ActivityInfo

C40 CITIES

Information management systems for inclusive climate action

Starting shortly, Please wait!

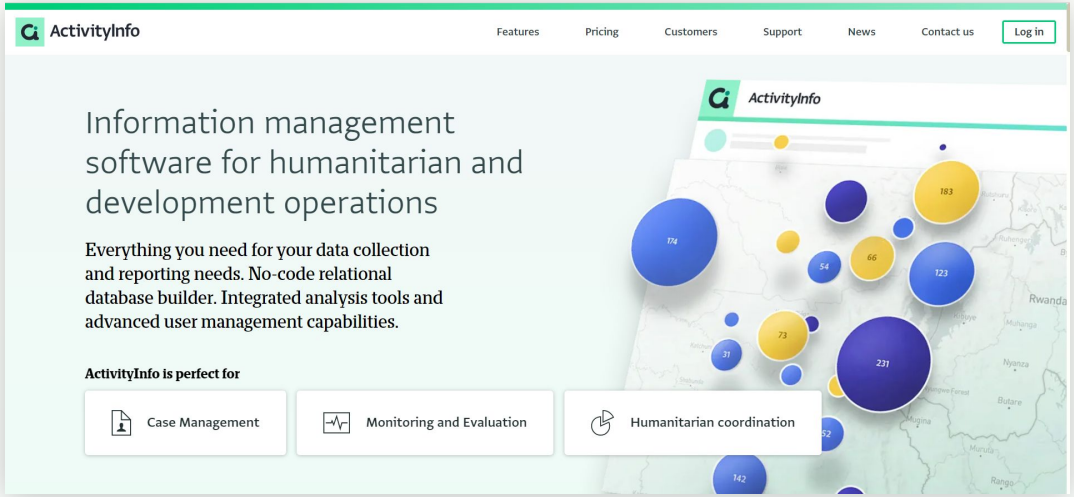
ActivityInfo

Introductions

Presented by the ActivityInfo Team

All in one information management software for humanitarian and development operations

- Track activities, outcomes
- Beneficiary management
- Surveys
- Work offline/online



Meet your instructors

Josephine Agbeko
City Advisor, Inclusive Climate Action Programme
C40 Cities

Victoria Manya
Customer Education Specialist
BeDataDriven

ActivityInfo

C40 CITIES

Poll

Are you currently involved in any climate justice initiatives?

- Yes
- No
- I'm interested but not actively involved

Have you implemented any Monitoring and Evaluation frameworks for climate justice programs?

- Yes
- No

Are you currently using any information management tools or databases for climate justice initiatives?

- Yes
- No
- I'm exploring options

Outline

01 Understanding climate justice and inclusive climate action

02 Monitoring and Evaluation for climate justice

03 ICT4D: Information management for climate justice and inclusive climate action

04 Q&A and wrap-up

01

Understanding climate justice and inclusive climate action

Understanding Climate Justice and Inclusive Climate Action

"Climate Change could force up to 132 million people into extreme poverty by 2030"

……

- There is no climate justice without social justice, and action at the city level is critical to achieve both
- Climate change does not treat everyone equally and the people who contribute the least are suffering the most.
- At the same time climate action can have social and economic unintended consequences.
- If addressing climate change does not meet the needs of city residents, mayors will lose the permission to act.

Understanding Climate Justice and Inclusive Climate Action

ActivityInfo

Adapted from UNDESA,2016

C40 CITIES


Relocation and informal settlements
Engagement of indigenous communities
Climate Finance – what are the “right” projects from an equity perspective?
Loss & Damage and Climate Justice
Emerging Trends
Carbon (and equity?) budgets
SKILL GAP
Stronger focus on affordable housing

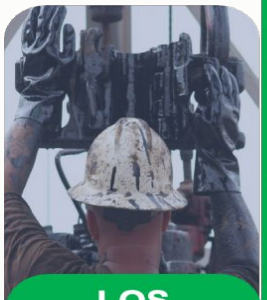
Understanding Climate Justice from C40's Inclusive Climate Action Programme

ACCRA

Informal workers moved from being perceived as potential opponents to climate action to key partners in delivering it.

The city established new mechanisms for engaging informal workers and contracting arrangements to support security of work, paving the way for better working conditions and improved livelihoods.

We are now scaling up this work to more cities in Africa!



LOS ANGELES

For the first time ever, the city established and co-chairs a Just Transition Task Force and has made engagement of workers and civil society a key priority in managing its very ambitious ban on oil and gas extraction.

