor A [improved seeds]	Factor B [training/FFS]	Factor C [weather information]	Outcome of Interest Improved productivity
Set Membership	0 = Did not Receive 1 = Received	0 = Did not Received 1 = Received Training	0 = Did not Received 1 = Received Training	0= increased by 1%-10% 0.33 = increased by 10%-50% 0.66= increased by more than 50%
Case 1	0	1	1	0
Case 2	1	0	1	0.66
Case 3	1	0	0	0.33
.....	...	...	...	...
Case N	1	1	1	0.66

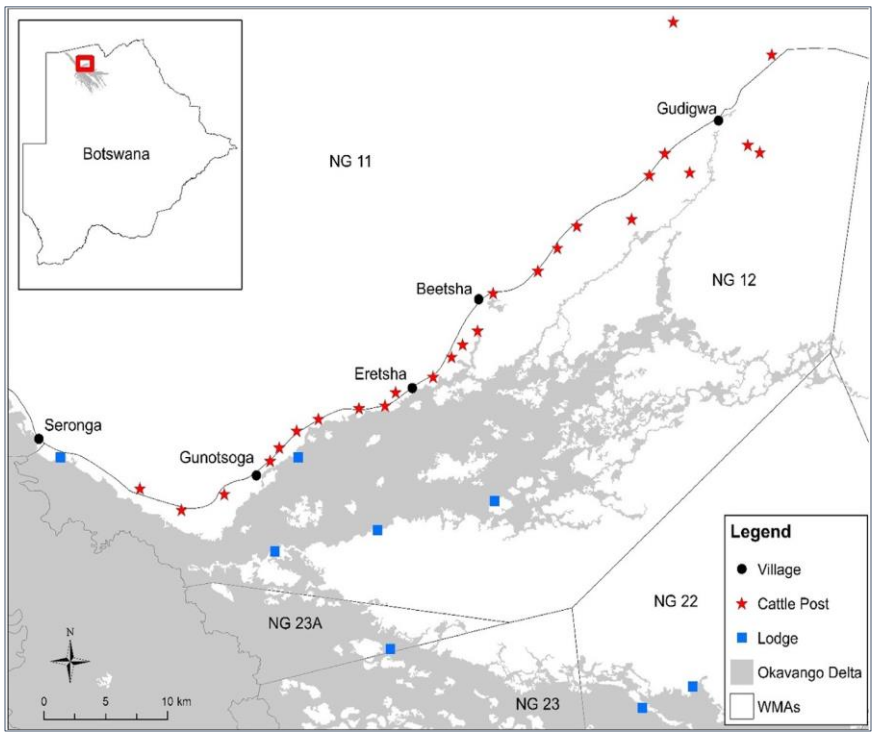
#6 Collect Data | #7 Re-assess the set of factors and cases for each outcome | #8 Benchmark and Calibrate the data | #9 Populate the data set | #10 Analyse the data | #11 Analyse findings based on original TOC and Hypothesis

#12 Iteration if necessary, develop new hypothesis, add conditions/factors and repeat analysis

#3: Sibusiso Nkosi, USAID Resilient Waters: Using M&E tools to steer resilience interventions towards households and communities affected by an increasing wildlife population in the Okavango River Basins

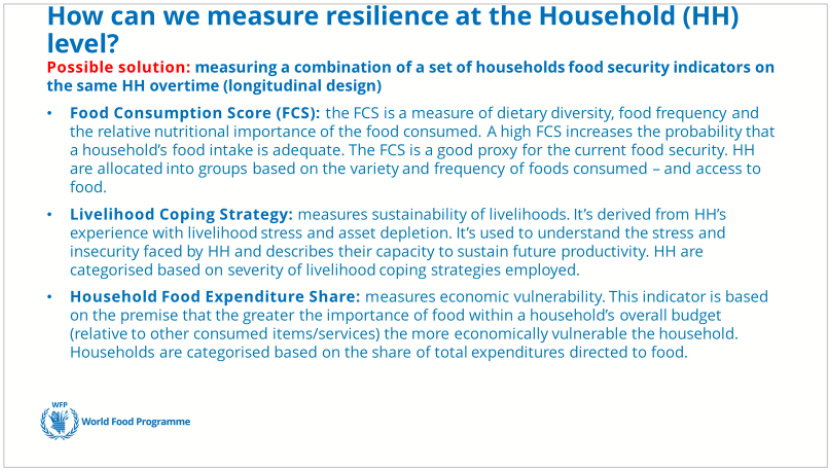
40. A case study presentation on the Eretsha, Botswana Resilient Waters Programme. The USAID 'Resilient Waters Program' approach is based on building the capacity of and enhancing cooperation between people and institutions at the community, national and regional levels. The case study presents an approach of using M&E tools to steer resilience interventions towards households and communities that are affected by an increase in wildlife population in the Okvango River Basin.

41. Sampling data was collected in the village of Eretsha, with a population of 100-200 people. The findings revealed is an understanding by the community of the social and economic impacts of climate change in causing shocks and stressors. The limited resources are being competed for by both residents and wildlife – elephants searching for food cause crop damage. "Resilience is the ability of people, households, communities, countries, and systems to mitigate, adapt to, and recover from shocks and stresses in a manner that reduces chronic vulnerability and facilitates inclusive growth." However, the case study found that a lack of knowledge and resources prevents community members from making changes in to their challenges and most of the community are reliant on information received from digital platforms, more than what is recommended by local NGO's for decision making and planning.



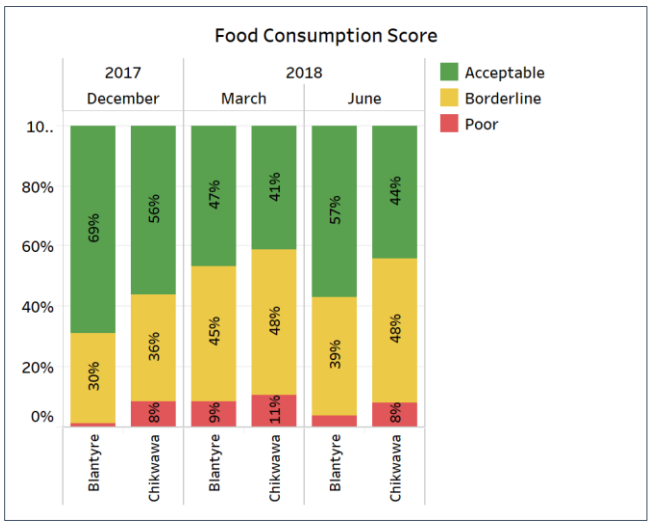
#4: Hegel Balayanga/Caterina Kireeva, WFP: Measuring resilience using household food security indicators

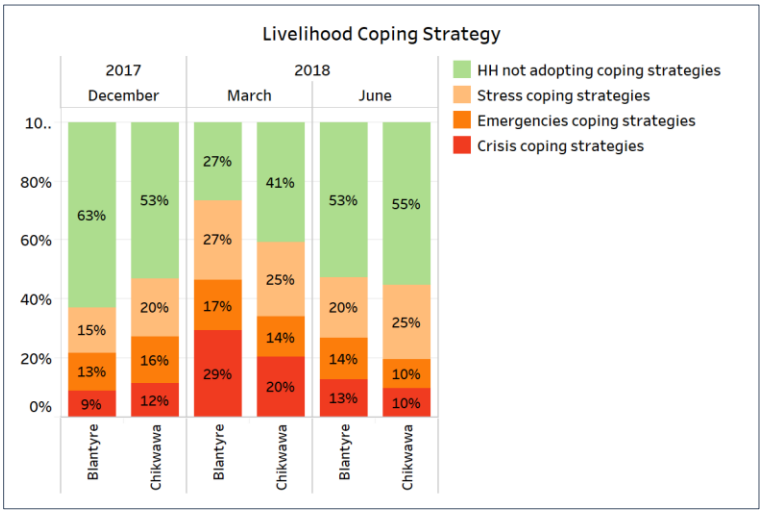
42. Majority of the indicators used in WFP for monitoring resilience measurement are based on a large list of corporate indicators that matches the various components of the resilience framework. Indicators include a household's assets, food security, coping strategy index, distance from critical infrastructure etc. By and large the monitoring is cross-sectional with quantitative data. The monitoring does not systematically include beneficiaries' own perceptions, which would require qualitative data collection methods of open ended questions used in triangulating with the quantitative data.

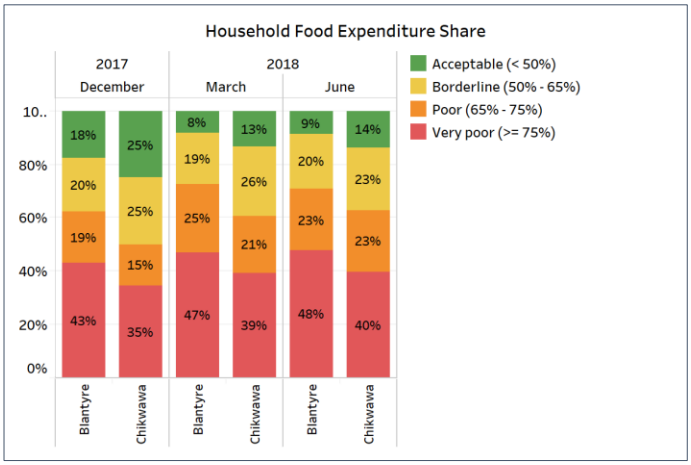


43. An alternative to the cross-section approach would be **Longitudinal Monitoring.** It is based on the principles of longitudinal research or longitudinal studies. It involves collection of data from the same individual or groups (cohort of households) across time. Observing change in these cohort of households gives a better basis for causal inference than a cross sectional study, allowing for an assessment of the changes in the same households over a long period of time. The same is not possible with cross-sectional monitoring.

44. In conclusion Knowing how climate hazards affect people's resilience over time is crucial in designing more effective interventions. Using a longitudinal monitoring approach to cconsistently measure and monitor indicators over time, before, during and after shocks can provide useful information on whether any interventions are enhancing the household resilience. Using this approach can then build on monitoring information to assess the impact of the interventions by assessing assumptions and seeking for explanations of the changes in trends of these core household food security indicators.







