

Monitoring and Evaluation in Climate Action

How to develop a program Theory of Change?

Video 4



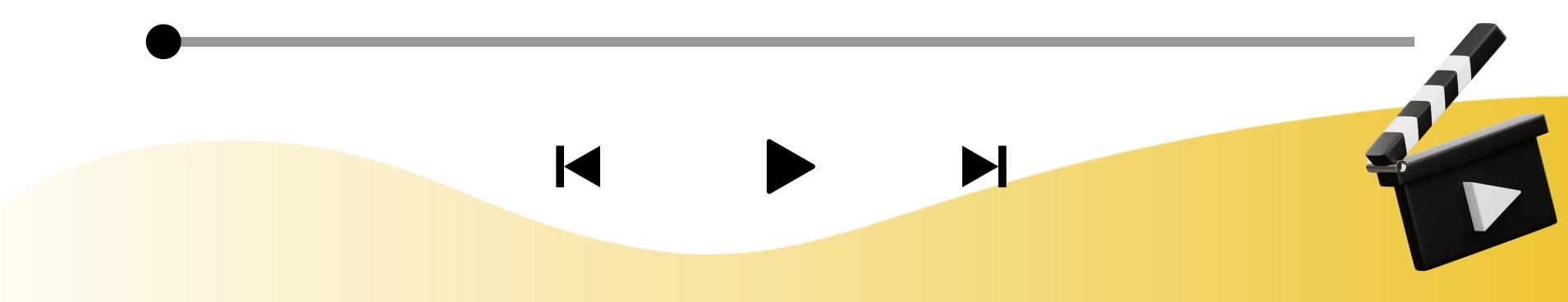




Monitoring and Evaluation in Climate Action

Why is evaluation important for climate?

What is monitoring and evaluation (M&E)? How is M&E useful in the program cycle?





How to develop a program Theory of Change?

