Introduction to the role of monitoring

Why the added burden is worth it!
Guessing vs. Learning
The 5 W’s and an H
Who

1. Adaptation implementers
2. Academics
3. Boundary organizations
4. Sponsors/funders
Table 1: Domains of indicator and metric (I&M) development along a continuum of developer-implementer interactions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Domain</th>
<th>Academic-driven</th>
<th>Boundary Organization-driven</th>
<th>Sponsor-driven</th>
<th>Implementer-driven</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Motivations | - Learning and advance of scientific knowledge about adaptation  
- Theory development  
- Learning about the state of adaptation, state of adaptedness  
- Developing adaptation guidance  
- Assessing adaptation effectiveness  
- Communication  
- Assessing program need  
- Learning about program design  
- Tracking program outcomes  
- Assessing program effectiveness  
- Ensuring accountability, efficiency  
- Communication  
- Supporting adaptation planning  
- Fundraising, budget justification  
- Accountability, good governance  
- Learning/adaptive management  | | | |
| Audiences | - Academic  
- Boundary organizations, sponsors, implementers (implied or assumed, but not primary)  
- National, local governments  
- NGOs  
- Private sector, investors  
- Self/sponsoring entity staff  
- National governments  
- Int’l. development community  
- Self/implementing entity staff  
- Elected officials  
- Funders (governmental, philanthropic)  
- Public  | | | |
| I&M Developer-Adaptation Implementer Interaction | - I&M developer may or may not also evaluate adaptation activities;  
- Adaptation actions and implementers are research subjects  
- I&M developer is independent of sponsor, implementer  
- Client of evaluation may or may not include adaptation action implementer  
- I&M developer is sponsor of the adaptation action implementer being evaluated  
- Evaluators = developer of I&M = adaptation action implementer  
- May consult academic or other sources and expertise | | | |
1. Assessing the context in which to design and evaluate interventions
   a. Enabling conditions
   b. Historical, ecological, social context
Why

1. Assessing the context in which to design and evaluate interventions

2. Communication, engagement, and capacity-building
   a. Clarifying and sharing goals
   b. Sharing learning
   c. Creating community and buy-in
Why

1. Assessing the context in which to design and evaluate interventions

2. Communication, engagement, and capacity-building

3. Learning and assessing adaptation outcomes
   a. Building academic theories
   b. Assessing the state of adaptation in particular geographies, sectors, etc.
   c. Outcomes of projects, actions, program, or portfolios
   d. Whether vulnerability has been reduced or resilience improved as a result of actions
   e. Progress towards adaptation goals, targets, outcomes
Why

1. Assessing the context in which to design and evaluate interventions
2. Communication, engagement, and capacity-building
3. Learning and assessing adaptation outcomes
4. Decision making
   a. Assessing the need for and prioritization of different adaptation options
   b. Assessing costs and benefits of different options, including distribution of costs and benefits across space, time, and stakeholders
Why

1. Assessing the context in which to design and evaluate interventions

2. Communication, engagement, and capacity-building

3. Learning and assessing adaptation outcomes

4. Decision making

5. Assessing processes and accountability
   a. Equity
   b. Nature