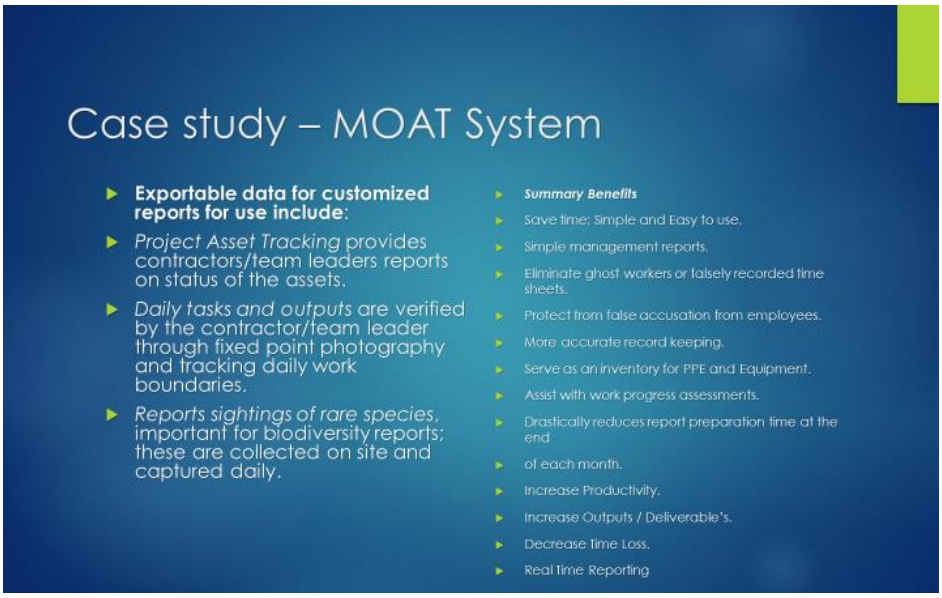
#5: Mike Ward, Rhodes University – Revealing mechanism in a transdisciplinary community reforestation research programme

45. A case study on understanding the underlying systemic influences or mechanism that enable or hinder transdisciplinary research and practice. The presentation focused on the importance of collaboration across disciplines and between researchers, practitioners and policy makers, to combat Climate Change challenges. Through using a case study of a local government (eThekwini), the University of Kwa-Zulu Natal, on the Community Reforestation Research Programme. The research sought to understand how local communities and ecosystems may benefit from forest restoration, in relation to resilience and climate change.

46. Through using a realist evaluation approach to inform analysis, that considers the contexts and mechanisms that lead to outcomes, researchers collected and recorded questionnaires, documents, interviews, focus group discussions and participation to understand what systemic factors may be interacting to produce certain outcomes. Conclusions found that transdisciplinary research and practice across institutional boundaries are enabled or hindered by underlying mechanisms. By identifying and understanding these mechanisms, insights were developed that have the potential to enhance transdisciplinary sustainability initiatives at the local level and thus improve policy development and implementation. The research hopes to use the insights to apply to climate change work and to identify mechanisms that are able to further enhance transdisplinary sustainability initiatives.

#6: Grant Trebble, LEAD Associates: M&E Climate Change resilience building needs every cent stretched as far as possible

47. A presentation on a monitoring tool. The 'Managing Outputs, Attendance and Time System' is a monitoring systems, comprising of a front end server system that feeds into a mobile biometric enabled smart phone. Providing time and service management system to streamline rigid project management, administration, field inspections and contract management. The system combines manual and bio-metric time clocking systems that also utilize photographic proof which geolocated, date and time stamped; is monitoring staff attendance, preparing scheduled time-sheets and other reports. The tool also offers a verifiable vehicle logbook is kept through photographs and manual input of the odometer reading at the beginning and end of the day's work ensuring payments for legitimate travel



Key Discussion Points and considerations

48. In measuring Resilience, key capacity determinants need to be factored in M&E tools and approaches::
    - Absorptive Capacity - The ability of a household to respond effectively to shocks.
    - Anticipatory and Adaptive Capacity - The ability of a household to plan effectively to prevent negative results as a result of climate-related or other shocks, and the ability of households and communities to make incremental changes in their behavior in response to the changing context
    - Transformative Capacity - Shifts in existing power relations to build new social dynamics that shift resilience and reduce vulnerability to shocks

49. There is a **need** to develop a shared understanding of resilience definitions and measurements.

50. Incorporate sensemaking and social network analysis, to capture the qualitative measurements alongside the quantitative measurements.

51. Evaluation designs need to address complexity at different levels of programme, organizations and ecosystems. Depending on the contexts, evaluation designs should mix approaches. For instance, Contribution Analysis and Qualitative Comparative Analyses; others can mix experimental with Contribution Analysis and Qualitative Comparative Analysis. Each have their own pro's and con's and again, depending on the context and framework of the evaluation.

52. Realist evaluation offers may benefits for evaluation of complex Climate change and resilience building programmes/

53. Creating local ownerships of interventions and how to incorporate locals in programming designs, and considering the same when designing M&E systems and processes;

54. No one evaluation approach is better than the other, it is dependent on the context for the approach to prove meaningful

Session 4: Understanding the complexity of M&E of resilience-building programs; sustainability, complexity, gender integration and systems perspectives

Session Chair: Hein Zeelie, WFP

Introduction

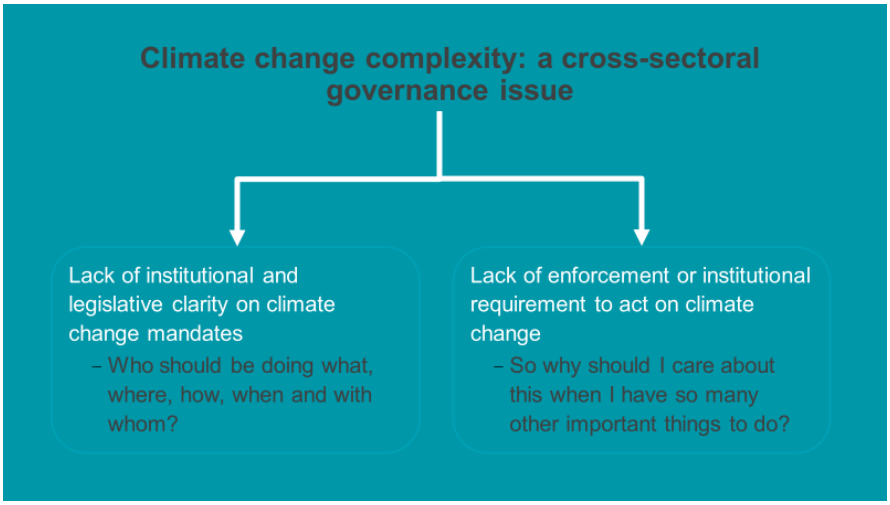
55. Building on previous session, this session was intended to create space for sharing experiences with case studies including how gender and other aspects are being integrated into M&E of climate change and resilience interventions.

Presentations [*Karen Kotschy; Myles Oelofse; Ben Murphy*]

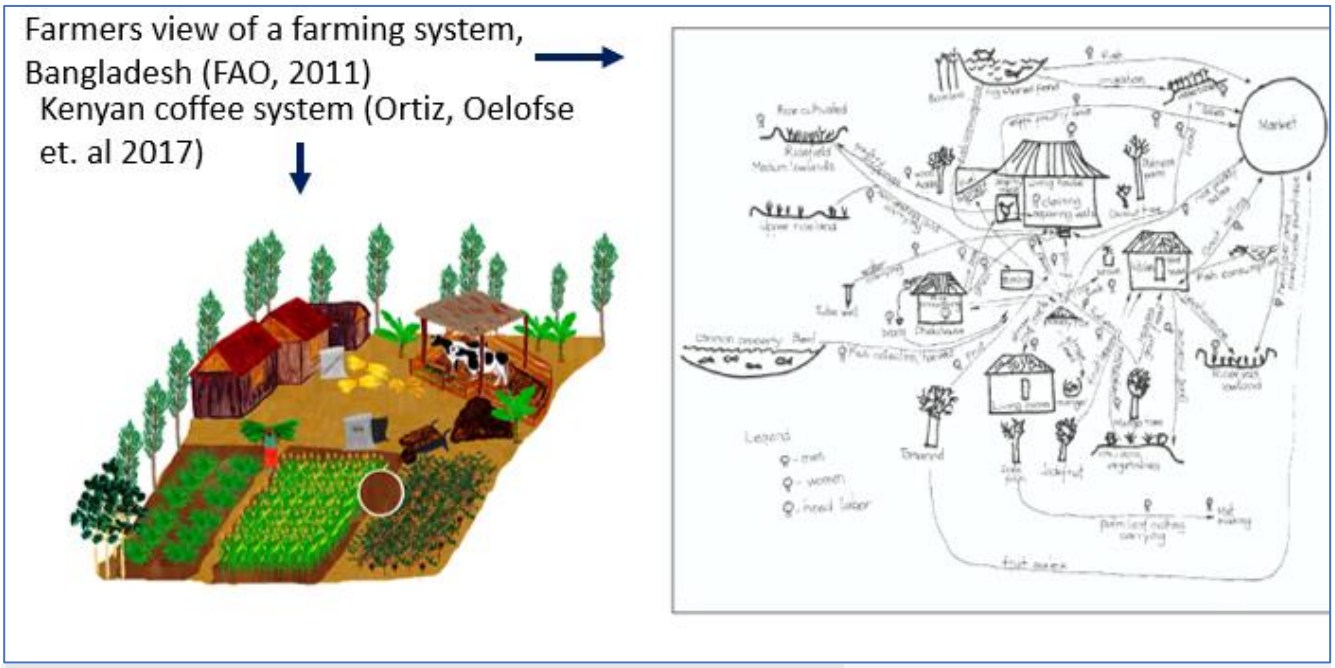
#1: Karen Kotschy, AWARD: Learning from evaluation: climate change as a complex issue needing complexity sensitive M&E

56. A case study presentation of understanding complexities in M&E through the Tsitsa Project. The Tsitsa project works with local authorities and community leaders in conducting land restoration in the highly erodible catchment in the north-eastern Eastern Cape. The objectives is to provide capacity development, knowledge management and participatory M&E, reflections and learning support.

57. In looking at the role of M&E, it goes way beyond "judging success" of programs from the outside, and even beyond merely tracking learning. It needs to ENABLE learning, collective action and the ability to manage adaptively amongst stakeholders. M&E should help communities figure out how to make sense of the complexities of M&E to figure out who should be doing what, where, when, how etc. Along as the "why" it is important to care and attend to climate shocks. In effect, M&E should enable types of social learning processes, that allows for flexibility (and space for experimentation and change); and strategic adaptive management. Bringing the voices of beneficiaries into the selection of indicators makes the indicators more relevant to their felt needs, their valued beings and doings. This is essential if they are to be meaningfully included in sense-making.



