Transformational Change Methodology

PART IV & V: MONITORING, REPORTING AND DECISION MAKING

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Overview of ICAT

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Introductory Guide

Impact Assessment Methodologies

Greenhouse gas impacts

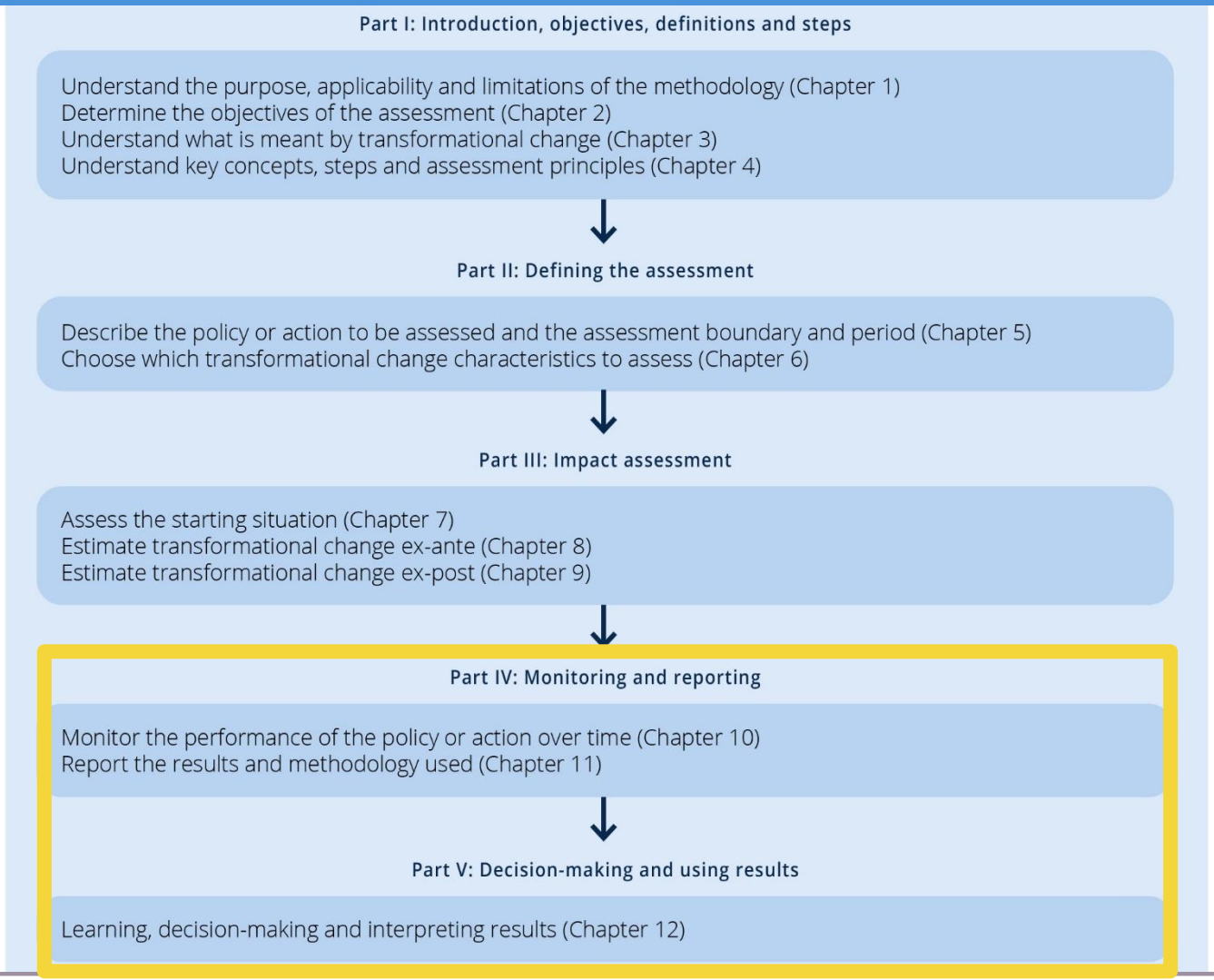
- Renewable Energy
- Buildings Efficiency
- Transport Pricing
- Agriculture
- Forestry

- Sustainable Development
- Transformational Change
- Non-State and Subnational Action

Process Guidance Documents

- Stakeholder Participation
- Technical Review

Overview of the methodology



Overview of the methodology

Part IV and V: Monitoring, reporting and decision making

- Monitoring performance over time (Chapter 10)
- Reporting (Chapter 11)
- Learning, decision making and interpreting results (Chapter 12)

