

CLIMATE TECHNOLOGY CENTRE AND NETWORK

MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

AB presentation

September 12, 2019

APPROACH

- **To develop one single M&E guidance document for CTCN, building on several COP decisions**
 - A single M&E approach for TA and non-TA
 - Two central building blocks:
 1. The ToC aligned with the TF and referring to CTCN services – provides a strategic overview of the CTCN and support decision making
 2. The Performance Measurement Framework (PMF) – key internal management tool including the set of selected indicators for each CTCN service, their baseline, target, data collection means, data sources and responsibilities

APPROACH

➤ **M&E framework includes**

- Proposed procedures and guidelines to apply this M&E framework at TA and non-TA level
- Reporting guidance, including harmonizing reporting templates

➤ **Similar approach in setting-up TEC M&E system**

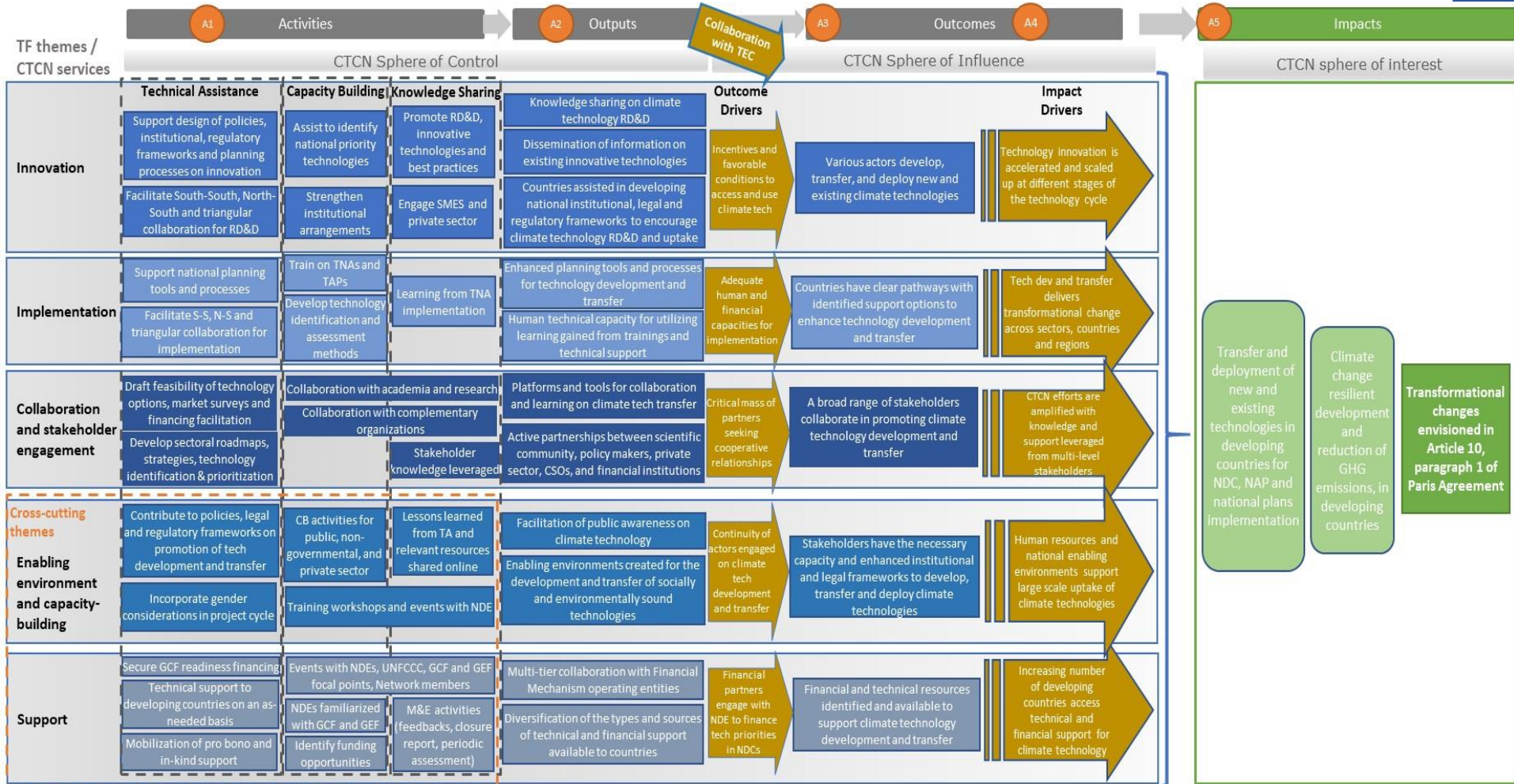
- ToC and PMF developed for the TEC
- Similar structure aligned with the TF