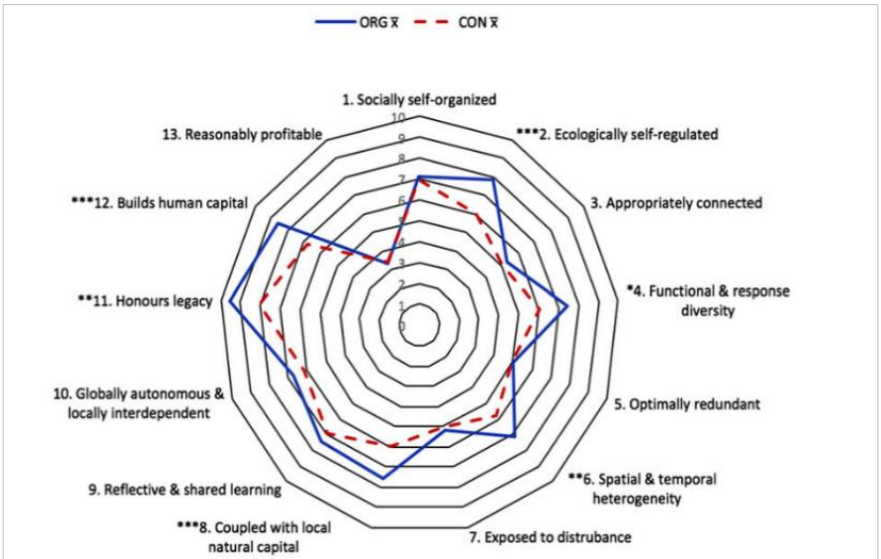
#2: Myles Oelofse, Evaluaid - Operationalizing the resilience concept for monitoring in an agricultural systems perspectives



Systems approach of how systems respond to climate stress and shocks

58. A case study approach on using a systems approach to understanding resilience in agricultural systems. A key question posed, claims that 'Climate resilience is an emergent property: the systems ability to absorb disturbance and reorganize (i.e. adaptive capacity) to either retain or improve upon the previous structure or living conditions (Heckelman et. al (2018).' Increased resilience of agricultural systems to climate change has emerged as a policy and programmatic goal and understanding resilience in agricultural systems requires a systems approach. This has implications for how we monitor and assess interventions to improve resilience or adaptive capacity in agriculture. The case study proposed a set of 13 behavioral indicators, in agroecosystems to operationalize this resilience concept.

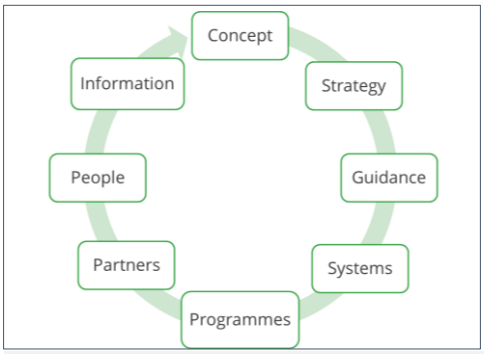
59. Monitoring and evaluating resilience, an emergent systems property, demands a systemic approach that can address and embrace complexity. An integrated analysis provides an overall overview of resilience. Application of this tool provided considerable learning about areas of system strengths and vulnerability. In the rural farming case study, farmers identified areas of intervention in the process, e.g. on-farm production of inputs, measures to increase crop and livestock diversity, and the establishment of community mechanisms for knowledge and resource exchange.



Behavior based indicators using socio-ecological system framework

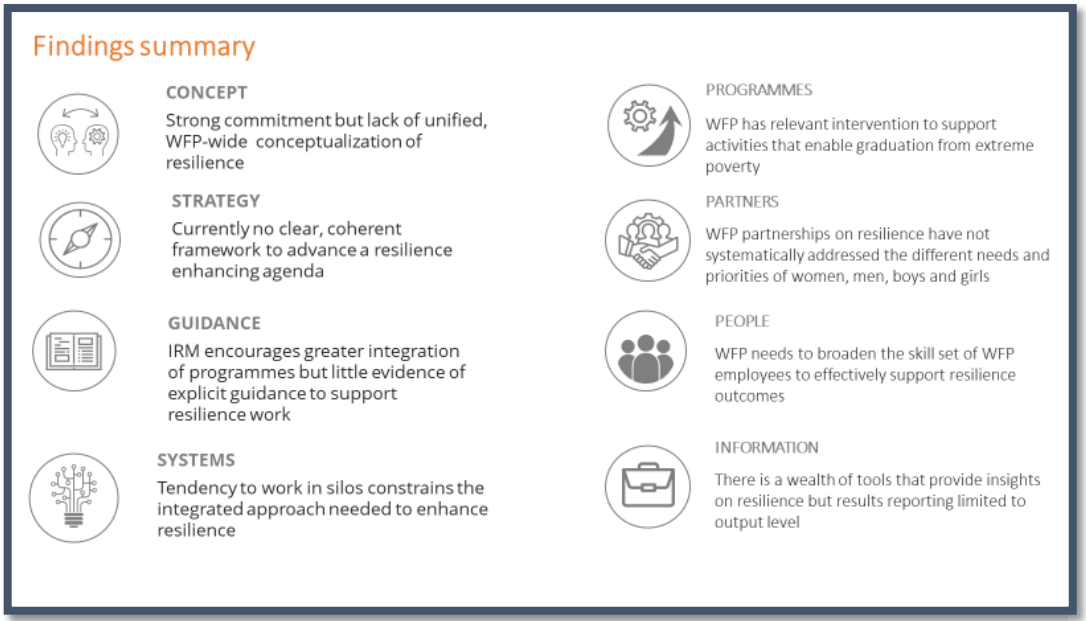
#3: Ben Murphy, ITAD – Assessing an organizations fit-for-purpose for enhancing resilience

60. A case study of ITAD assessing WFP's fit-for-purpose for enhancing resilience. Reflections on the Theory of Delivery approach was used for 9 country offices, 3 regional bureaus and HQ. When examining the theory of delivery, the approach proved to be a very useful framing device – helping to immediately identify what people are doing, and how evaluations are done and the results. The framework covered all important bases for an organization assessment, bringing all 9 country offices, 3 regional bureaus and HQ under one framework. The framework allowed for a simple comparative analysis, and the opportunity to re-order and present 'this is how it works here'. The drawbacks however included, a large focus on the nodes themselves, and less systematic linkages between them. In a few instances, the theory of delivery being confused for a theory of change.



WFP Resilience Building Theory of Delivery

61. Other reflections
    1. Main challenge: evaluating a large organization on the concept of resilience:
        - Emphasis on context specificity
        - End versus means
        - As a capacity owned by people, rather than delivered
        - 'Resilience of…' leads to many different answers, all useful
        - Underdeveloped for conflict settings and displaced people
    2. Balancing:
        - WFP's humanitarian mandate with the more political / social aspects of resilience
        - The need for longer term programming with retaining the capacity to respond quickly



Key Findings coming out of an evaluation on WFP's 'fit-for-purpose for enhancing resilience'

    3. Ensuring the ~500 voices and 12 geographies are reflected, and not glossed over during synthesis

Key Discussion Points and considerations

62. Thinking of complexities, goes beyond considering climate change shocks. Structural challenges of laws and regulations, politics, institutions, social dynamics, markets and credit infrastructure needs to be considered. Making, resilience systems thinking a programmatic challenge that must heed these considerations.
63. M&E planning cycles must be aligned within organizations. This is easier said than done, particularly when/if organizational management only conduct monitoring and evaluations for compliances reasons. Creating a learning system requires collaboration and coordination. However, it is known that, M&E design alignment is further complicated when working with multiple partners, each working with their own planning cycle and programming priorities. The Tsitsa Project is a best practices case study that aims at bringing the voices of beneficiaries into the selection of indicators which makes the indicators more relevant to their felt needs, their valued beings and doings. This is essential if they are to be meaningfully included in sense-making.
64. The different dimensions of resilience can be defined and monitored independently and collectively, so that challenges and opportunities for resilience building can be identified.
65. Organizations may see resilience thinking as competing with other organizational strategies.
66. The political system should be factored into our resilience analysis, and when building resilience, government officials should be considered as people to be understood as they often operate within certain constraints,

Session 5: Case studies and sharing of experiences

Session Chair: Jamie Robertsen

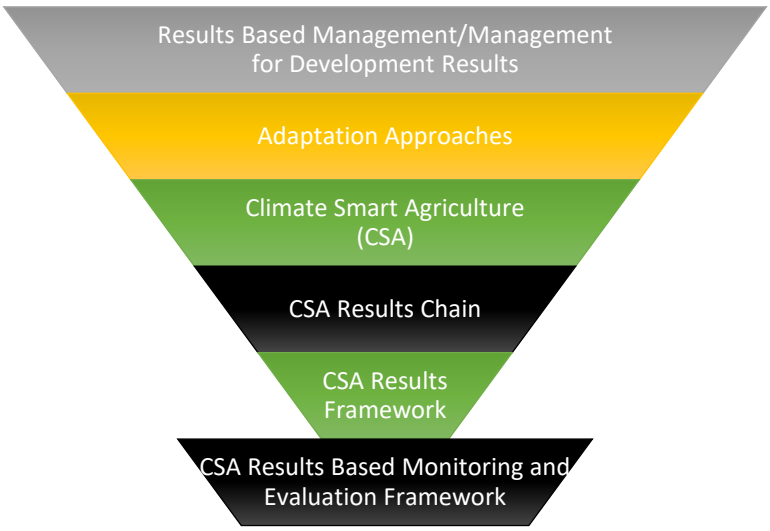
Introduction

67. The session centered around sharing of approaches, findings and recommendations from case studies.

Presentations [*Talentus Mthunzi; Kalengo Mumba; Ernest Falinga; Dr. Sithabiso Gandure; Blessings Chida*]

#1: Talentus Mthunzi, SADC RVAA – Results-based monitoring and evaluation for the Africa Climate Smart Agriculture Alliance

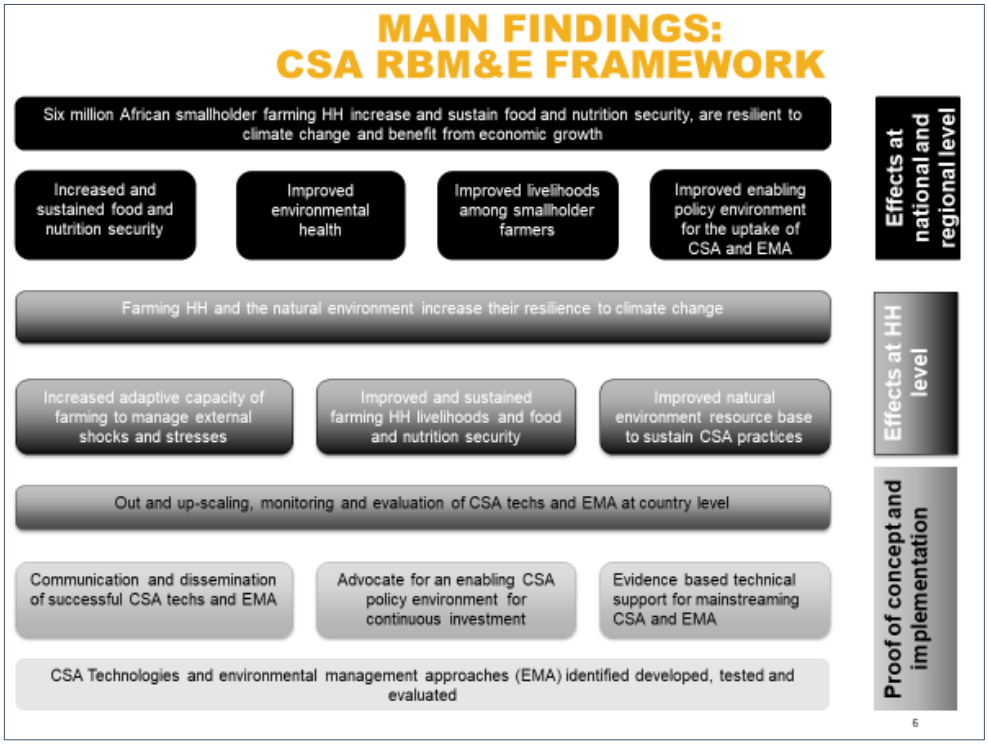
68. A qualitative case study for Climate Smart Agriculture using Results Based Management/ Management for Development Results (CSARBM&E). The framework was designed for the NEPAD International Non-Governmental Organisations (iNGO) Africa Climate Smart Agriculture Alliance (Africa CSA Alliance).