The city has secured a grant from the ICA Fund to continue this ambitious step towards oil phase out, through the creation of a Workers Advisory Council.

WARSAW

A worldwide example of fair energy transition moving from coal stoves directly to heat pumps, bypassing gas

City securing additional funding of 2 million euros for the Stop Smog Programme in a very challenging national political context.

The city has now also secured a grant from the ICA Fund to continue tackling energy poverty for low income groups

SOUTH AFRICA

National policy processes changed to reflect and include cities, leading to more inclusion for city residents.

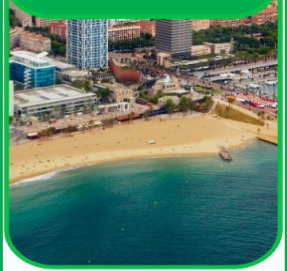
For the first time, the Presidential Climate Commission has city representation to strengthen local government engagement in national policy making.

Senior climate officials at city level have strengthened skills and partnerships with civil society to deliver just transition at a city level (Joburg green building policy training)

BARCELONA

Expanding its initiative as GGND European pilot from 2023, the city is continuing reducing its energy poverty and improving the resilience of frontline and vulnerable communities, through increased access to key services

With strong political commitment of Barcelona's mayor, Ada Colau, to climate action with a focus on eradicating energy poverty and improving the resilience of vulnerable communities, the city has been able to accelerate timelines for achieving key targets of its Climate Action Plan.



BANGALORE

As a first South West asia pilot of GGND, the city has now continued its initiatives in advance inclusive climate action in solid waste management to support targeted engagement by the city to advance equity components and inclusion opportunities within solid waste management that will deliver on the priorities of the CAP and overcome socio-economic barriers.

ActivityInfo

C40 CITIES

Understanding Climate Justice and Inclusive Climate Action

3-point Pillars of Inclusive Climate Action

Inclusivity of Process

Engagement of a wide range of communities and stakeholders, with a particular focus on increasing **participation and Involvement** of populations adversely affected by inequality.

Inclusivity of Policy

Designing to ensure fairness in - and accessibility of- climate programmes, actions and policies.

Inclusivity of Impact

Equitable distribution of the impact of climate pr ogrammes, actions and policies together with indicators that can monitor and evaluate this impact

ActivityInfo

C40 CITIES

Understanding Climate Justice and Inclusive Climate Action

ICA Accra:The Why?

80% of labour force in developing countries in informal economy

15-20 million informal waste workers involved in recycling activities

Informal economy forms a major structure of the economy of developing countries and therefore at the core of Just Transition debate should be informal labour

Understanding Climate Justice and Inclusive Climate Action

Global (informal) labour trends

Informal employment as a percentage of total employment by region	
Region	**%**
Sub-Saharan Africa (excluding Southern Africa)	92
Sub-Saharan Africa as a whole	89
Southern Asia	88
East and South-eastern Asia (excluding China)	77
Middle East and North Africa	68
Latin America and Carribbean	54
Eastern Europe and Central Asia	37

- Workers in the informal economy provide key functions and contribute significantly to climate mitigation (waste, transport, energy & buildings, agriculture,etc)

- About 50%-80% of all employment in the Global South is informal

- However, informal workers may be at risk of job loss or displacement due to climate action
- Precarious employment with little to no social security and limited workers' rights, and facing exploitation
- Women, youth, migrant workers, and workers with disabilities face even higher exploitation and risk

Understanding Climate Justice and Inclusive Climate Action

Accra, ICA Pilot: *Strengthening informal sector collaboration*

Objectives:

- To enhance ownership of climate action and transition to more resilient communities.
- To work with the city to design policy framework that supports inclusion and equity in climate action, with particular focus on informal sector.

