

EVALUATION OF UNDP SUPPORT FOR CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION

Annexes



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ANNEX 1. EVALUATION MATRIX

UNDP's climate change adaptation support in context	Main analytical techniques used to address the question
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What are the current projected costs and impacts of climate change in key sectors based on a conservative scenario (warming kept to between 1.5°C and 2°C above pre-industrial levels)? 2. What are the likely cascading and compounding impacts of climate change in different geographic resulting from impacts in different sectors, and the way they intersect? 3. To what extent have governments been successful in implementing the adaptation measures that will be required to minimize the costs and consequences of climate change? Are there particular domains or geographic areas where policy responses have been lagging? 4. How has global architecture for supporting climate change adaptation evolved over the past decade, considering the evolving science, international agreements and changes in the development landscape? What are the implications for UNDP? 	<p>Expert reviews focused on (i) water; (ii) environmental protection; (iii) disaster risk reduction and response and (iv) agriculture, fisheries and forestry (the four domains where UNDP provides a significant amount of support) to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the projected impacts of climate change based on a conservative scenario (warming kept to between 1.5°C and 2°C above pre-industrial levels). This should seek to quantify the likely overall impacts and identify the countries or regions that are likely to be most affected. • Identify likely cascading and compounding impacts of climate change likely to be caused by intersecting impacts in different areas. • Assess the state of integration of climate change adaptation measures including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The key actions required by governments that represent the best value for money for climate change adaptation in each of the four domains; • Specific examples of where the presence or absence of desired actions in different domains has produced different outcomes in similar contexts; • Domains or geographic areas where the policy response is lagging. • Identify any specific examples of the current and potential impacts of the COVID-19 crisis on adaptation in our respective domains in countries, e.g. as seen in the HIV/AIDS crisis years ago, morbidity and mortality in rural areas from the virus will create a cycle of food production declines, increased hunger and poverty, less resilience and ability to adapt to climate change and disasters. <p>Lead evaluator review:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State of financing targeted to climate change adaptation, in the context of major multilateral agreements and adequacy of this; • State of financing for disaster risk reduction, in the context of climate adaptation efforts; • Changes in the development landscape and implications of COVID-19 and the global recession.

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<p>5. What are the strengths of UNDP's business model in positioning UNDP to support adaptation in different contexts?</p>	<p>Lead evaluator synthesis of evidence from IEO evaluations and other corporate documentation to develop a general picture of UNDP's strengths.</p> <p>Portfolio analysis to examine:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNDP's 'share' of the climate change adaptation support market in different countries and regions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In the context of the international development assistance response to climate change adaptation; ○ In the context of the multilateral response to climate change adaptation; ○ In the context of the United Nations response to climate change adaptation; ○ Identification of areas of overlap, convergence or complementarity in UNDP's support with other multilateral organizations.
<p>6. What are the weaknesses of UNDP's business model in positioning UNDP to support adaptation in different contexts?</p>	<p>Lead evaluator synthesis of evidence from IEO evaluations and other corporate documentation to develop a general picture of UNDP's strengths.</p> <p>Portfolio analysis, as above.</p>
<p>7. Does UNDP's business model strike a clear balance its 2030 Agenda pledge to "leave no one behind" and "endeavour to reach the furthest behind first" with the objective of maintaining a universal presence, acting as an integrator and operational backbone in the UN system?</p>	<p>Lead evaluator analysis of alignment of UNDP's resource allocation model with international commitments (Paris and Addis Ababa Agreements), and with strategic plan and QCPR objectives.</p> <p>Portfolio analysis to examine:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The level of adaptation support provided by UNDP in LDCs, crisis countries and SIDS, given their known vulnerability to climate change; • The level of dependence of UNDP on vertical funds in different sectors and countries and regions.

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8. How do UNDP climate adaptation services collaborate internally with related practice areas, such as disaster risk reduction, governance and conflict prevention (i.e. climate security) in the pursuit of more coherent or integrated solutions, and structured support for country offices?	Staff interviews, portfolio analysis and structured synthesis of evaluative evidence to examine the degree to which meaningful integration is evident in UNDPs structure and programmes.
9. Are UNDP's programmes strategic, in the sense of individually or collectively targeting the most important areas or issues for adaptation?	Structured synthesis of evaluative evidence to examine: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent to which UNDP, either individually or in concert with other actors, is working to address the most critical adaptation challenges.
10. Do UNDP's programmes – either independently or in concert with others – demonstrate a consistent intent to influence policies and systems at scale?	Structured synthesis of evaluative evidence to examine: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether UNDP programme designs exhibit realistic assumptions about how they will exert a meaningful influence on policies and systems at scale.
11. Are UNDP's efforts sustained over enough time to produce higher level results?	Structured synthesis of evaluative evidence to examine: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether UNDP is able to provide support over enough time to be able to have a realistic opportunity to influence policies and systems at scale.
12. Do UNDP's programmes pay sufficient attention to the best available targeted science on climate variability and change?	Structured synthesis of evaluative evidence to examine: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether UNDP's programmes are explicit in their attention to how initiatives are responding to specific climate-related threats and why the areas targeted by the intervention are high priority in responding to those threats.