VIDEO 4

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Theory of Change components

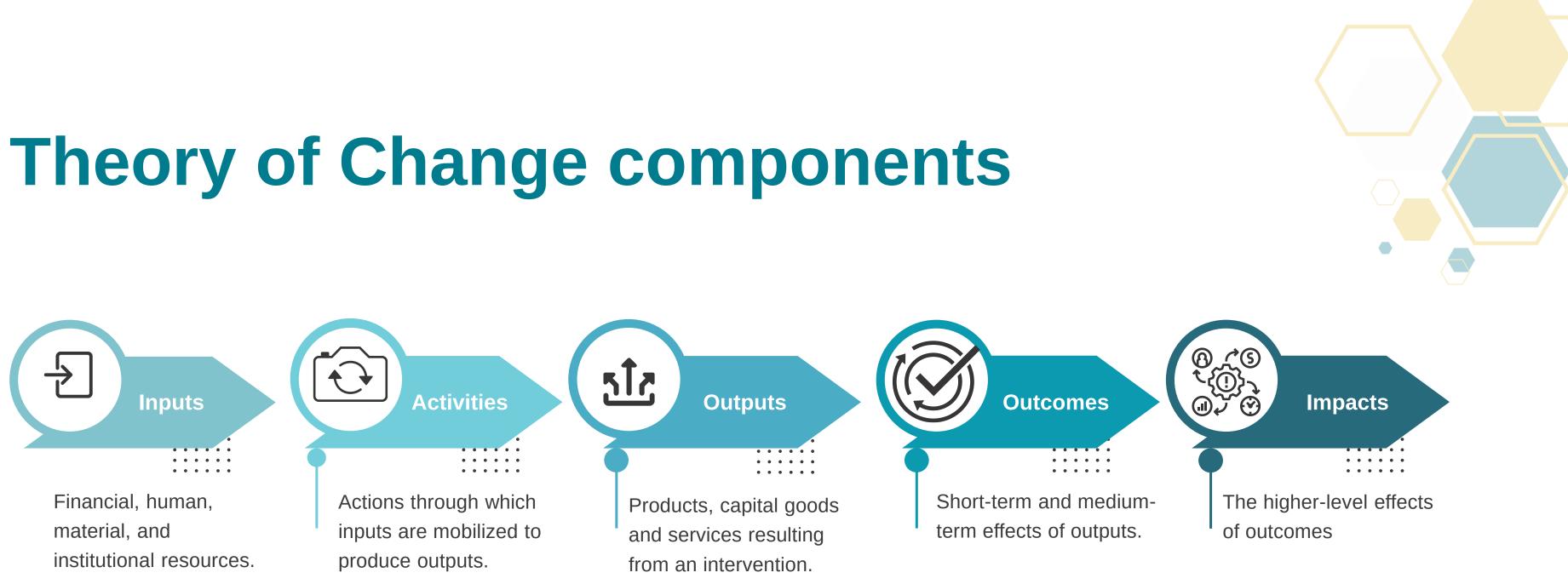
5 steps to building a ToC

ToC with a system lens

Theory of Change

- A Theory of Change is a **road map** of **where** we are going (results) and **how** we are getting there (process)
- It is an ongoing process of reflection to explore change and how it happens in a particular context, sector, and/or group of people.
- Expresses a **causal link** between inputs + activities and their consequences
- Represented in a schematic diagram or a series of "*If-then*" statements

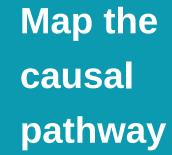
If [inputs] and [activities] produce [outputs] this should lead to [outcomes] which will ultimately contribute to [goal].



Assumptions: the conditions necessary for the "if-and-then" connections to hold true

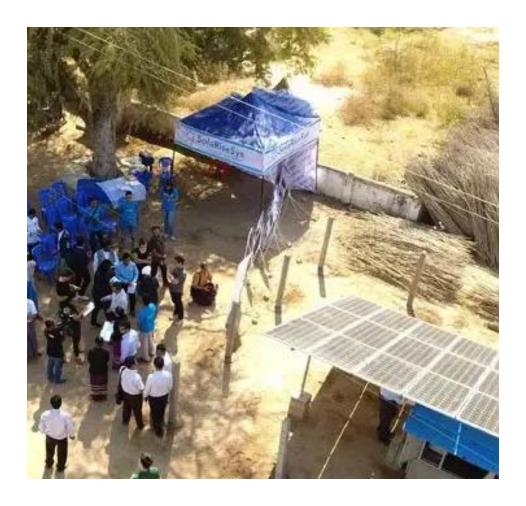
5 steps to building a Theory of Change





Explicate assumptions

Guinea-Bissau: Solar Energy Project

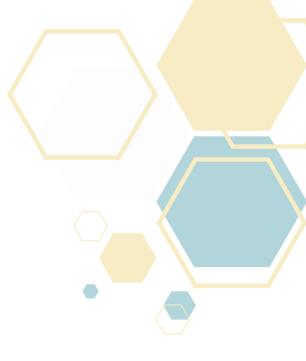


Intervention

Installation of mini solar grids on Bijagós Islands.

Goals

- To improve quality and reduce cost of electricity.
- To increase the islands' tourism potential.

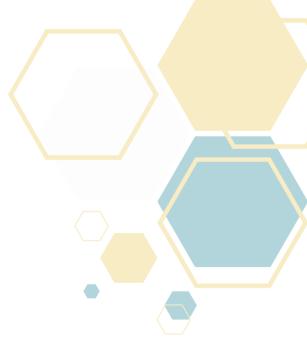




• To increase access to electricity and availability of solar energy.