This indicates a key recommendation

Chapter 10 | Chapter 11 | Chapter 12

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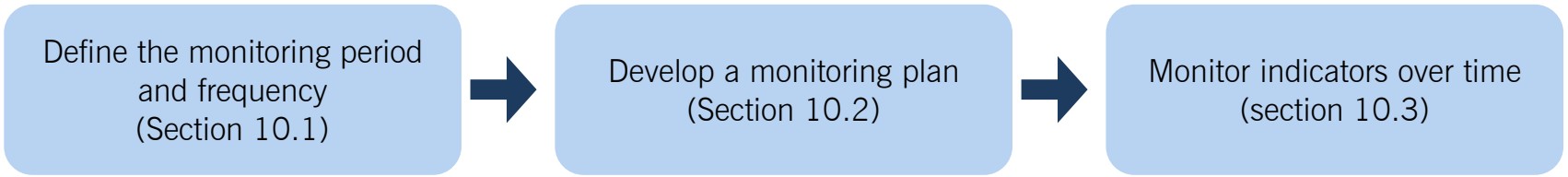
Chapter 10. Monitoring

Monitoring performance over time



10. Monitoring period and frequency

MONITORING **PERIOD**

- Time period over which the policy or action is monitored
- Includes the assessment period
- In general, the longer the monitoring period is, the more robust the impact assessment is

MONITORING **FREQUENCY**

- Should be based on the needs of decision makers and stakeholders.
- Trade-offs between the type of impacts and indicators being monitored, cost, and data availability
- Users may align with the five-year reporting cycles of Nationally Determined Contributions and/or national climate or development reporting cycles to embed monitoring within existing processes.

Define a monitoring period that is long enough to capture the full range of transformational impacts

10. Monitoring plan

To ensure that the monitoring plan is robust, consider including:

MONITORING PLAN		
Roles and responsibilities	Competencies	Methods
Monitoring period and monitoring frequency	Collecting and managing data	Quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC)
Record keeping and internal documentation	Continual improvement	Other related policies

Users should review and update the monitoring plan on a regular basis

Develop a plan for monitoring key performance indicators

10. Monitor indicators over time

- For each characteristic included in the assessment, users identify indicators to monitor performance of the policy or action over time. Users should consider:

- Strong institutional arrangements play a central role in coordinating monitoring activities to strengthen the procedures and the system

- Appropriately budget for monitoring and analysis, and secure the necessary financial resources.

Identify the key performance indicators that is used to track performance of the policy over time

Monitor each indicator over time in line with the monitoring plan

Chapter 11. Reporting

Reporting the results, methodology and assumptions

Recommended information to report

11. Recommended information to report

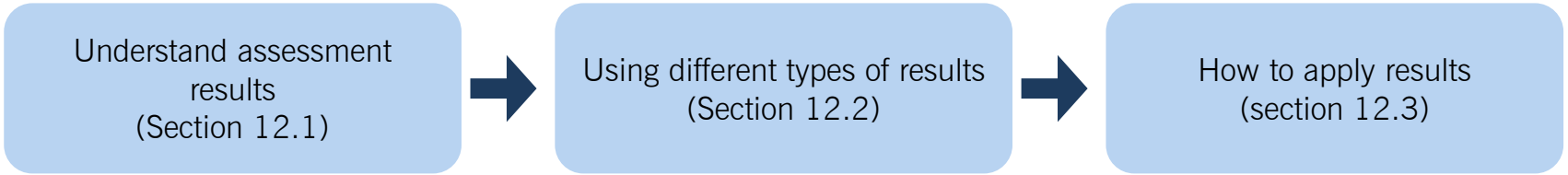
2. OBJECTIVES	Describe the **objective(s)** and **intended audience(s)** of the assessment
4. KEY CONCEPTS AND, STEPS	Discuss opportunities for **stakeholders** to participate in the assessment
	List the **principles** on which the assessment is based
5. DESCRIBING POLICY AND THE ASSESSMENT BOUNDARIES	State whether the assessment applies to an **individual policy/action** or a **package** of related policies
	Provide a **description of the policy** or action
	State whether the assessment is **ex-ante, ex-post**, or a combination
	State the **assessment boundary** in terms of impacts covered, and geographical and sectoral coverage
	State the assessment period
6. CHOOSING WHICH TRANSFORMATIONAL CHANGE CHARACTERISTICS TO ASSESS	Describe the **phase of transformation** to understand the context in which the policy is being implemented
	Describe the policy's **vision for transformational change**
	Describe identified **barriers** to transformational change
	Describe **relevant transformational change characteristics** of the policy
7. STARTING SITUATION	Describe the **starting situation** for characteristics impacted by the policy
8. EX-ANTE ASSESSMENT	Describe the **extent** and **likelihood** of transformation expected and provide the **underlying rationale**
	Discuss disaggregated results in terms of the policy or action's expected impact on individual characteristics
9. EX-POST ASSESSMENT	Discuss **disaggregated results** in terms of the policy or action's impact on individual characteristics using indicators
	Describe the **extent** and **likelihood** of transformation achieved and provide the **underlying rationale**
10. MONITORING PERFORMANCE OVER TIME	State the monitoring period
	Describe the **performance of the policy** or action over time, as measured by the **indicators**
	Discuss whether the assumptions for key indicators within the ex-ante assessment remain valid, if relevant
12. DECISION MAKING	Provide insights gained from the assessment, and how results are used to revise ongoing or future policies