Understanding Climate Justice and Inclusive Climate Action

Accra, ICA Pilot: *The Needs Assessment process/methodology*

- Assess the relationship between the informal sector and the city of Accra, leveraging existing work in the sector
- To understand the needs, challenges, and barriers to informal sector engagement in the city

ActivityInfo

C40 CITIES

Understanding Climate Justice and Inclusive Climate Action

Recommendations for support

Engagement and Inclusion

Policy

Operations

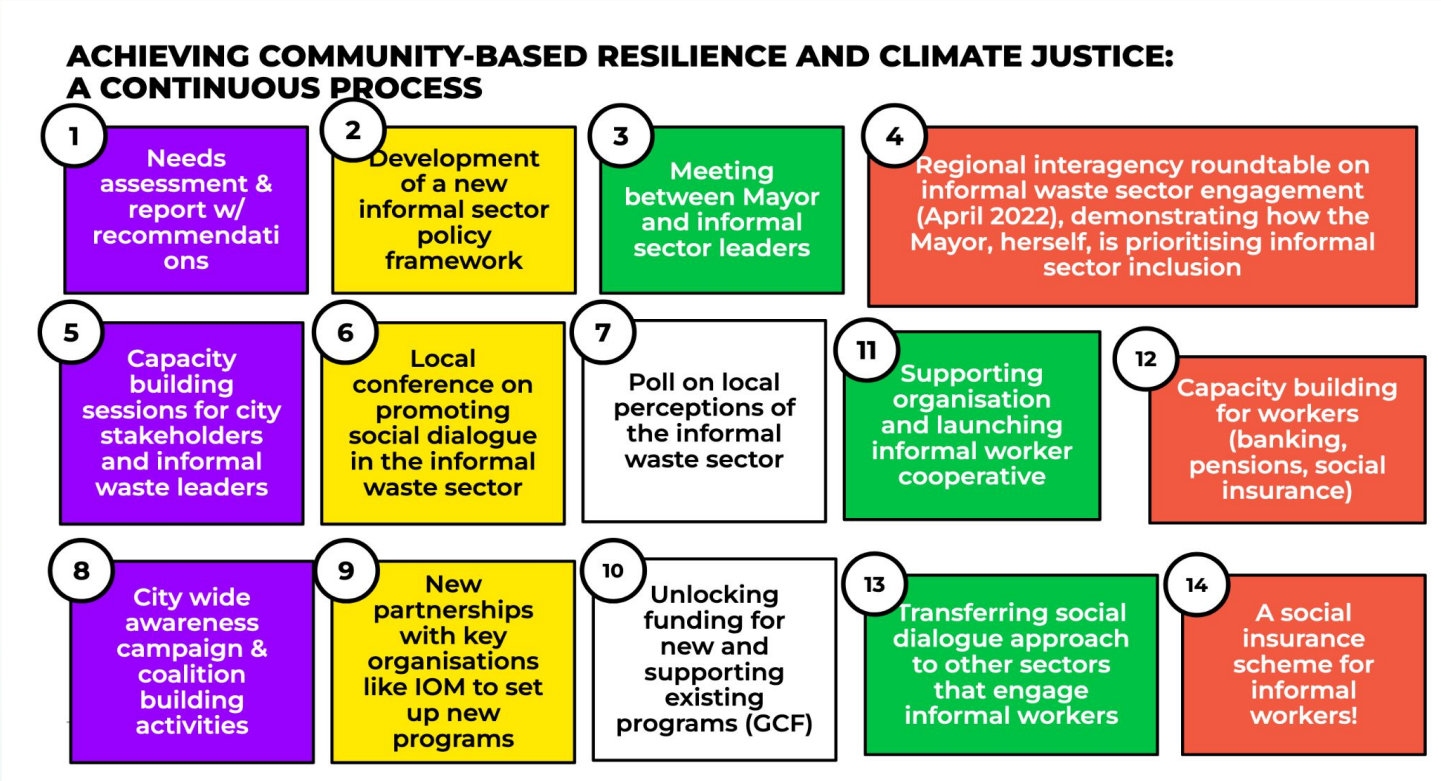
Capacity Building

ActivityInfo

C40 CITIES

Understanding Climate Justice and Inclusive Climate Action

A framework for achieving community Based Resilience and Climate Justice: A continuous Process



ActivityInfo

Understanding Climate Justice and Inclusive Climate Action

Considerations

A global demand for zero waste, starting with universal and segregated waste collection, appropriate treatment of organics and recyclables, and safe disposal: critical for emissions reduction

WASTE

An ecological transition cannot be effective and successful if it is not just and socially desirable.