69. The case study had to use a rolling baseline to cater for the constantly changing conditions, and because there was limited knowledge on CSARBM&E, in order to measure these key results areas, proxy indicators was identified as the best approach for measuring adaption and resilience.

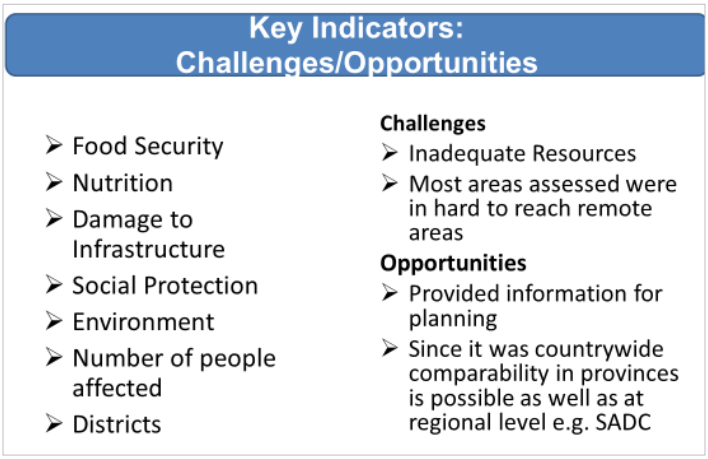
70. The conclusions made include identifying the five results areas of agriculture productivity, environmental health, economic stability, policy integration and social stability. Data from the respondents show that gender is an important component to be measured under CSA.

71. From the outputs and outcomes, the case study was able to make recommendations to inform policies on enhanced food security to rural communities, improved economic gains, environmental health and enhanced social values. The framework was able to break down outcomes into immediate, intermediated and long-term outcomes. Measure results at local, national and regional levels and show the link between the results throughout the whole results framework. Make use of proxy indicators as surrogates for adaptation and resilience of communities. Lastly, the framework was able to be more Gender sensitive and ensure that results relating to women and men empowerment are measured.



#2: Kalengo Mumba, Disaster Management and Mitigation Unit, Zambia – Zambia: Food security monitoring for emergency response

72. A case study presentation on the Zambian Vulnerability Needs Assessments. Zambian vulnerability needs assessment are conducted for the purposes of informing policy formulation and programming appropriate interventions. The specific objective was to estimate the populations that were likely to be food insecure in the 2019/2020 consumption year.



73. The assessment found, the northern and eastern parts of the country experienced normal to above normal rainfall while the southern and western parts of the country experienced below normal rainfall. As a result, crop (maize) production in 2018/2019 season was well below-average (previous five years). Between October 2019 and March 2020 about 2.3 million people during the lean season are estimated to be facing food insecurity. The devastating effects of erratic rains, dry spells, false and late start to the 2018/2019 rain season on agriculture production were the main causes of reduced crop production contributing to the acute food insecurity conditions across the country.

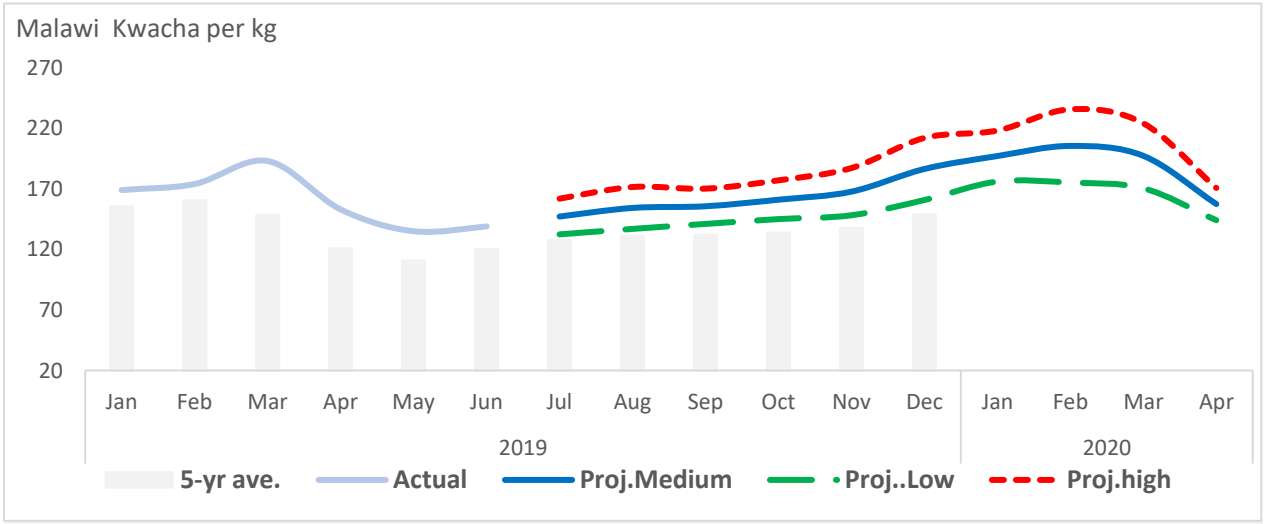
74. Food relief Programs are all based on the results from the in-depth vulnerability and needs assessment. A number of programs are being put in place to counter the effects of climate change and in the process building resilience in communities. This is being done mainly through a project called the Pilot Programme for Climate Resilience (PPCR) notable among these are; Smart Agriculture, Conservation Farming, Irrigation agriculture/Moving away from reliance on rain fed agriculture., Growing of improved varieties of crops, Diversifying from agriculture to other activities e.g. aquaculture.

75. Results from the assessment have influenced Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)operating in the Zambia such as World Vision, Red Cross, Plan, Concern are all using data from the In-depth Vulnerability and needs assessments. Along as the stock pilling levels were influenced by the results from the survey.

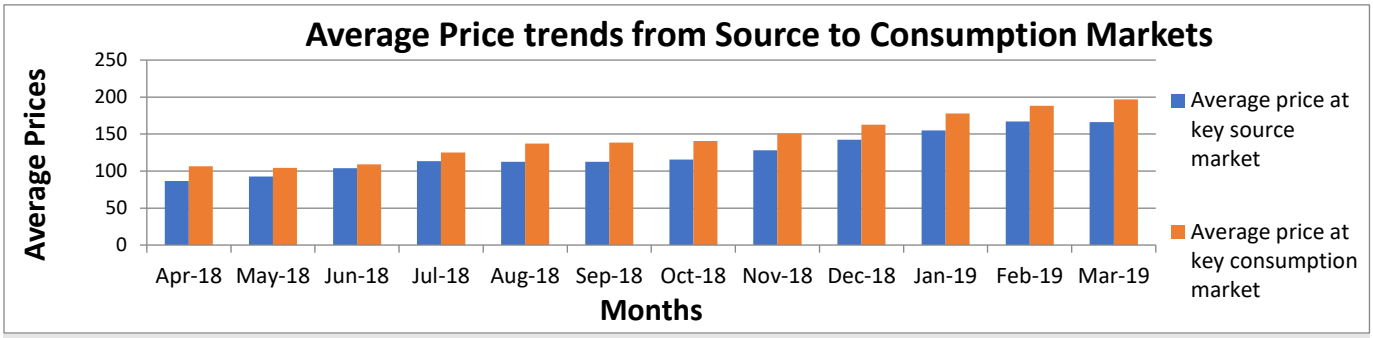
#3: Ernest Falinga, Malawi Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, M&E division– Malawi: market monitoring to inform food security and programming

76. A case study presentation on the role of market monitoring in resilience building in the context of Malawi. Like Zambia, the Malawian Vulnerability Assessment Committee, conducts market assessment studies to inform humanitarian responses, provide information on food availability in the country; and provide information on prices of the staples in the country. There is growing emphasis on improving the generation, access and uptake of market information to be incorporated in resilience building programming. The role of market resilience building is to:
    1. **Increasing incomes:** it provides information about the price farmers can sale surplus produce;
    2. **Increasing access** to food, and consumption smoothing;
    3. **Building and protecting** vulnerable households' livelihoods;
    4. **Reducing risk** by diversifying livelihood opportunities.
77. The market assessment sought to understand how markets would function in 27 districts in the country during the consumption season. The **overall objective** of the market assessment study was to examine the appropriateness of cash-based transfers as a modality to support the food insecure populations. Surveys were conducted in 27 districts, sampling at least 4 key markets per district, for main food commodities in maize, rice, beans and other pulses, and cooking oil.

78. Main findings in the price projections for maize found during the peak of the lean season in February 2020, the price will range from MK 175 to MK236 per kilogram in February 2019.