FROM THE TECHNOLOGY FRAMEWORK TO THE ToC

➤ ToC

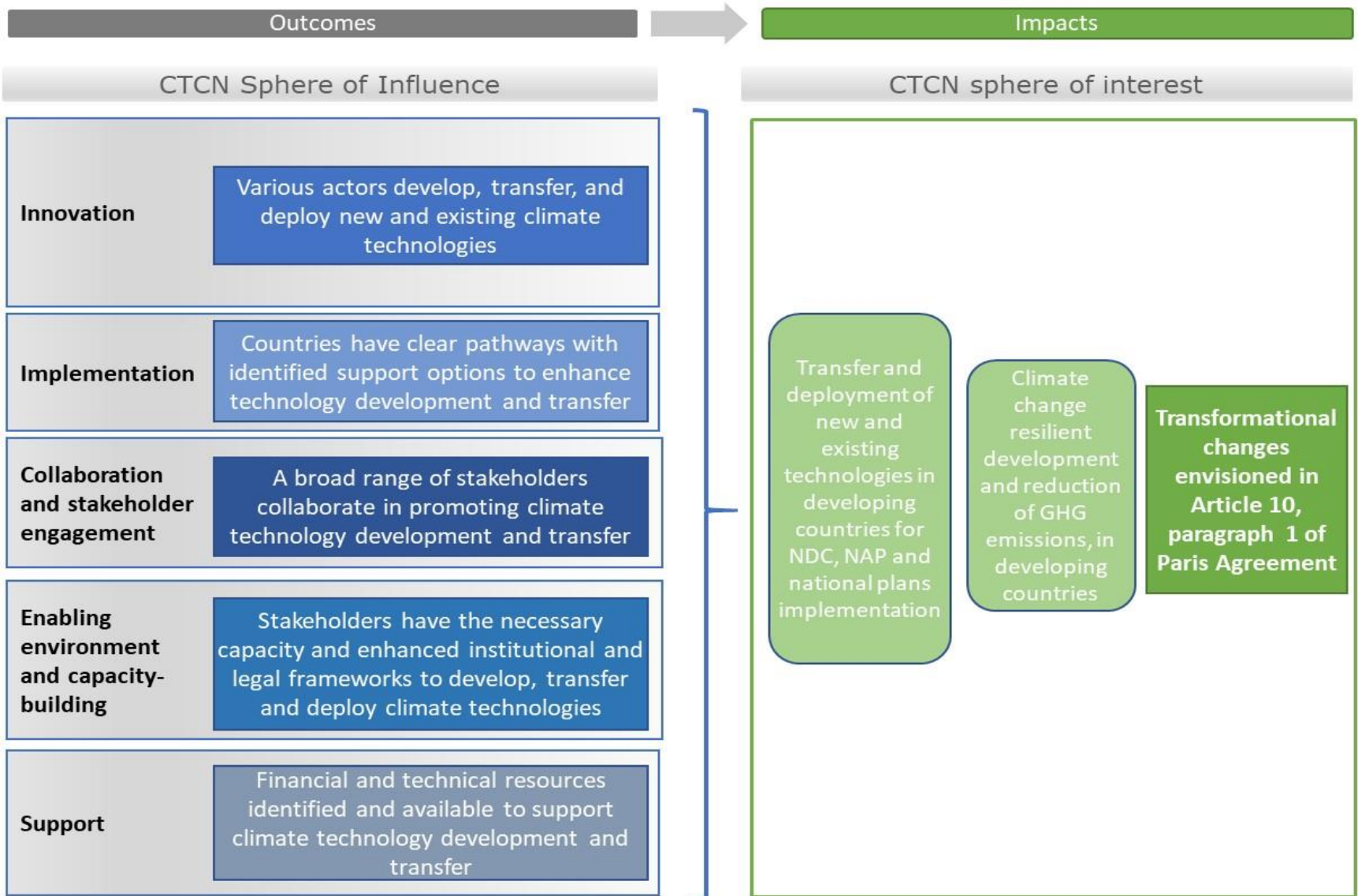
- Visual model of the CTCN at a strategic level
- Pathways to capture actions and results likely to lead to transformational change
- Based on the TF and CTCN PoW
- Organized to align CTCN activities to feed into the 5 themes of the TF, while referring to the 3 key CTCN service areas

FULL THEORY OF CHANGE



A1: CTCN secures reliable funding to undertake its operations; A2: Sufficient human capacity among CTCN, NDE, other stakeholders to undertake POW; A3: Private sector engagement on RD&D and climate tech transfer; A4: International and national level political will for RD&D and incentives supporting tech transfer; A5: The UNFCCC remains a key body for facilitating and supporting global climate change technology development and transfer