INCLUSION & EQUITY

An enormous potential of skills and labour that, if not harnessed, will be a missed opportunity

LABOUR

Understanding Climate Justice and Inclusive Climate Action

Why Inclusive Engagement is Key

- Political and public participation rights are necessary for social inclusion, climate action and economic development
- The right to participate in political and public life is essential to eliminate marginalization and discrimination
- The key to closing equity gaps and resolving climate vulnerability is direct participation by impacted communities in the development and implementation of solutions and policy decisions that directly impact them
- A Needs Assessment Process is a key step in ensuring effective understanding of situational challenges and solutions and must be inclusive

Understanding Climate Justice and Inclusive Climate Action

Why Inclusive Engagement is Key

- Retain critical skills and support the diversification of waste activities to reach zero waste.
- Systemic institutional transformation and capacity for social dialogue
- Good, green jobs & a just transition for informal workers

Understanding Climate Justice and Inclusive Climate Action

Factors Enabling Inclusion and Equity in Climate Action Implementation

- Political leadership
- National governments enabling inclusive policies
- Interagency coordination
- Civil society presence
- Knowledge of historical inequities
- Sufficient financial resources
- Technical and governance capacity

02

Monitoring and Evaluation for Climate Justice

M&E for Climate Justice and Inclusive Climate Action

The Role of Data in driving Climate Action Implementation

- Data is relevant for Monitoring and evaluation of climate action for the following reasons:
  - M&E data is valuable for engaging stakeholders.
  - M&E data can help identify and manage risks
  - As projects evolve, having real-time or periodic data allows for adaptability.
  - Monitoring and evaluation data helps identify areas of inefficiency or ineffectiveness
  - Concrete data is essential for demonstrating the impact of a project or program.
  - M&E data facilitates a continuous learning process.
  - Data in M&E promotes accountability by providing a transparent record of what has been achieved, where challenges exist, and how resources are being utilized.
  - Reliable data serves as the basis for decision-making
  - Data provides quantitative and qualitative indicators that allow for the measurement of project or program performance.

M&E for Climate Justice and Inclusive Climate Action

Frameworks for Monitoring and Evaluating climate justice programs

Evaluation

What results-outcomes and impact- have been achieved? What worked well and what did not work well and? What lessons can be identified from implementation? How can design be improved?

ActivityInfo

STAP

C40 CITIES

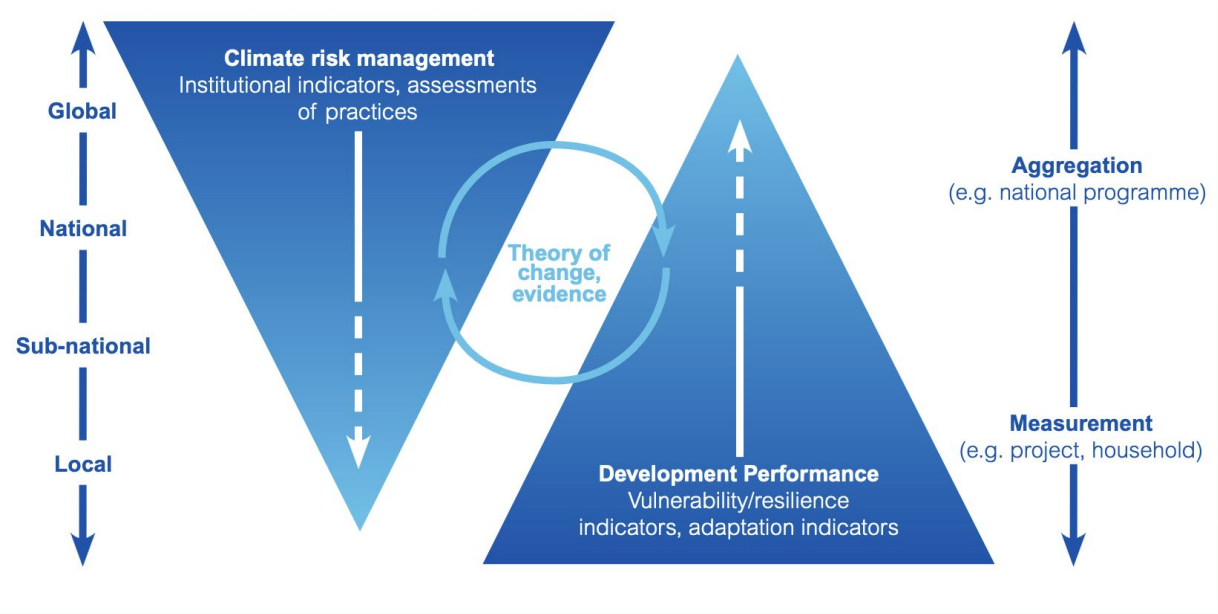
M&E for Climate Justice and Inclusive Climate Action