Price Trends from Source to Consumption (Destination) Markets: Time series analysis of monthly maize price data for selected key source and destination markets



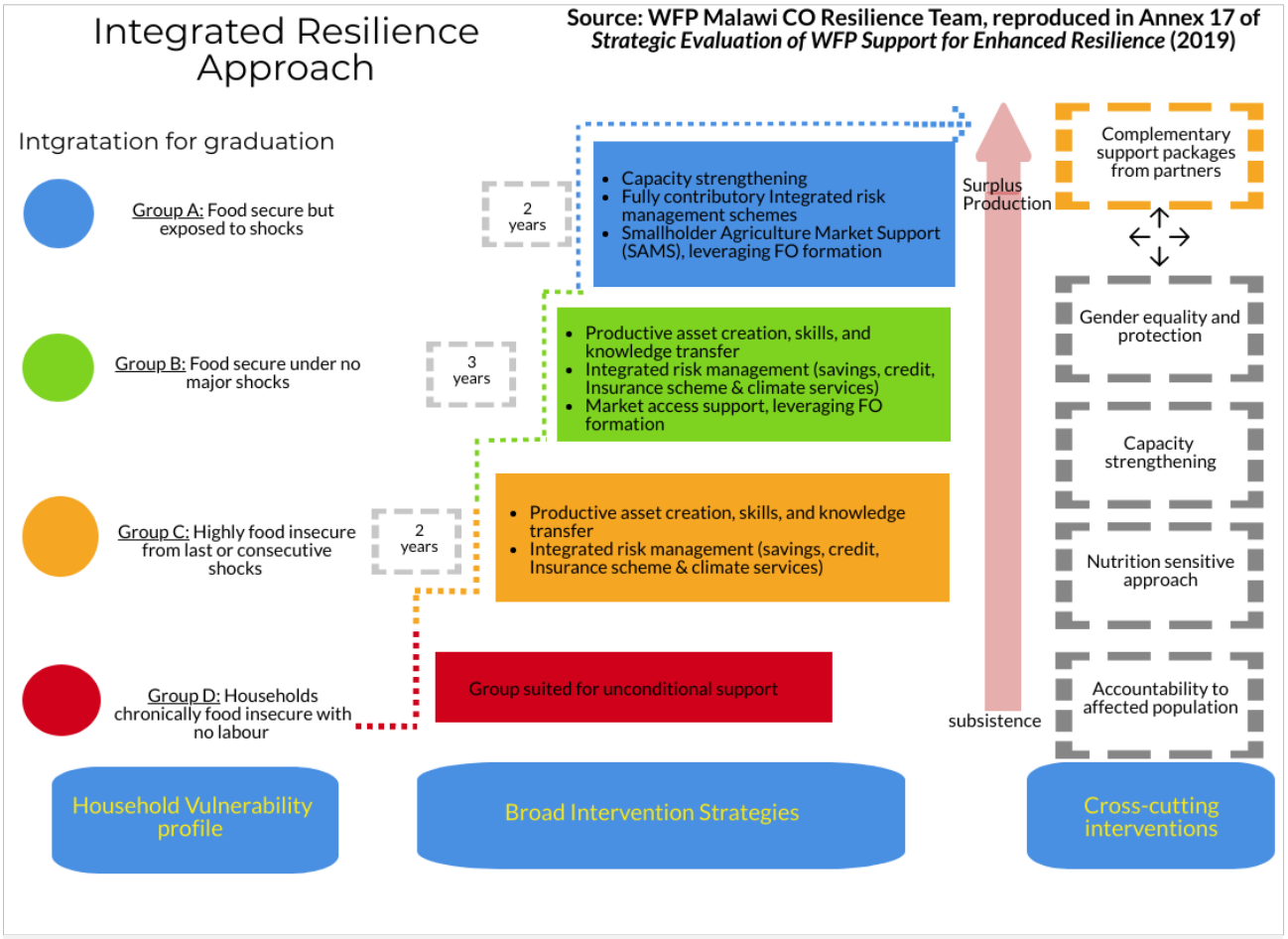
Time series analysis of monthly maize price data for selected key source and destination markets

79. Challenges faced included: Low market information uptake and usage; many stakeholders dealing with resilience building are not considering market systems in their programming. Secondly Due to shortage of resources, MVAC is not able to come up with comprehensive market information that can be used beyond humanitarian responses. Recommendations were that MVAC should go beyond generating the market information mainly for humanitarian response purposes but also provide recommendations that assist smallholder farmers with detailed market analysis information. In the case that the partners want to respond with food rather than cash as recommended, there is need to proposition this type of response in certain geographical areas with difficult road conditions that becomes impassable during the rainy season.

#4: Dr Sithabiso Gandure, Independent Consultant and Blessings Chida, WFP Malawi: integrated resilience programming and implications for M&E example from Malawi

80. A case study presentation on WFP's engagement in the Malawian has integrated, multi-year, and multi-partner resilience planning and programming. Resilience is highlighted in the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy III (2018-2023). Through the National Resilience Strategy, government brings a multi-dimensional approach to food and nutrition insecurity, diversified and climate-smart agricultural growth, disaster risk reduction, flood control, early warning systems, environmental management, social protection, and nutrition, managed under a single common program framework and monitoring and evaluation systems, and through enhanced coordination, pooling of resources and prioritization.

81. It has been developing an integrated resilience approach based on a graduation model out of food insecurity through risk management strategies, climate adaptation and market-based opportunities. The theory of change for this approach posits that improvements in access to productive assets, skills and knowledge, gradually combined with an integrated risk-management package (financial savings, credit, insurance scheme, climate services) and technical assistance, along with access to structured markets for produce and basic services, will help vulnerable households and communities to improve resilience, reduce risk and effectively participate in the food systems. It is used for profiling households and development of appropriate interventions. The theory of change helps create a shared vision for promoting HH resilience, self-reliance and graduation out of food assistance.



The integrated resilience approach describes the theory of change - outlines how and why a desired change from a project intervention is expected to happen in the Malawi context and how it is measured.

82. Outcome and Output Monitoring on the Integrated Risk Management and Climate Services (IRMP) showed improved food and nutrition security situation by the end of the assistance period as a resulted of targeted resilience interventions. There is a need for a streamlined, systematic approach to outcome monitoring for resilience in which the same core indicators are used across all projects. Simple tools and systems are needed to compile, synthesize and manage different types of data so that it can used by those who need it for learning and decision-making purposes. There is a need for developing a theory of change for the IRMP or other projects for a more effective M &E that provides insights into the effectiveness of resilience building interventions. As well as a need to identify and document emerging lessons on integrated resilience programming to enhance the capacity and role of M & E practitioners

Session 6: Sharing experiences from M&E of climate change & resilience building Interventions

Session Chair: Caitlin Blaser-Mapitsa

Introduction

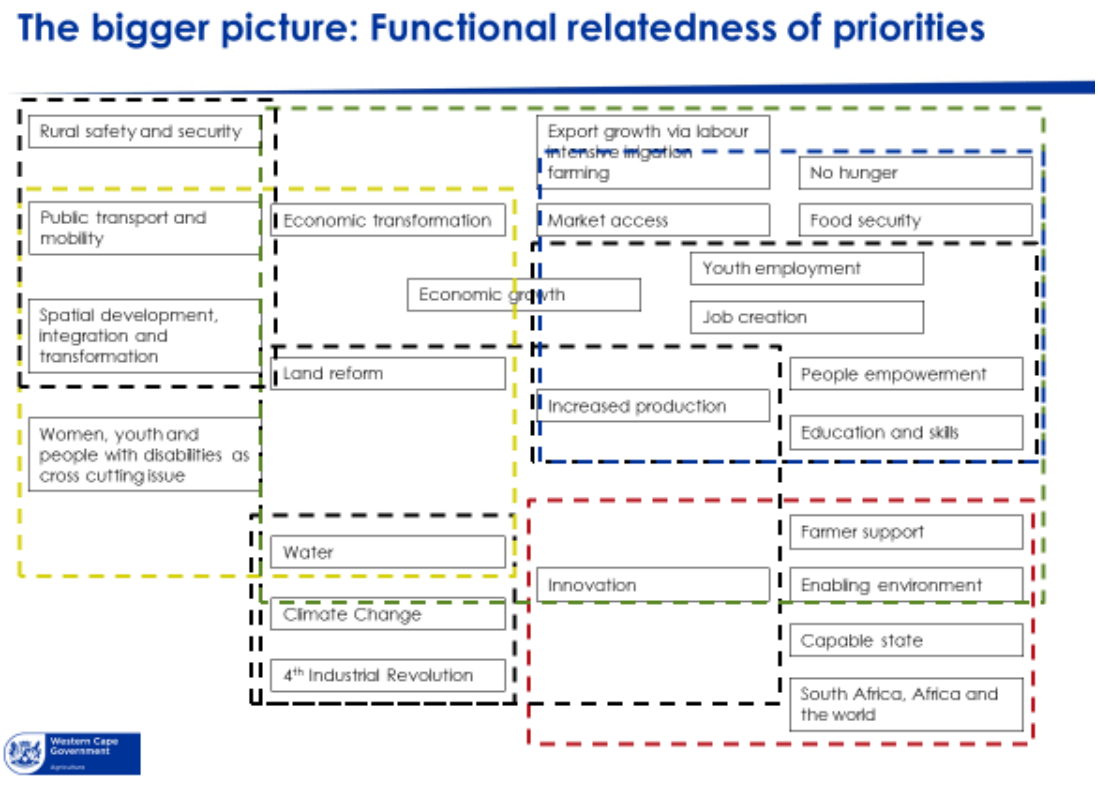
83. The session started with an interactive session where participants responded to the question "What are the critical research needs to better understand M&E in relation to Climate Change and Resilience Building?" See some of the ideas below.

Presentations *[Dr. Dirk Troskie; Ben Murphy; Jennifer Sakwiya; Grace Igweta]*

#1: Dr Dirk Troskie, Elsenburg: Evaluation of the Western Cape Department of Agriculture's evaluation programme

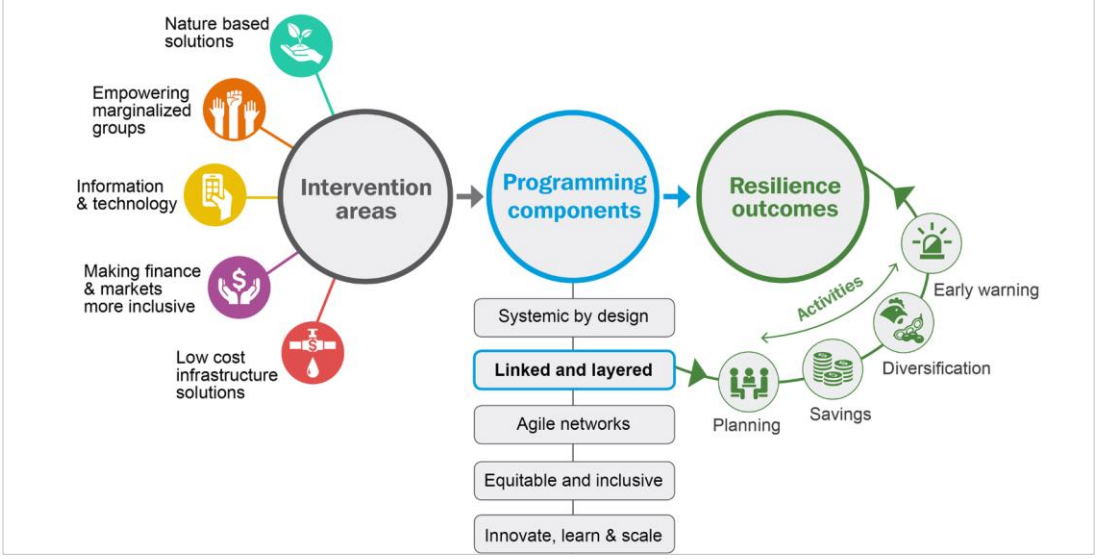
84. A reflective presentation on The Western Cape Department of Agriculture's (WDoA) evaluation journey. WDoA has completed 21 evaluations since inception of its evaluation programme in 2013. To improve the quality of evaluations, assess achievements, and take stock of future processes. By way of interrogating the return on investment and in the interest of improving the quality of its own evaluation programme, the Department has conducted an internal design, implementation and impact evaluation of its own evaluation programme; in collaboration with an external evaluator.