Report information about the assessment process and the transformational impacts resulting from the policy

Chapter 10 Chapter 11 Chapter 12

Chapter 12. Decision making

Learning, decision making and interpreting results



12. Understanding assessment results

LIMITATIONS

- Qualitative assessment: better to be approximately right than exactly wrong
- High uncertainty given the unpredictable nature of how complex systems evolve over long-term
- Flexibility and choice diversity limit comparability

→ Focus on the **transparency** of reporting of assumptions and choices made

POTENTIAL

Results can greatly aid in
- prioritizing policies
- modifying existing interventions
- shortlisting actions for financial support

- Depending on the case and objectives, disaggregated and singular results can be more helpful than aggregated and numerical results

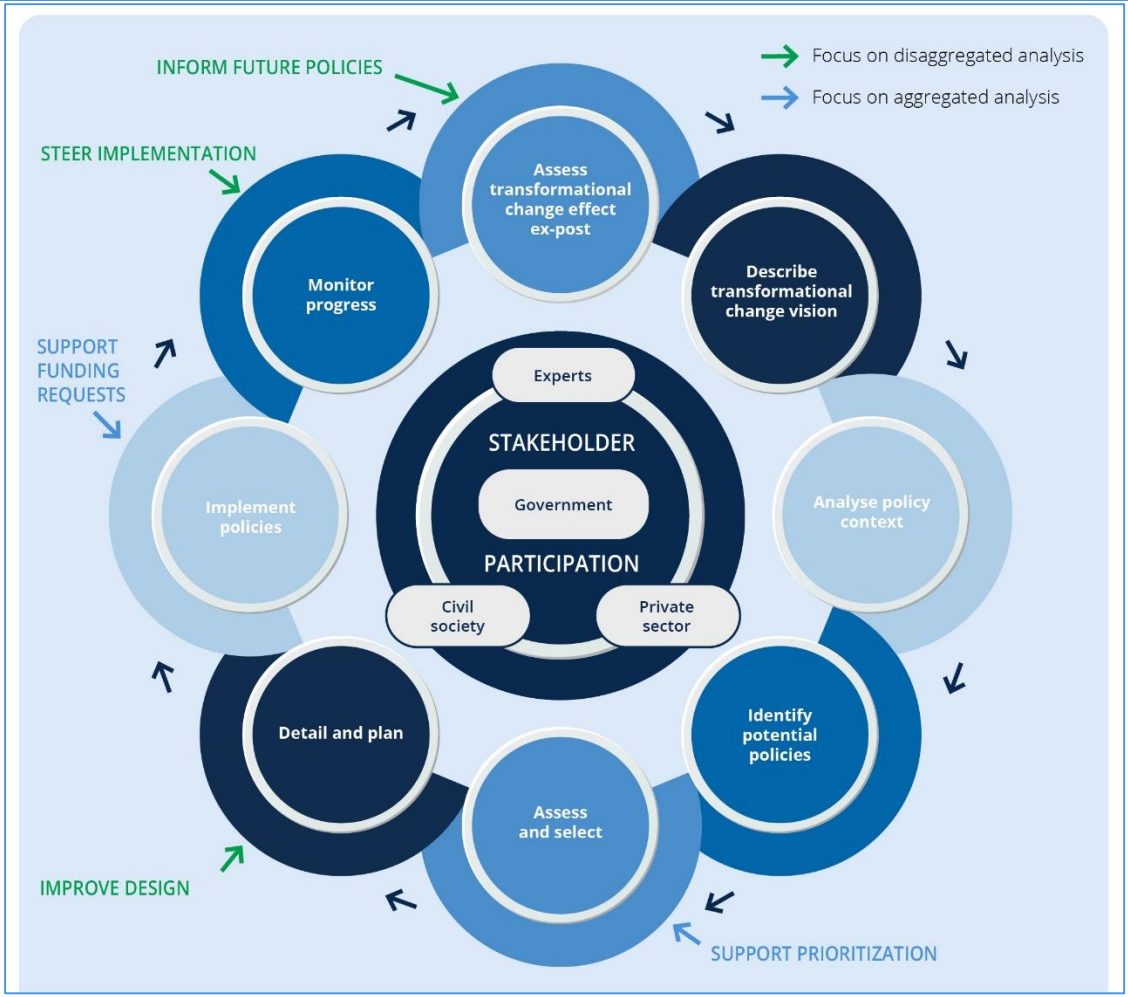
12. Which type of results to use ?