Frameworks for Monitoring and Evaluating climate justice programs

- **TAMD (Tracking Adaptation and Measuring Development) is a 'twin track' framework used in climate related M&E and other sectors in Development:**
  - Track 1 evaluates adaptation success based on how widely and how well countries or institutions manage climate risks.
  - Track 2 assesses the success of adaptation interventions in reducing climate vulnerability and ensuring the continuity of development efforts.
  - TAMD considers a combination of both tracks to provide a comprehensive evaluation of adaptation success.
  - The framework emphasizes the importance of managing climate risks and implementing effective adaptation measures for sustained development.
  - Track 1 focuses on the extent and efficacy of climate risk management, while Track 2 measures the success of specific adaptation interventions in achieving their goals.
  - TAMD aims to provide a nuanced understanding of adaptation success by considering both the breadth and effectiveness of adaptation efforts.

M&E for Climate Justice and Inclusive Climate Action

Frameworks for Monitoring and Evaluating climate justice programs



Assessing development and adaptation using the TAMD framework, through indicators that capture the extent and quality of CRM (Track 1), and reductions in vulnerability and improvement in development outcomes in the face of increasing climate risks (Track 2). Links between CRM and development and adaptation outcomes are identified and verified through theories of change supported by empirical evidence.

ActivityInfo

IIED

C40 CITIES

Designing Indicators for Monitoring and Evaluating

M&E for Climate Justice and Inclusive Climate Action

Designing Indicators for Monitoring and Evaluating climate justice

Indicators should capture:	**Definition**	**Measurement**	**Goal**
Coverage	The extent to which projects engage with stakeholders	Percentage of identified stakeholders actively involved.	Comprehensive engagement for a holistic impact.
Impact	The extent to which projects deliver intended results or induce changes in behavior supporting portfolio objectives.	Quantifiable outcomes aligned with project objectives.	Demonstrable positive effects on targeted outcomes
Sustainability	The ability of stakeholders to continue adaptation beyond project lifetimes.	Existence of long-term strategies and practices post-project.	Building resilience and self-sufficiency for sustained impact.
Replicability	The extent to which experiences, results, and lessons are captured and disseminated for broader benefits.	Successful adoption of project elements in other contexts.	Maximizing the transferability of insights and practices.

Source:UNDP

ActivityInfo

M&E for Climate Justice and Inclusive Climate Action

Highlighting Best practices for Monitoring and Evaluating climate justice

- **Grounding M&E in the local context:**
  - Avoiding overly rigid frameworks,
  - Recognizing heterogeneity and maintaining local relevance
- **Capturing global lessons from local projects:**
  - Framing M&E to extract globally relevant information from highly contextualized processes
- **Clear Objectives and Indicators**
  - Define specific, measurable, and time-bound objectives.(SMART (specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time-bound).
  - Identify relevant indicators for tracking progress.
  - **Example:** Objective - Reduce climate vulnerability; Indicator - Percentage decrease in community exposure to climate risks.

M&E for Climate Justice and Inclusive Climate Action

Highlighting Best practices for Monitoring and Evaluating climate justice

Baseline Data Collection

- Establish baseline data before program initiation.
- Provide a reference point for measuring changes over time.
- **Example:** Conduct surveys on socio-economic conditions and climate impacts (Vulnerability Reduction Assessments)

Utilization-Focused Evaluation

- Design evaluations with a focus on actionable findings.
- Ensure that evaluation results inform decision-making.
- **Example:** Use evaluation findings to adjust climate justice interventions in real-time.

M&E for Climate Justice and Inclusive Climate Action

Highlighting Best practices for Monitoring and Evaluating climate justice

Participatory Evaluation

- Involve communities in the evaluation process.
- Capture local perspectives and insights.
- Example: Collaborate with community members to conduct self-assessments.

Feedback Loops

- Establish mechanisms for continuous feedback.
- Foster communication channels for stakeholders to share insights.
- Example: Regular feedback sessions with community representatives.

Holistic Impact Assessment

- Assess not only direct outcomes but also indirect and long-term impacts.
- Consider social, economic, and environmental dimensions.
- Example: Evaluate the overall improvement in community well-being beyond specific climate metrics.