85. In building systems thinking into programmes, the merits of evaluation practices and processes Opened door to deeper level of strategic thinking and planning. Along as extends evaluative thinking beyond stand-alone enterprises. Using past evaluations proved to be useful in that it identified relationships between programmes. Mapping out and identifying the interrelationships between programmes, sub-programmes, internal and external partners is necessary in order to adopt a more systematic approach.



#2: Ben Murphy, ITAD – Global Resilience Partnership: Resilience Insights 2019

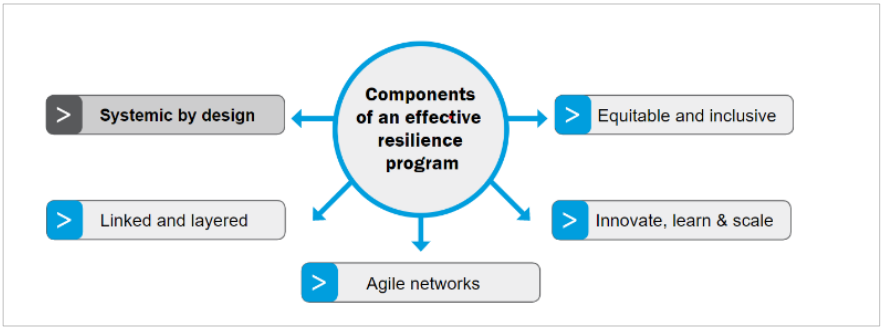
86. A discursive presentation on the recent Global Resilience Partnership, Resilience Insight report released. The Global Resilience Partnerships (GRP) is a partnership of public and private organizations joining forces towards a resilient, sustainable and prosperous future for vulnerable people and places. The latest evidence from across the breadth of the Global Resilience Partnership (GRP) presented here shows that resilience programs go beyond good, holistic development or timely humanitarian response. Resilience approaches are helping some of the world's poorest and most vulnerable people to move from protracted and recurrent crises to longer term sustainable development. The figure below summarizes how the main findings are organized – the most impactful intervention areas and a set of programming components which must be considered for a resilience program to be effective. It also provides a practical example of activities that lead to resilience outcomes under the 'Linked and Layered' program component.



Key Findings coming from the GRP 2019 Resilience Insights Report

87. Evidence from across the partnership suggests that there is no single solution to building resilience. Instead, it is often a combination or package of interventions from which resilient outcomes emerge. However, the evidence gathered points to a common set of intervention areas which were used by the programs reviewed.

88. A defining characteristic of resilience programs, which make them different from regular development programs is a focus on shocks and stresses and the risks they pose to communities and development outcomes. This often situates resilience programs at the heart of our most intractable issues, working with the most marginalized and vulnerable in the most volatile contexts. **Be systemic by design:** understand the different levels, actors, enablers, constraints and resources in a social-ecological system, which can combine to influence risk and impact.

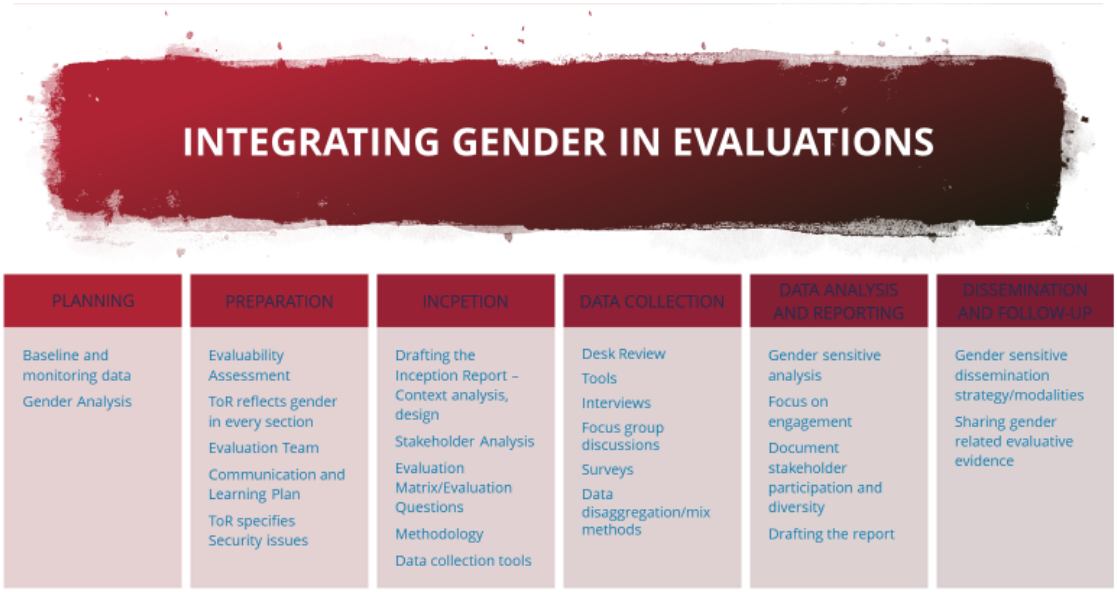


#3: Jennifer Sakwiya, WFP – Monitoring and evaluating integrated risk management programmes: the experience of M&E WFP Rural Resilience R4 Initiative in Zambia

89. A case study presentation on the WFP experience of M&E WFP Rural Resilience [R4] Initiative in Zambia. The Focus is to support smallholder farmers, especially women, in order to improve productivity and incomes, strengthen market access, enhance resilience to climate and other shocks and develop value chains for diverse, nutrient-dense crops

90. Integrated climate risk management approaches have been used to mitigate and transfer risks. The R4 model includes: **Risk reduction** through asset creation; **Risk Reserves** through savings; **Risk Transfer** through insurance and **Prudent Risk taking** through livelihoods Diversification and microcredit. A monitoring system has been designed for the R4 projects to track a wide range of outcome indicators in an effort to understand the evolution of household resilience, food security, and agricultural production socio-economic and financial situation.

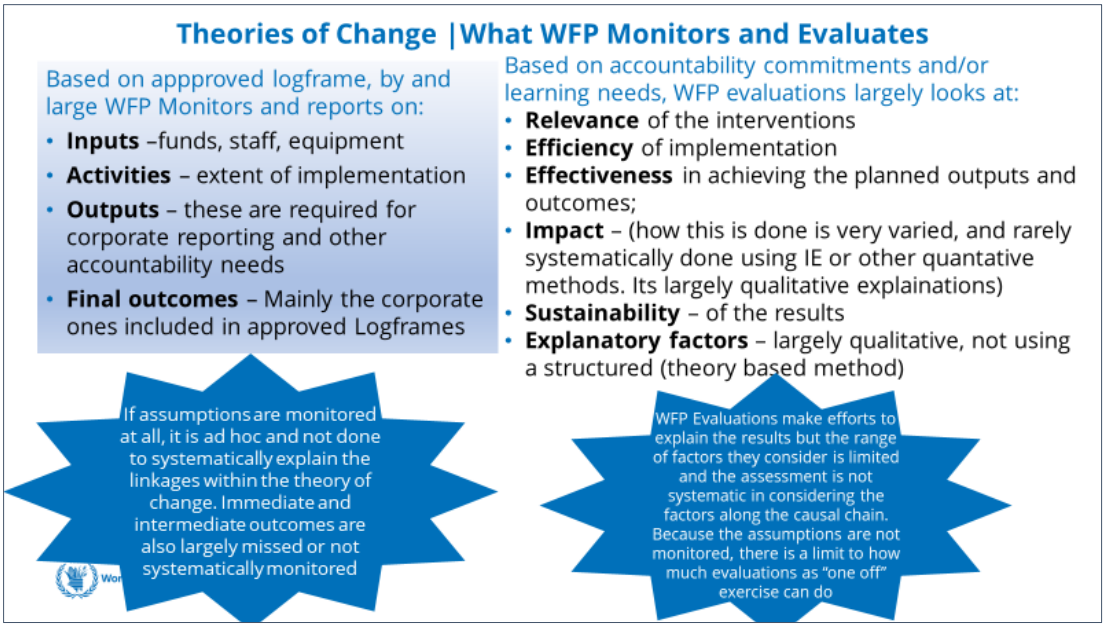
91. What worked well in the approach was the transition of Beneficiary information to a web based Management Information System to meet data management needs with focus on collation and analysis; using community led monitoring systems (rain gauge minders); utilization of monitoring information to track key areas- income, productivity and food security. Along as the use of evaluation evidence to inform design of the Country Strategic Plan (2019-2024). Conversely, areas for improvement included better understanding and addressing the gender-based differences in households abilities to cope with shocks. WFP has developed an approach to integrating gender in evaluations:

