Developing performance indicators to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the implementation of the technology transfer framework

> Bernard MAZIJN (Belgium) COP 14 - UNFCCC Side Event Poznan, 3 December 2008

Content of the presentation

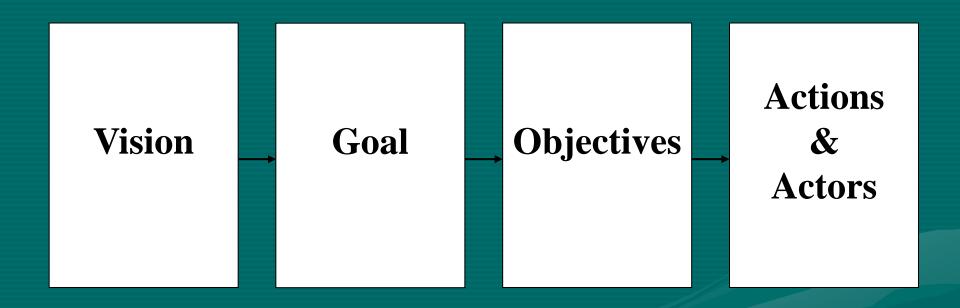
- Introduction
- Developing and testing indicators:
 a participative co-design process
- Indicators to monitor and to evaluate effectiveness
- Experiences with performance indicators inside and outside the convention
- 'Unravelling' the TT Framework
- An initial selection
- Linking with MRV

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The overall objective of the assignment

- "... to develop and test a balanced and robust set of performance indicators that could be used by the SBI to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the implementation of the technology transfer framework."
- The outcome of this work can also provide input to the work of the SB's
 - (i) on reviewing and assessing the effectiveness of the implementation of Article 4, paragraphs 1(c) and 5,
 - (ii) on considering the role of new financing mechanisms and tools for scaling up development and transfer of technology
 - (iii) on Long-term Cooperative Action under the Convention



Monitoring and evaluation

Deliverable Report	Date	Task	Meeting	Main contents				
Background paper	July 31st, 2008	Basis for the first interim	Special EGTT Meeting in	Outline of the approach				
First interim report (Summary of the approach, a long list of indicators and an initial selection of a key set of indicators) Indicators								
Second interim report	February 28th, 2009	Task 2: Test the set of performance indicators		Testing of key indicators, incl. methodological sheets				
Final draft report	June 30th, 2009	Task 3: Prepare recommendation s for using the indicators		Recommendations for using the indicators				

COP 15

Final report

August 31st, 2009

Consultancy team for the assignment

Core team

- Bernard MAZIJN (Belgium)
 Coordinator and co-leading author
- Peter ZHOU (Botswana)
 Co-leading author
- Malini RANGANATHAN (India) Co-author 'enabling environments'
- Andrew HIGHAM (Australia)
 Co-author 'financial flows'

Review team

 Wang KE (CHINA), Taka HIRAISHI (Japan), Leonidas Osvaldo Girardin (Argentina), Malini RANGANATHAN (India), Jukka UOSUKAINEN (FINLAND) and the UNFCCC Secretariat

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IISD Bellagio Principles

These principles deal with four aspects of assessing progress toward sustainable development:

- **Principle 1** deals with the starting point of any assessment establishing a 'vision' and defining 'clear goals'.
- *Principles 2 through 5* ('holistic perspective', 'essential elements', 'adequate scope' and 'practical focus') deal with *the content of any assessment*.
- Principles 6 through 8 ('openness', 'effective communication' and 'broad participation') deal with key issues of the process of assessment.
- Principles 9 and 10 ('ongoing assessment' and 'institutional capacity') deal with the necessity for establishing a continuing capacity for assessment.

B

A

Text 1: UN Normative frame 'DTT'

Feedback and selection

B

Text 1: UN Normative frame 'DTT'

= Rio Declaration, Agenda 21 and UNFCCC (in particular the references to DTT)

Feedback and selection

I

D

A

O R

Text 1: UN Normative frame 'DTT'

Text 2: Current situation analysis

Feedback and selection

Text 1: UN Normative frame 'DTT'

Text 2: Current situation analysis 'The promise of technology', 'Results of the assements by the Expert Group on Technology Transfer' and 'Expert Group on Technology Transfer: Five years of work'

plus detailed reports on one of the key elements of the technology transfer framework

Feedback and selection

=

Text 1: Normative frame 'DTT'

Text 2: Current situation analysis Text 3: Vision of the UNFCCC on DTT

Feedback and selection

Text 1: Normative frame 'DTT'

Text 2: Current situation analysis Text 3: Vision of the UNFCCC on DTT TT Framework
(Annexes to 4/CP.7 & 3/CP.13)

Feedback and selection

Text 1: Normative frame 'DTT'

Text 2: Current situation analysis Text 3: Vision of the UNFCCC on DTT This is an ex-post exercise!