Step 1: Situational analysis

- Access to electricity:
 - 29% of country's population (58% in the capital city Bissau)
- Substantial disparities across regions, income groups, by gender and education
- Electricity is both scarce and very costly one of the most expensive in Africa
- Secondary cities rely on diesel generators, and smaller cities use solar power grids
- Consumption:
 - 51% public and commercial services (public offices, hotels, restaurants, shops)
 - 21% households
 - 28% the rest of the economy i.e., the real productive sector
- Challenges: political instability, lack of planning, vested interests, lack of investments, fragmented donor assistance, and poor public management



Step 2: Setting program goals

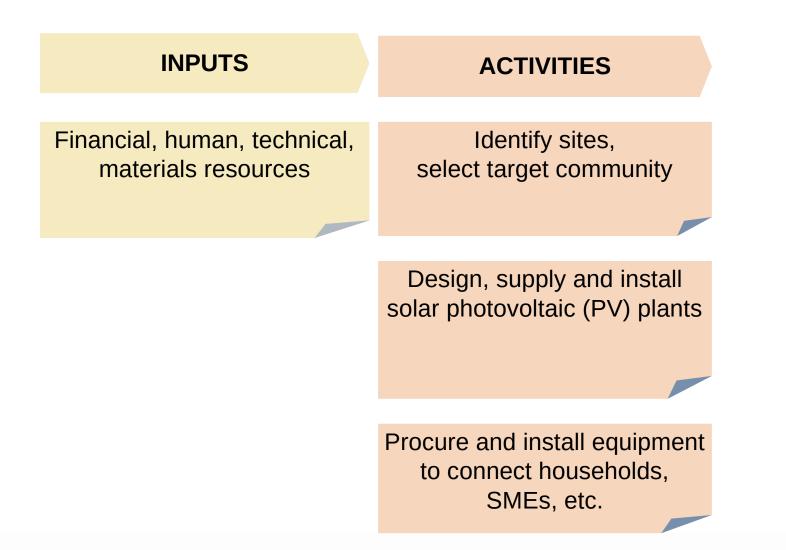
SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS: Lack of infrastructure, high cost of electricity, lack of access with regional, gender disparities, suboptimal sectoral performance

IMPACTS

Energy security & diversification of electrical matrix

Economic growth, via expansion of tourism

Step 3: Design the Program



SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS: Lack of infrastructure, high cost of electricity, lack of access with regional, gender disparities, suboptimal sectoral performance

IMPACTS

Energy security & diversification of electrical matrix

Economic growth, via expansion of tourism

Step 4: Map the causal pathway

INPUTS	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT	
Financial, human, technical, materials resources	Identify sites, select target community	Plants installed, producing electricity through renewable sources	Exp elect dis
	Design, supply and install solar photovoltaic (PV) plants	Consumers connected to the local electricity distribution network	Consu source & rec d
	Procure and install equipment to connect households, SMEs, etc.		Increas to qu

SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS: Lack of infrastructure, high cost of electricity, lack of access with regional, gender disparities, suboptimal sectoral performance



OUTCOMES IMPACTS kpansion of installed Energy security & ctricity generation and diversification of electrical listribution capacity matrix Economic growth, via sumers use renewable expansion of tourism ces of electrical energy educe dependance on diesel generators ased population access Reduction in gender inequality uality and lower-cost electrical energy

Step 5: Explicate Assumptions

ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT	
Identify sites, select target community	Plants installed, producing electricity through renewable sources	E> elec d
Design, supply and install solar photovoltaic (PV) plants	Consumers connected to the local electricity distribution network	Cons sourc & re
Procure and install equipment to connect households, SMEs, etc.		Increa to c
	Identify sites, select target community Design, supply and install solar photovoltaic (PV) plants Procure and install equipment to connect households,	Identify sites, select target communityPlants installed, producing electricity through renewable sourcesDesign, supply and install solar photovoltaic (PV) plantsConsumers connected to the local electricity distribution networkProcure and install equipment to connect households,Fractional equipment to connect households,

A1: No restrictions on land use and broad community support to select target communities and enable implementation

OUTCOMES

IMPACTS

kpansion of installed ctricity generation and listribution capacity

sumers use renewable ces of electrical energy educe dependance on diesel generators

ased population access quality and lower-cost electrical energy

Energy security & diversification of electrical matrix

Economic growth, via expansion of tourism

Step 5: Explicate Assumptions

INPUTS	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT	
Financial, human, technical, materials resources	Identify sites, select target community	Plants installed, producing electricity through renewable sources	Exp elect dis
	Design, supply and install solar photovoltaic (PV) plants	Consumers connected to the local electricity distribution network	Consu source & rec d
	Procure and install equipment to connect households, SMEs, etc.		Increas to qu