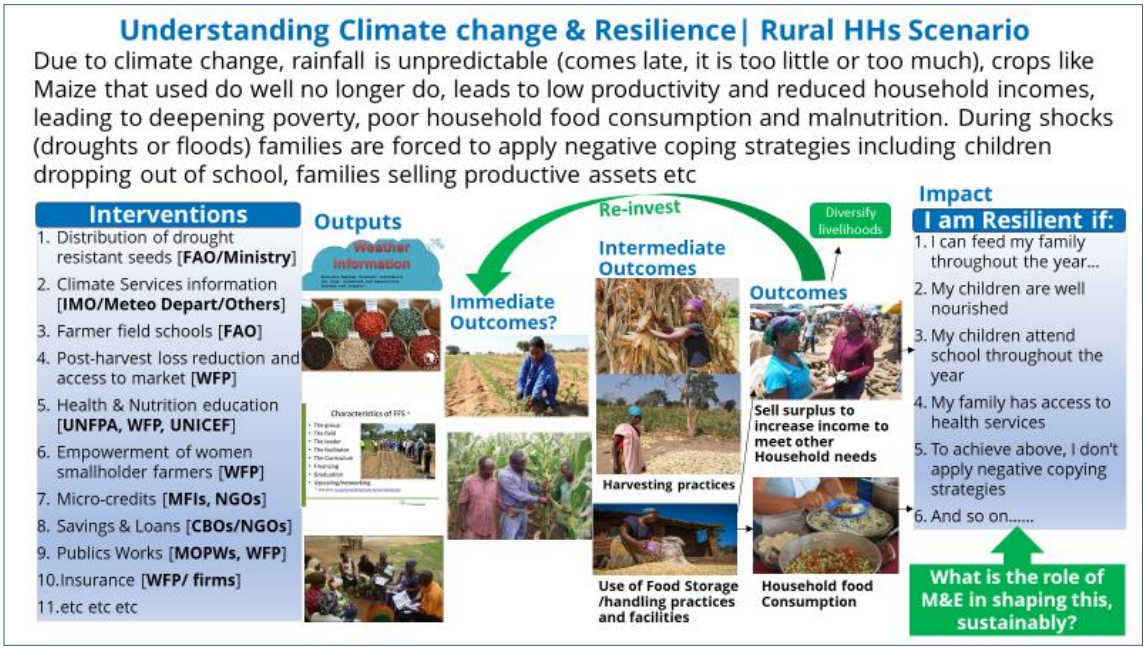


#4: Grace Igweta, WFP – Moving beyond output monitoring of resilience interventions and towards monitoring how interventions help or hinder people's ability to be more resilient and food secure: time to pay closer attention to assumptions using theory of change concepts

92. A discursive presentation on the theory of change (ToC) and its potential uses. The presentation used a scenario of what climate change and resilience looks like to rural farming households. The theory of change is A model depicting how interventions are meant to work. It combines causal pathways showing the linkages between the sequence of steps in getting from activities to impact and description of the causal assumptions behind the links in the pathway—what has to happen for the causal linkages to be realized. The uses of TOC can be categorised in 4 ways- (A) to design and plan for interventions, (B) to manage interventions, (C) to evaluate interventions (D) to scale up interventions.

93. The logical framework approach has been criticized as being too linear and simplistic. While this criticism is sometimes addressed by identifying key assumptions being made at each level of the results chain, current practice rarely moves beyond mentioning the assumptions in passing.





94. The Rural Household Scenario is used to show how TOC can be used for monitoring and evaluating complex resilience evaluation. Impact is seen through the lens of whether the households are resilience, as defined by their context and what they value (capabilities).

- ***Activities*** are actions undertaken by those involved in the intervention.
- ***Goods and services*** produced are the direct outputs resulting from the activities undertaken.
- ***Reach and reaction:*** *reach is the coverage of* the target groups who are intended to receive the intervention's goods and services and their initial reaction. Reach is important to include as a component in causal pathways. As has been argued, "A lack of explicit thinking about reach in logic models can lead to problems such as narrow/constricted understanding of impact chains, favoring of 'narrow and efficient' initiatives over 'wide and engaging' initiatives and biased thinking against equity considerations"

- ***Capacity changes*** are the changes in knowledge, attitudes, skills, aspirations, and opportunities of those who have received or used the intervention's goods and services. all of these changes are needed for new action to be taken
- ***Behavioural changes*** are the changes in actual practices that occur, that is, those in the target reach group do things differently or use the intervention products. There typically is feedback between capacity and behavioural changes (such as with acquiring new knowledge and skills by doing).
- ***Direct benefits*** are the improvements in the state of individual beneficiaries. These could be such things as increased income, increased use of health services, more productive farming, more empowerment, or, in the example, children consuming a more nutritious diet.
- ***Well-being changes*** are the longer-term cumulative improvement in overall well-being of individual beneficiaries, such as better health, reduced poverty, and better food security. In our example, the improved diet would contribute to better nutritional and health status.

Some points and considerations

95. Identifying the interrelationships between programmes, that are critical for the achievements of outcomes and impacts, along with using past evaluations are helpful resources to use and incorporate when designing evaluation programmes.
96. M&E practioners can contribute to improving designs of intervetions by ensuring that *every intervention has a* theory *of* change in addition to the more traditional logical frameworks… theories of change should be appraised for *their various use;* not mono-tasked.
97. Take ***co-production*** **seriously**: the people targeted by resilience interventions have agency, better results can be achieved if they are considered not as beneficiaries or participants but as co-producers. Monitoring and Evaluation systems should lead the way. PME?
98. ***Sequential designs*** of monitoring systems should be used to systematically monitor assumptions and explain results. It is not enough to monitor outputs and outcomes.
99. ***Data driven*** monitoring and reporting should use data tools and technology to look for associations; Evaluations should use such data to explain the results rather than just report what was reported in the monitoring reports

Session 7: Distillation of key themes and lessons and looking to the future

Introduction

100. This final session was intended to consolidate the key points of learning and pointers to future engagements. Participants were divided into 3 groups

Group 1: Deepening understanding of climate resilience and the associated complexity

101. Progress has been made designing programmes that address the complexities associated with the effects of changing climate, and understanding how Monitoring and evaluation can and should focus on assessing the effectiveness and impact of these programmes. There are good systems thinking institutions of learning such as the Stockholm Resilience Centre[1] and others[2] contributing to the body of knowledge on programmatic strategies to address climate change 'using philanthropic capital, investments, and advocacy tools'.
102. Research and understanding in the following thematic gaps are lacking

[1] *What is Resilience* . (n.d.). Retrieved from Stockholm Resilience Centre : https://www.stockholmresilience.org/research/research-news/2015-02-19-what-is-resilience.html

[2] *Strategic Learning & Evaluation* . (n.d.). Retrieved from FSG: Reimagining Social Change : https://www.fsg.org/areas-of-focus/strategic-learning-evaluation

- Cross sectorial coverage on climate change effects in water, energy, health etc
- Ways to incorporate the private sector and how to mitigate the negative and positive effects
- How to view climate change programs in a more dynamic manner that consider multi-shocks
- Research of sustainability in Africa and particularly M&E gaps in understanding ecosystems and the energy system

103. Its important to keep in mind that power and access to resources is very much gendered, and dependent on race, religion, economic status. Further research to understand the extent to which this affects beneficiaries still needs to be done. Exploring deeper complexities of climate change and resilience building should also focus on what it means to be displaced and the associated risks that came with it as a result of climate change.

Proposed Areas for collaborations:

- Broaden partnership scope to include cross-sectoral disciplines
- Join forces between evaluation practitioners and decision makers
- Incorporate grassroots experiences of those affected by climate change, across sectors

Group 2: Theories, methods and tools of M&E in climate change and resilience building

104. There is a need for M&E to adapt, change and evolve and facilitate learning. This would require further work in developing a common language of understanding and agreed definitions, methods and tools. The tools need to be kept simple, to be easily used, understood and adapted to and for different clients and communities. The intention is to create inclusive methods that promote transparency.
    - Shift towards developing tools that allows for combined/mixed (qualitative and quantitative) methods;
    - Shift towards simplifying the tools and methods - particularly data collection tools -for easier comprehension and uptake at different levels (from national to grassroots).
    - Shift towards more rigorous analysis of data collection
    - Move towards incorporating technology for collecting data (e.g. use of Blockchain). This would give people the agency to contribute towards data collection without too much complication;
105. Currently the capacity for building on research in the use of appropriate approaches in M&E is highly vested with academic institutions. Academic institutions provide learning, and there is a need for capacity building in training in how to apply these tools, methods and approaches in Climate Change and Resilience Building and understanding the linkages between the two concepts. Therefore, a proposal was made to create a knowledge hub for Centre for Innovation in Monitoring and Evaluating of Climate Change and Resilience Building Programmes[3] that would contribute to methodological developments and application through:
    - enhancing methodologies and techniques for M&E of Climate Change and Resilience Building;
    - Capacities to systematically work cross-sectorial
    - Bridge the gap between theory (academics) and practice (evaluators)
    - Contribute towards collaborative design of evaluations with key relevant players (academics, NGOs, Government ect)
    - Enhance networking between academics and practitioners

Group 3: How can Monitoring and Evaluation better inform Learning

106. Learning is an essential characteristic of climate change resilience building interventions. It has been emphasized that the desirable future for M&E is to encourage learning at various levels (amongst M&E practitioners, within organizations including learning with the voiceless, citizens etc). Strand 4 presentations have shown how Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) provides important data and experiences that can contribute to such learning.

[3]Example of centers such as JPAL and 3IE in the USA focusing on quantitative methods and COMPASSS in Europe focusing on qualitative comparative analysis). In South Africa there is Africa Center for Evidence at University of Johannesburg

Challenges

- Incoherence in systematic knowledge sharing amongst units. E.g. program units may not know what M&E is producing
- Varying M&E systems used by different donors
- Achieving buy-In and full support in a context with divergent interests and trust
- Resilience efforts and focus may be at times at the expense of mitigation and adaption

Solutions

- Hold knowledge sharing office staff sessions
- Synthesis reports into easily accessible and easy to read products
- Building Capacity through training sessions that build in reflection sessions/positive examples especially multi-country
- Hold sector- working groups in multiple departments that emphasize co-production and have sector, organizations or functions champions

Other Engagements on the Side Lines of the Conference

SAMEA-WFP Signed a 3-year Memorandum of Understanding


MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
Between
United Nations World Food Programme
Hereafter referred to as "WFP"
WFP World Food Programme
AND
The South African Monitoring and Evaluation Association
Here after referred to as "SAMEA"
SAMEA South African Monitoring and Evaluation Association
OCTOBER 2019

107. Over the last year, WFP and SAMEA engaged in discussions on how the partnership can be enhanced. The result of this engagement is a memorandum of understanding. THE MoU sets the grounds for a three year collaborative partnership between SAMEA and WFP. Southern Africa Regional Office. The MoU falls into effect from October 2019- October 2021 and will cover 8 areas of mutual interest including:

1. Professional Exchanges on topics of interest;
2. South-south learning and collaboration;
3. Supporting the bi-annual SAMEA Conferences;
4. M&E capacity building workshops and events;
5. M&E capacity development through Student Internships;
6. Generation, sharing and dissemination of evidence;
7. Developing communities of practice;
8. Coordination of other UN agencies engagement with SAMEA;

108. The intention is to use the framework provided by the MOU to enhance partnership around the above issues, not just with SAMEA/WFP/UN agencies but also with other M&E actors across the Southern Africa Region. The nature of the MOU provides sufficient space for such engagement. SAMEA and WFP be developing an implementation action Plan in the first quarter of 2020 to guide implementation of the MOU and also enable assessment of achievement of the intended results.