Type of results:

- Aggregated
- Disaggregated

Which type of results to use depends strongly on

- The objective of the assessment
- The status of the policy



Describe insights gained from the assessment, and how results are used to revise objectives, design, planning and implementation of ongoing or future policies

12. Usefulness of results

SUPPORT PRIORITIZATION

AND INFORM POLICY DESIGN OPTIONS

SUPPORT FUNDING REQUESTS

TO ATTRACT FINANCE

STEER IMPLEMENTATION

AND INFORM FUTURE POLICIES

Aggregated vs Disaggregated

- Enables comparison and prioritization of policy options early in the implementation cycle

⚠ Great caution in comparing results: ensure that methodology and choices do not render the results incomparable

- Can indicate areas of weaknesses and whether barriers are adequately addressed in policy design
- Can inform the design of future policies and actions, including informing updates on long-term strategies and plans
- Ex-post: Provide valuable insights on what worked and reasons for not achieving the desired impact

Describe insights gained from the assessment, and how results are used to revise objectives, design, planning and implementation of ongoing or future policies

Pilot Case Studies using this Methodology

- Development of a Tonga Energy Efficiency Master Plan
- Assessment of the Transformational Change Potential for the Citizens of the Future Initiative in Bolivia
- Geothermal Energy Development Policy in Uganda
- Assessment of the Transformational Potential of the NACAG Initiative

Thank You

Contacts:

Karen Holm Olsen, UNEP DTU
kaol@dtu.dk

Neelam Singh, WRI
nsigh@wri.org

www.climateactiontransparency.org

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10. Monitoring plan: data collection

Template for data collection illustrated for the solar PV policy example

Indicator	Type of data (quantitative/ qualitative)	Monitoring frequency and date of collection	Data source/ collection method	Responsible entity	Observed data (unit)
Number of new solar PV installation businesses	Quantitative	Annual (January 2015)	Business license application	Department of Commerce or Energy	8 businesses /year
Number of trainings on solar PV installation	Quantitative	Monthly	Training workshop reports	Department of Energy	1 training /month
% share of solar PV in electricity mix	Quantitative	Annual (January 2015)	Electricity generation data	Department of Energy	5%

12. Example: transformational impact assessment in Mexico

Action: Implementation of the Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Action (NAMA) of "**Subnational Mitigation Actions for the Regeneration of Landscapes**".
→ state-led actions for the regeneration of forests and of planned grazing in 12 states

User: **Grupo Ecológico Sierra Gorda**, national NGO in Mexico applied the TC methodology to submit a funding proposal to an international donor

Takeaways: **learning experience** as it contributed to

- Improve the design of the NAMA
- Articulate more clearly the expected transformational impacts of the NAMA
- Define a specific objective for the regenerative reorientation of the system of government programs, technical support, incentives and finance mechanisms for the target sectors
- Form a critical mass of public officials decision makers, NGOs, educators, technicians and producers committed to regenerative management
- Incorporate a public awareness campaign in key cities
- Build a new integrated landscape management orientation for the NAMA with greater emphasis on intersectoral coordination and the clustering of interventions geographically in high-priority landscapes

Insights from Bolivia

- Ex-ante assessment means high uncertainty about real outcomes later, but:
- Assessment process did unveil shortcomings in project design
- Assessment helped in adjusting the project before shortcomings could lead to further problems

See Chapter 6 in: Assessment of the Transformational Change Potential for the Citizens of the Future Initiative in Bolivia (Arteaga Valdivia 2019)