A2: Consumers see value in use of renewable energy sources relative to traditional sources

OUTCOMES

kpansion of installed ctricity generation and listribution capacity

sumers use renewable ces of electrical energy educe dependance on diesel generators

ased population access quality and lower-cost electrical energy

IMPACTS

Energy security & diversification of electrical matrix

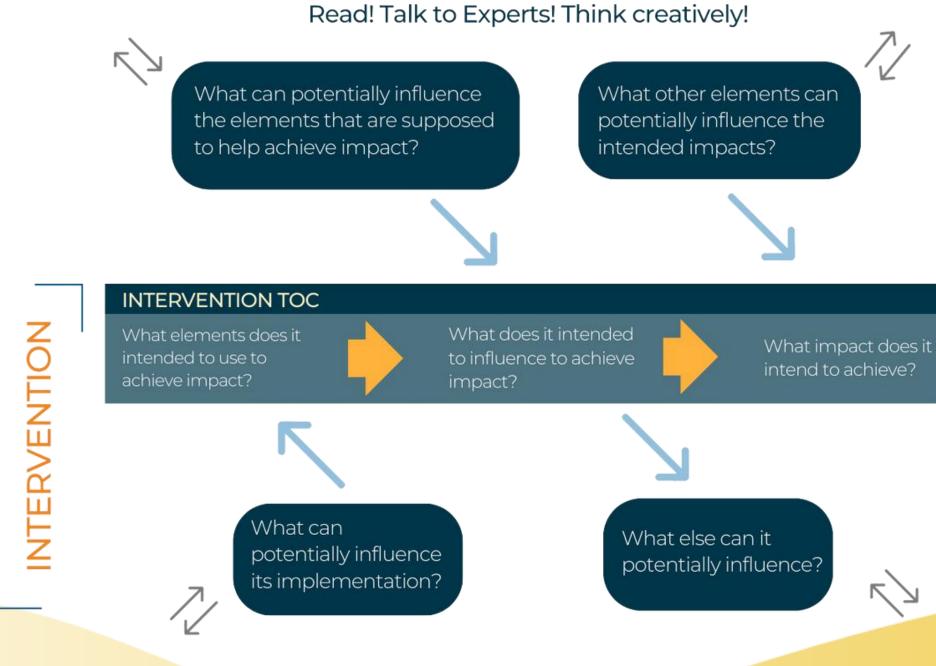
Economic growth, via expansion of tourism

Step 5: Explicate Assumptions

INPUTS	ACTIVITIES	OUTPUT	OUTCOMES	IMPACTS
Financial, human, technical, materials resources	Identify sites, select target community	Plants installed, producing electricity through renewable sources	Expansion of installed electricity generation and distribution capacity	Energy security & diversification of electrical matrix
	Design, supply and install solar photovoltaic (PV) plants	Consumers connected to the local electricity distribution network	Consumers use renewable sources of electrical energy & reduce dependance on diesel generators	Economic growth, via expansion of tourism
	Procure and install equipment to connect households, SMEs, etc.		Increased population access to quality and lower-cost electrical energy	Reduction in gender inequality

A3: Increased energy access leads to economic growth, accruing to women

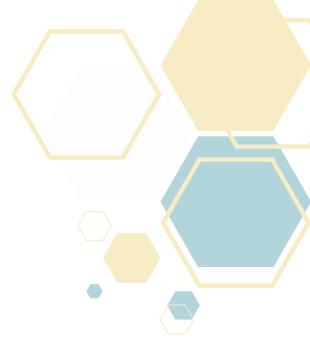
Theory of Change with a system lens



Source: GEF/IPDET (2022)



IMPAC



Conclusions

- A Theory of Change makes explicit how a program is expected to achieve its goal
- Theory of Change can be used for both program and evaluation design
- For evaluators, it helps solve the "black box" problem and identify implementation failure vs. theory failure
- Theory of change with a system lens is important for climate action projects

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