From Left: Grace Igweta, WFP Regional Evaluation officer; Margaret Malu, WFP Acting Regional Director and Matodzi Amisi SAMEA Chair Person at the signing the SAMEA-WFP MOU.© WFP/Johannesburg/October 2019

Meetings with VOPES to explore opportunities for Collaborations with SAMEA and UN agencies

109. The SAMEA Secretariat hosted two meetings attended by UNICEF, WFP and representatives from Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia and Zimbabwe, to look at opportunities to enhance collaboration at regional level through sharing experiences and at country level through collective support to national evaluation capacity development. The first meeting discussed issues around national evaluation capacity issues. The second meeting focused on lessons from SAMEA as a VOPE and how this can be used to support other VOPES within the region.

Matodzi Amisi, SAMEA Board Chairperson at the SAMEA awards ceremony.
© WFP/Johannesburg/October 2019

***From left:** Delegate from Botswana, Grace from WFP, Matodzi and delegate from Zimbabwe attending the VOPES meeting*
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From left: Bikul, Won and Allister from UNICEF and Ganyani of SADC/RVAA attending the VOPEs meeting
© WFP/Johannesburg/October 2019

110. During the meeting, a number of possibilities were discussed, including supporting one or two countries to hold M&E weeks to generate interest. Some points and actions from these meetings include

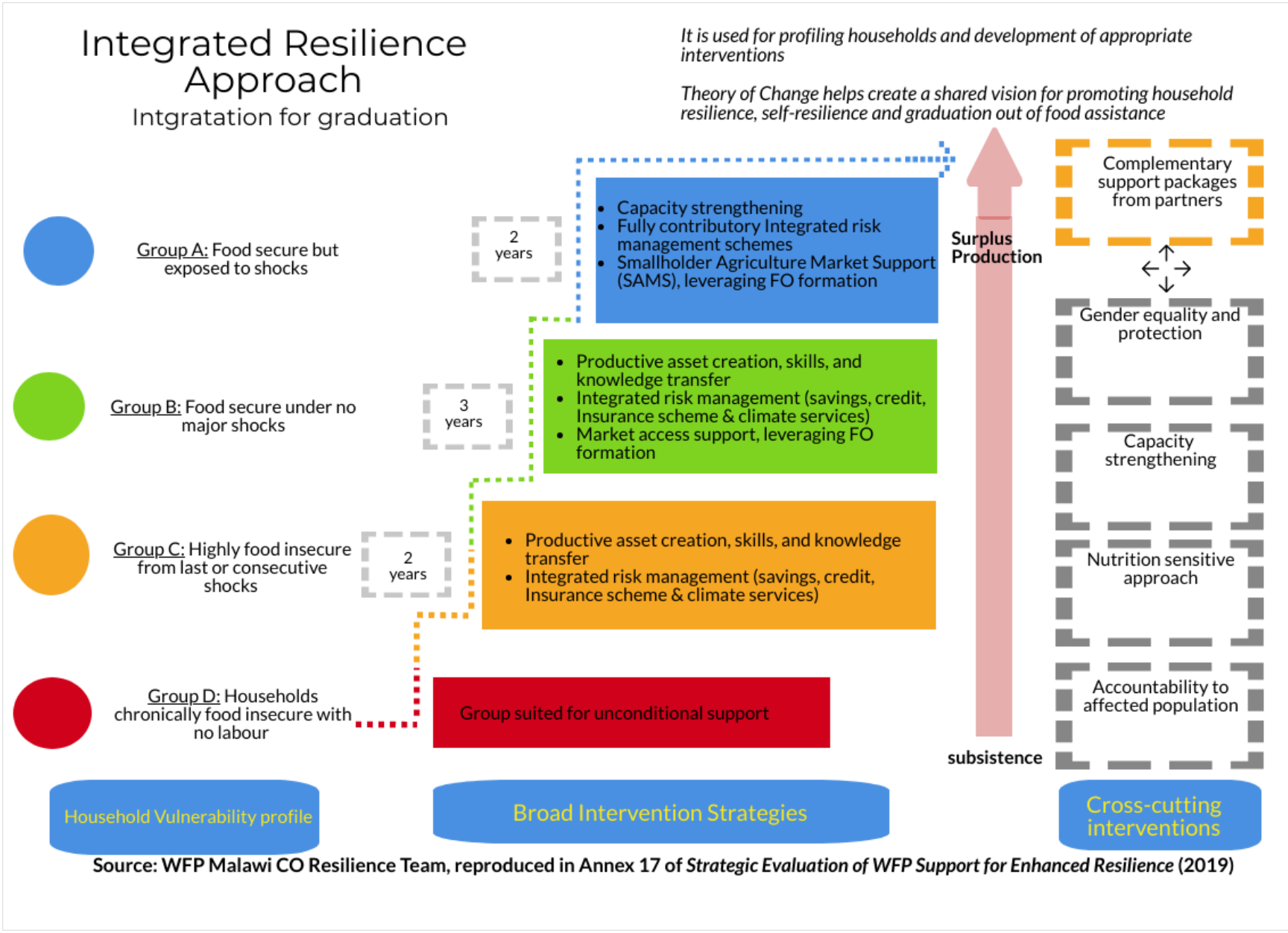
    1. UNICEF to draft concept note on the way forward
    2. The discussions to be continued through quarterly discussions, which hopes to incorporate other UN agencies such as UNFPA, FAO and ILO, WFP who have presence in South Africa.

Annexes

Annex 1: Action Plan and Way Forward

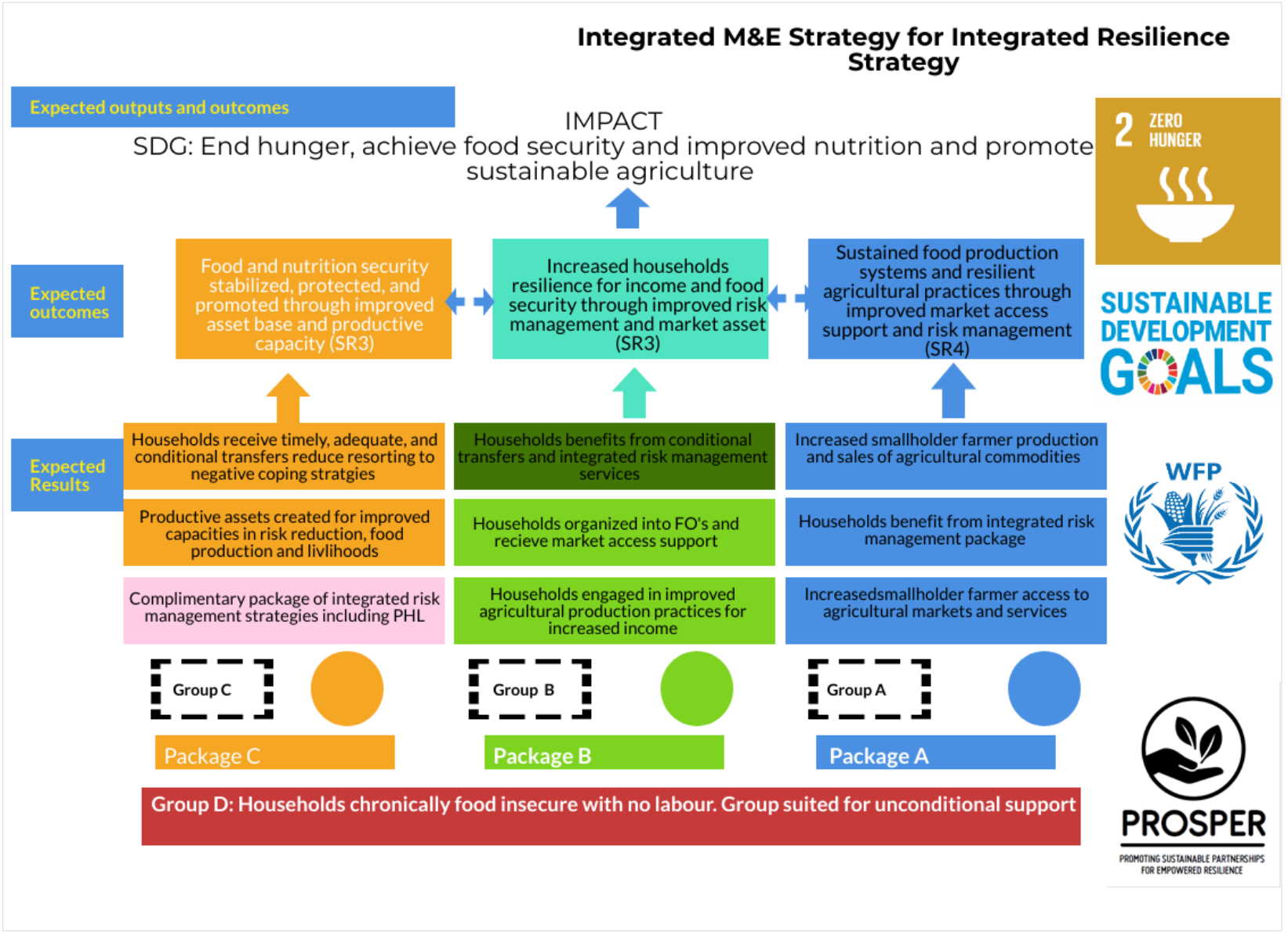
Areas/Focus	Proposed Action	Potential Projects Activities
Partnerships/ Networking	1-Continue Sharing good experiences and practices, starting with publishing papers presented at the conference 2-Presenting them in other fora	-Africa Evaluation Journal -Conference book publication -America Evaluation Association (November 2019) -European Evaluation Society Conference (September 2020)
	3-Enhance Collaboration between academics and practitioners	Keep in touch with a number of academics who participated in the strand discussions including from Fort Hare, WITS, Rhodes Universities etc -Identify projects that could benefit from collaboration
M&E Methodology research and practice	4-Knowledge hub/Centre for Innovation in Monitoring and Evaluating Climate Change Mitigation/ adaptation and Resilience Building Interventions	- Draft concept note on the outline of the idea to be shared with stakeholders, considering what already exists and how this would be different -Start with rotational hosting of conversations around the concepts shared during the conference; could even start as a series of webinars
	5-Include specific topics on Monitoring and Evaluating of Climate Change Mitigation/ adaptation and Resilience Building in future SAMEA workshops and conferences	- Workshops as part of the SAMEA 2020 capacity building workshops in October (could be providing more time for sharing of case studies presented at the conference) -One workshop could be on QCA and CA if we can get experts -A strand in 2021 conference if we can find a way to build on the successes of 2019

Annex 3 WFP Integrated Resilience Approach



Source: WFP Malawi CO Resilience Team, reproduced in Annex 17 of *Strategic Evaluation of WFP Support for Enhanced Resilience* (2019)

Annex 4 Integrated M&E Strategy for Integrated Resilience Strategy



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