Feedback and selection

Text 1: UN Normative frame 'DTT'

Text 2: Current situation analysis Text 3:
Vision of the UNFCCC on DTT

Text 4:
Tree structure

Feedback and selection

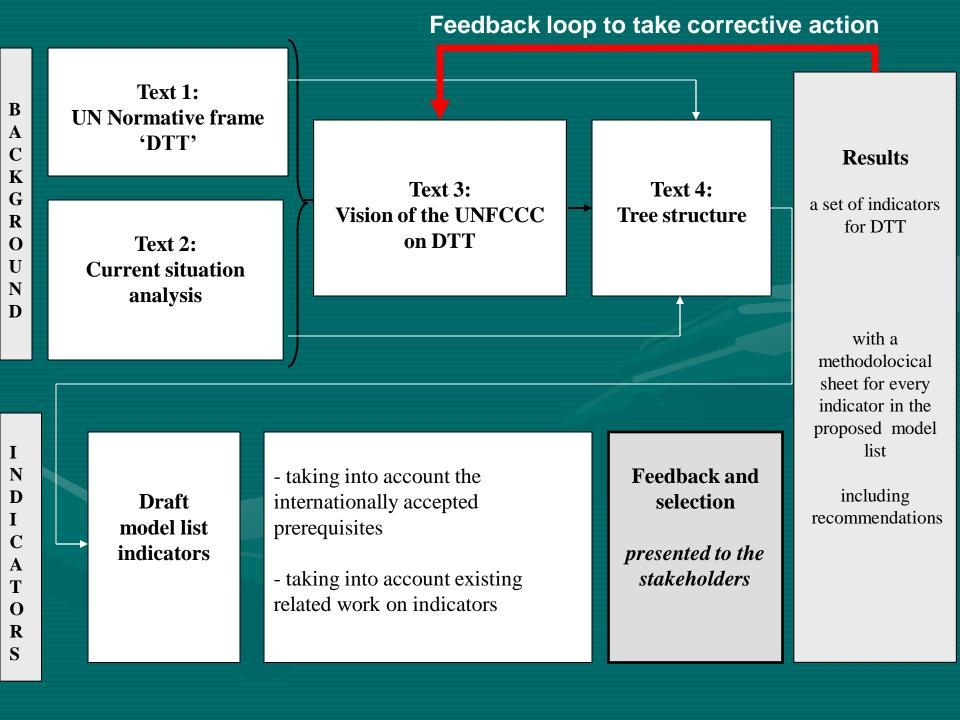
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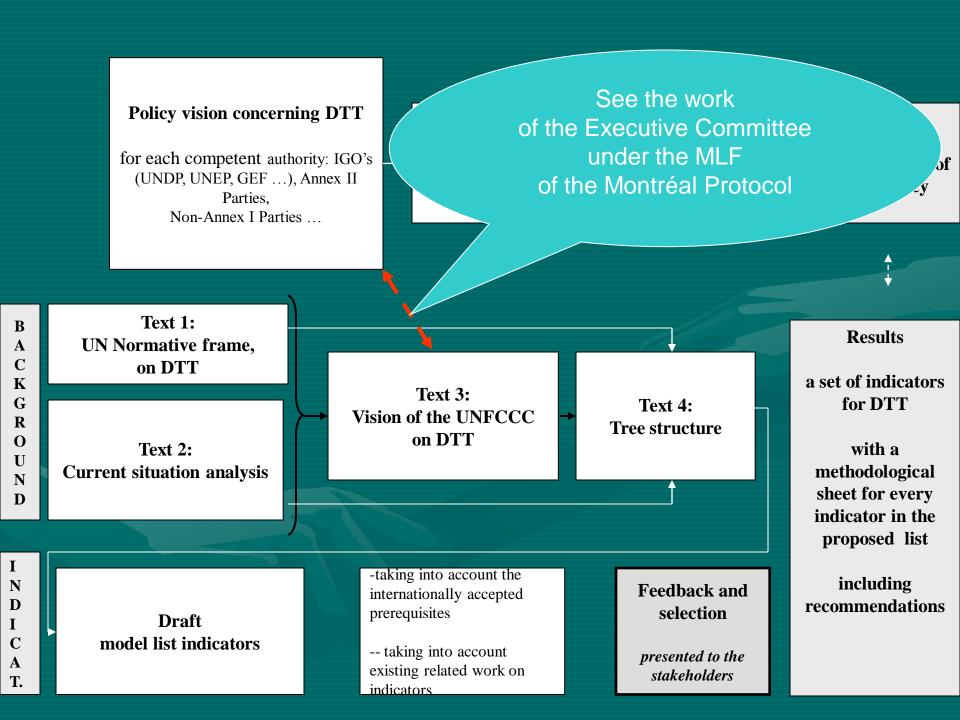
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'unravel' exercise