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<p>13. Given that climate change has been affecting all sectors, and that these are all interdependent, where adverse impacts from climate change or weak management on one can lead to negative effects on others, to what extent has UNDP succeeded in achieving its aim of designing integrated adaptation interventions?</p>	<p>Structured synthesis of evaluative evidence to examine:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent to which UNDP has been successful in establishing projects that support holistic or cross-sectoral efforts to facilitate adaptation.
<p>14. Are there clear differences in strategy that reflect variations in vulnerability, in terms of positioning on the income spectrum (low-income countries/LDCs through to high-income countries) and other characteristics (crisis/SIDS status)?</p>	<p>Structured evaluation synthesis to examine whether in the design of UNDP interventions appropriate consideration is given to contextual variations in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation capacity • Access to finance • Local adaptation priorities • Other
<p>15. Is UNDP collaborating effectively with other UN partners and international organizations in its climate change adaptation support?</p>	<p>Interviews, case studies and structured evaluation synthesis to identify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas or models of more effective collaboration and synergy between UNDP and key UN and other international service providers of climate change adaptation support; • Areas or models of more or less effective collaboration with UN and other international service providers for climate change adaptation support to governments globally.
<p>16. How is UNDP engaging with the private sector to assist countries on climate change adaptation? And to what effect?</p>	<p>Structured evaluation synthesis to identify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evidence of private sector engagement in each domain; • Any apparent gaps in consideration of the role of the private sector, given its importance to adaptation actions in different domains.



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<p>17. How is UNDP contributing to improved climate change adaptation of partner governments and achievement of their adaptation goals? In what areas are achievements observable and durable? In what areas have results been more elusive?</p>	<p>Structured synthesis of evaluative evidence about the impact of UNDP's work in each of the four domains where UNDP provides a significant amount of support (i) water; (ii) environmental protection; (iii) disaster risk reduction and response and (iv) agriculture, fisheries and forestry. Within the scope of each review the aim will be to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Present an aggregate picture of UNDP's work and results in each domain, distinguishing between evidence of:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Output/activity level results: UNDP is implementing discrete activities that improve parts of the system to enable outcomes;○ Outcome results: UNDP is making a measurable contribution to the ability of governments and communities to implement large-scale adaptations to climate change; or UNDP is effectively supporting broad-based participation in UNFCCC, Sendai Framework and SDG 13 obligations.● Position evidence of the results UNDP has contributed in the context of the evidence of current and projected adaptation requirements in the four domains.● Identify consistent findings, conclusions and recommendations that point to lessons with broad relevance across UNDP.

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<p>18. To what extent has UNDP considered gender aspects in its work in support of climate change adaptation?</p>	<p>Portfolio analysis to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify any evident trends in attention to gender equality, as indicated by the gender marker • Benchmark the level of attention to gender equality in UNDP's adaptation support work as indicated by the gender marker, against UNDP as a whole. <p>Structured synthesis of evaluative evidence to examine:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extent of evidence of compelling results in the four domains; • Any notable gaps in attention to gender, based on criticality of gender-based considerations in different areas. <p>Lead evaluator synthesis of evaluative evidence about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The validity of gender marker evidence as a basis for understanding changes in UNDP's gender focus.
<p>19. Do UNDP's monitoring systems adequately capture the nature and scope of UNDP's influence? Can we be confident about the effectiveness of UNDP's contributions towards desired policy and systems changes?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lead evaluator synthesis of evidence from ICPEs and other IEO evaluations about UNDP's results-based management systems. • Lead evaluator analysis of adaptation measures in UNDP's results frameworks, and whether these fairly represent the value produced by UNDP. • Expert assessment of the quality of evidence about UNDP's policy impacts in ICPEs and case studies.
<p>20. How can UNDP better support partner governments to overcome their climate change adaptation challenges?</p>	<p>Team-level synthesis of above.</p>

ANNEX 2. DOCUMENTS CONSULTED

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UNDP, 'Adaptation to Climate Change Impacts in Mountain Forest Ecosystems of Armenia (PIMS 3814)', 2013.

UNDP, 'Sustainable Management of Pastures and Forest in Armenia to Demonstrate Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Benefits and Dividends for Local Communities', 2017.

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UNDP, 'Promotion of Development and Confidence Building in the Chittagong Hill Tracts', 2015.

UNDP, 'Landscape Approach to Management of Peatlands Aiming at Multiple Ecological Benefits (PIMS 4419)', 2017.

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UNDP, 'Terminal Evaluation of the Project Supporting Improved Management Effectiveness of the Chobe-Kwando Linyanti Matrix of Protected Areas (PIMS 4624)', 2018.

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