CTCN EXPECTED OUTCOMES AND IMPACTS



CTCN EXPECTED IMPACT

Environmentally sound technology development, transfer and deployment for low-carbon and resilient development in response to NDC, NAP and national plans in developing countries

ENSURING TRANSFORMATIONAL IMPACT OF CTCN ACTIVITIES

Programmatic level

- **Systemic:** “fundamental attributes of systems are altered (including value systems; regulatory, legislative or bureaucratic regimes; financial institutions; and technological or biological systems).”- IPCC definition of transformational change
- **Multi-level:** endogenous capacities and stakeholder collaboration is enhanced on multiple levels including regional, multi-country, national, sub-national and multi-sector

Project level

- **Scalable:** countries access higher levels of financial and technical support
- **Sustained:** barriers for up-scaling and multi-level technology development and adoption are overcome & new mechanisms are developed to avoid countries way back into former high-carbon and non-resilient pathways

THE PMF

➤ PMF

- Serves as reference for operational planning, monitoring activities and results of the CTCN
- Output and outcomes indicators for tracking progress
- Each indicator: baseline, target, data collection means, data sources and responsibilities in collecting data
- Designed to guide data collection, analysis and the different levels of reporting
- 11 outcome indicators with descriptive sheets for core-indicators clarifying methodologies for collecting and aggregating data
- 33 output indicators

THE PMF - SNAPSHOT

Indicators	Baseline (year 2010, unless otherwise stated)	Target	Data sources and method	Frequency of data collection	Roles and responsibilities for data collection and reporting
4.A. Number of stakeholders with enhanced technical capacities to develop, transfer and deploy climate technologies	No baseline	450-500 a year	Aggregation of outputs indicators 4.1.b and (4.2.C * 2.2.b)	Yearly	<p>TA implementers: fill out closure report (CR)</p> <p>CTCN TA team:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Provide M&E guidelines to TA implementer 2) Ensure quality of methodologies and data provided in CR 3) Add CR data to M&E dashboard <p>M&E team: gather data from KMS for reporting</p>
4.B Anticipated number of policies, strategies, plans, laws, agreements or regulations proposed, adopted, or implemented as a result of the TA (disaggregated by mitigation, adaptation, type)	14	10-12 per year	Closure report	<p>Closure report on each TA</p> <p>Data aggregation yearly</p>	<p>TA implementers: fill out closure report (CR)</p> <p>CTCN TA team:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Provide M&E guidelines to TA implementer 2) Ensure quality of methodologies and data provided in CR

DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGIES

- **Indicator descriptive sheets developed for main impact indicators and core outcome indicators**
- **Guidance document to be developed for implementers**

DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGIES

Name of the Indicator	I.1. A Anticipated metric tons of CO ₂ equivalence emissions reduced or avoided as a result of CTCN TA (disaggregated by annual, total by 2030)
Definition	
Unit of measure	
Theory of change	
Risk and assumption	
Performance data	
Data collection	
Method and source	
Frequency	
Responsibilities	

PURPOSE

From M&E to M&E&L - monitoring, evaluation and learning

- Track and report progress on expected impact
- Capturing lessons learned and determining best practice
- Improving processes and informing adaptive management
- Communicating impacts

WAY FORWARD

➤ Immediate next steps

- Finalizing M&E framework
- Updating templates for closure report, event reporting, guidance for TA implementers, etc. based on new M&E framework
- Updating KMS to integrate new TA indicators into M&E dashboard
- Linking parts of the M&E dashboard to visualizations on website for transparency and public impact reporting

WAY FORWARD

➤ Requirements

- Dissemination and capacity building for CTCN Secretariat on new M&E framework
- Assessment of needed M&E time, resources and potential modalities for ex-post analysis

Thank you!

DATA COLLECTION METHODOLOGIES

Example of previous data collection and assumptions made for calculation of GHG emissions by implementer

Number of buildings with central heating	550.000		
	Services	Homes	
Which kind of building have central heating:	50%	50%	
Reference NG use for heating (per unit)	20.000	2.000	m3 NG
How many units are substituted:	20%	20%	
Thermal efficiency reference	90%	90%	NG boiler
Electric efficiency reference	45%	45%	oil-fired power plant
Substitution option	mini-CHP	micro-CHP	
Thermal efficiency substitution option	50%	75%	
Electric efficiency substitution option	40%	15%	
Energy contents natural gas		35,9	MJ/m3
CO2 emission natural gas:		54,9	kg/GJ
CO2 emission oil:		75	kg/GJ
General assumptions:			
CHP systems are laid out and used on heat demand, power production is following			
All heating boilers substituted are NG-based, not oil-based			
Reference electricity generation substituted is oil-based			
Methane emissions from all units is assumed to be zero			