Feedback and selection

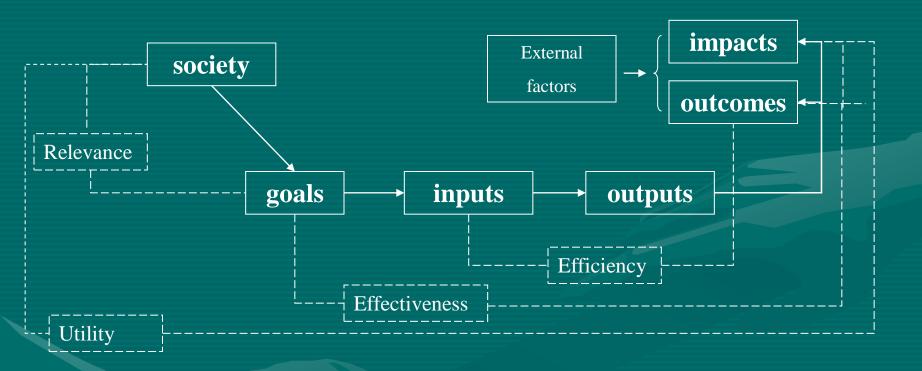




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Evaluation of a policy



Relevance: to what extend are the goals justified in relation to needs?

Effectiveness: to what extend have the expected goals been achieved?

Efficiency: Have the goals been achieved at the lowest cost?

Utility: Are the goals or unexpected effects contributing to a net increase in social welfare?

What are we looking for? In relation to the TT Framework.

- 'A set of measures enabling to monitor performance, to track progress towards the achievement of objectives, to demonstrate results, and to take corrective action.'
- They can be expressed as qualitative or quantitative measures, financial and non-financial metrics, SMART (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, and Timebound) formulated.
- The indicators will measure 'means' (methods to achieve objectives) or 'ends' (achievement of objectives) or a combination at any point along the continuum (inputs, processes, outputs, outcomes, and impacts) from means to ends.

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Relevant initiatives inside the Convention

- Capacity-building
- Reporting on global observing systems for climate
- Administrative and financial matters
- Kyoto Protocol
- Climate related risks and extreme events

In general it can be concluded the experiences are rather limited and that processes have been initiated but are not well advanced yet in their implementation.

Relevant initiatives outside the Convention

- The World Bank: Performance Monitoring Indicators
- UNDP/GEF: Capacity Development Indicators
- UNDP: Monitoring and Evaluating for Results
- IAEA: Energy Indicators for Sustainable development
- GEF: Monitoring and Evaluation Policy
- GEF: Results from the Climate Change Program
- Mkukuta Monitoring Master Plan and Indicator
 Information
- The World Bank IEG: Institutionalization of M&E systems
- The World Bank: 'Doing Business'
- Montreal Protocol

Lessons learnt

- Learning curve
- Framework with causal relations
- Performance indicators
- Data availability
- Stakeholders
- Capacity building

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I N D I C A T O

R

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Text 2: Current situation analysis Text 3:
Vision of the UNFCCC

on DTT

'Unravel' exercise

1ext 4: Tree structure **Results**

a set of indicators for DTT

with a methodolocical sheet for every indicator in the proposed model list

including recommendations

Draft model list indicators

- taking into account the internationally accepted prerequisites
- taking into account existing related work on indicators

Feedback and selection

The 'unravel' exercise: a step-by-step approach

- 1. Objectives for each key theme
- 2. Regrouping by synthesized objective
- 3. Re-grouping by stakeholder
- 4. Re-grouping by indicator category
- Checking against earlier proposals (i.e. submissions by Parties)
- 6. Identification of missing links between vision, objectives and effects

The 'unravel' exercise: a step-by-step approach

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Objectives for each key theme ... coming from the TT Framework

= annexes to 4/CP.7 & 3/CP.13

The 'unravel' exercise: a step-by-step approach

- 1. Objectives for each key theme
- 2. Regrouping by synthesized objective (incl. the formulation of performance indicators)
- 3. Re-grouping by stakeholder
- 4. Re-grouping by indicator category
- Checking against earlier proposals (i.e. submissions by Parties)
- 6. Identification of missing links between vision, objectives and effects

See Box 1 and Annex in Document FCCC/SB/2008/INF.6)

The 'unravel' exercise: a step-by-step approach

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An overview of the number of indicators by key theme and by category

	Input- indicator	Process- indicator	Output- indicators	Outcome- indicators	Total
TNA	7	3	9	1	20
TI	2	4	2	1	9
EE	30	3	28	14	75
СВ	6	7	11	10	34
MECH	3	1	19	/	23

And, in terms of stakeholders the indicators are targetting ...

- UNFCCC (Secretariat, EGTT, SBSTA, SBI)
- All Parties, Developed Country Parties, Annex II Parties, Non-Annex I Parties

• IGO's

The 'unravel' exercise: a step-by-step approach

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In the document FCCC/SBI/2008/MISC.1 and Add.1, Parties have made proposals of performance indicators, which are summarized in FCCC/SBI/2008/7.

It seems that most/some of the performance indicators by Parties in their submissions are

- are included in the list and will be checked later
 on against the SMART-principles
- target the very short term;
- emphasize a number of (new) objectives;
- need to be rendered in clearly formulated separate objectives.

The 'unravel' exercise: a step-by-step approach

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See Box 2 in Document FCCC/SB/2008/INF.6

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At the EGTT Meeting in Dublin, through interaction, the long list of indicators has been reduced to a preliminary list of 32 key indicators ...

See Chapter IV in document FCCC/SB/2008/INF.6

... which will be tested using a methodological sheet

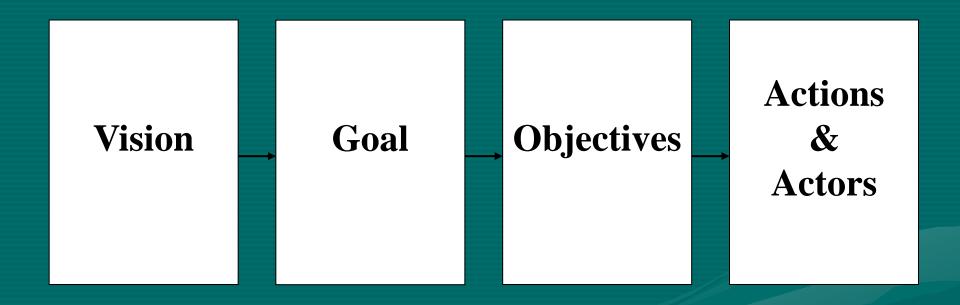
- DESCRIPTION OF THE PERFORMANCE INDICATOR
- POLICY RELEVANCE
- METHODOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION
- ASSESSMENT OF DATA
- ALTERNATIVE DEFINITION(S) OR PERFORMANCE INDICATOR(S)
- REFERENCES
- FACTUAL DATA AND EVALUATION

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Linking with MRV (measurable, reportable and verifiable)

- The notion of MRV (measurable, reportable and verifiable) appears in the sub-paragraphs (i) and (ii) of paragraph 1(b) of 1/CP.13, the so-called Bali Action Plan. There is an exclusive reference to 'mitigation (commitments and) actions' of Parties.
- One could wonder about the link with performance indicators. Taking into account the methodological approach described in this report, the following observations about the communalities can be made:
 - the performance indicators will be formulated in a SMART-way; the 'M' stands for 'measurable';
 - a methodological sheet will be developed for each performance indicator in order to be reportable and verifiable.



Monitoring and evaluation

Performance indicators = measurable Methodological sheets = reportable Transparency = verifiable

Thank you.

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