03

ICT4D - Information management for climate justice and inclusive climate action

ICT4D: Information management for climate justice and inclusive climate action

Overview of the current state of Information management for climate justice and inclusive climate action Initiatives

- Basic Information Systems for climate initiatives rely on spreadsheets and word-processing documents shared through email or cloud-based services. However, spreadsheets are:
  - Minimally viable for producing project inventory/reports but has vulnerabilities in data validation, integrity, security, and long-term storage.
  - Storing vast tabular data in spreadsheets is common but not considered good practice.
  - Limitations include data validation, integrity, security, and handling large volumes of data.
  - Databases are ideal for ensuring data validation, integrity, and security.

ICT4D: Information management for climate justice and inclusive climate action

Why are many organizations still using spreadsheets?

- **Limited Capacity and Expertise**
  - Mixed results in capacity-building efforts, leading to a lack of understanding of reporting requirements and stakeholder engagement.
- **Lack of Data Management Knowledge:**
  - NGOs may lack knowledge about implementing and managing information systems.
  - Limited experience with software development projects poses a significant barrier.
- **Absence of Evidence and Feasibility Studies:**
  - Lack of evidence, including feasibility studies, hinders informed decision-making.
  - Decision-makers may lack information about the benefits and costs of different data management options.
- **Short-Term Pressures vs. Long-Term Objectives:**
  - Pressure to make short-term decisions due to funding constraints may compromise long-term data management objectives.
  - Funding requirements may lead to developing systems that do not entirely align with the NGO's priorities.
  - Cost considerations for building a bespoke information management system may dissuade NGO’s from building an information management system

Source: ICAT,2020

ICT4D: Information management for climate justice and inclusive climate action

Advantages of Relational Databases for tracking Climate Initiatives

- Databases ensure data validation, preventing inadvertent mistakes common in spreadsheets.
- Data integrity is maintained
- Stable structure, control over access, and user role permissions guarantee data security.
- Overcomes limitations of spreadsheets in handling data volume and performance.
- Seamlessly aggregate data across multiple levels to report on global indicators by consolidating information from various stakeholders/partners
- Seamlessly track progress and changes over time.
- Have a unified and structured approach to extracting insights, enabling informed decision-making based on a holistic understanding of your data.
- Facilitates standardization in data lifecycle

ICT4D: Information management for climate justice and inclusive climate action

Importance of standardization and consistency

- Standardized information ensures that all departments and teams within an organization comprehend and interpret data uniformly.
- Standardization reduces the risk of errors and discrepancies in data.
- Standardized data facilitates collaboration between organizations working on climate justice.
- Standardized information aids leaders in making strategic decisions based on a reliable and uniform dataset
- Standardized reporting ensures transparency and accountability in climate justice projects.
- Standardized information enhances communication with stakeholders, including donors, partners, and the public.
- Standardized data supports long-term planning by providing a reliable historical record.

ICT4D: Information management for climate justice and inclusive climate action

Case Study: Working with a relational database template in ActivityInfo in the context of climate justice initiatives

Scenario: In response to the urgent global need for climate justice, our project spans across six diverse countries – Somalia, Nigeria, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Philippines, and Kenya. The overarching objective is to establish a robust and inclusive movement that mobilizes citizens, companies, and governments to address the challenges of climate change

- The project is designed to achieve five key outcomes:
  - Prioritizing the voices of those most affected by climate change, including women, youth, and local Indigenous communities.
  - Developing country-specific narratives that showcase the lived experiences of impacted individuals
  - Facilitating initiatives that empower citizens to claim and defend their social and environmental rights.
  - Identifying and scaling community-based best practices that enhance the adaptive capacities of frontline communities.
  - Advocating for and influencing policy changes that support affected communities.

Key Indicators to Track:

- Number of informal sector stakeholders engaged
- Number of communities actively participating
- Policy changes influenced
- Capacity-building trainings for vulnerable groups
- Integration of climate education into existing programs
- Community testimonials shared through project channels

ActivityInfo

C40 CITIES

ICT4D: Information management for climate justice and inclusive climate action

Case Study: TAMD as inspiration for indicators

- There are a set of TAMD indicators for Track 1 that are being customised in different contexts.
  - Indicator 1: Climate change integration into planning
  - Indicator 2: Institutional coordination for integration
  - Indicator 3: Budgeting and finance
  - Indicator 4: Institutional knowledge and capacity
  - Indicator 5: Climate information
  - Indicator 6: Uncertainty
  - Indicator 7: Participation
  - Indicator 8: Awareness among stakeholders
  - Indicator 9: Vulnerability/resilience

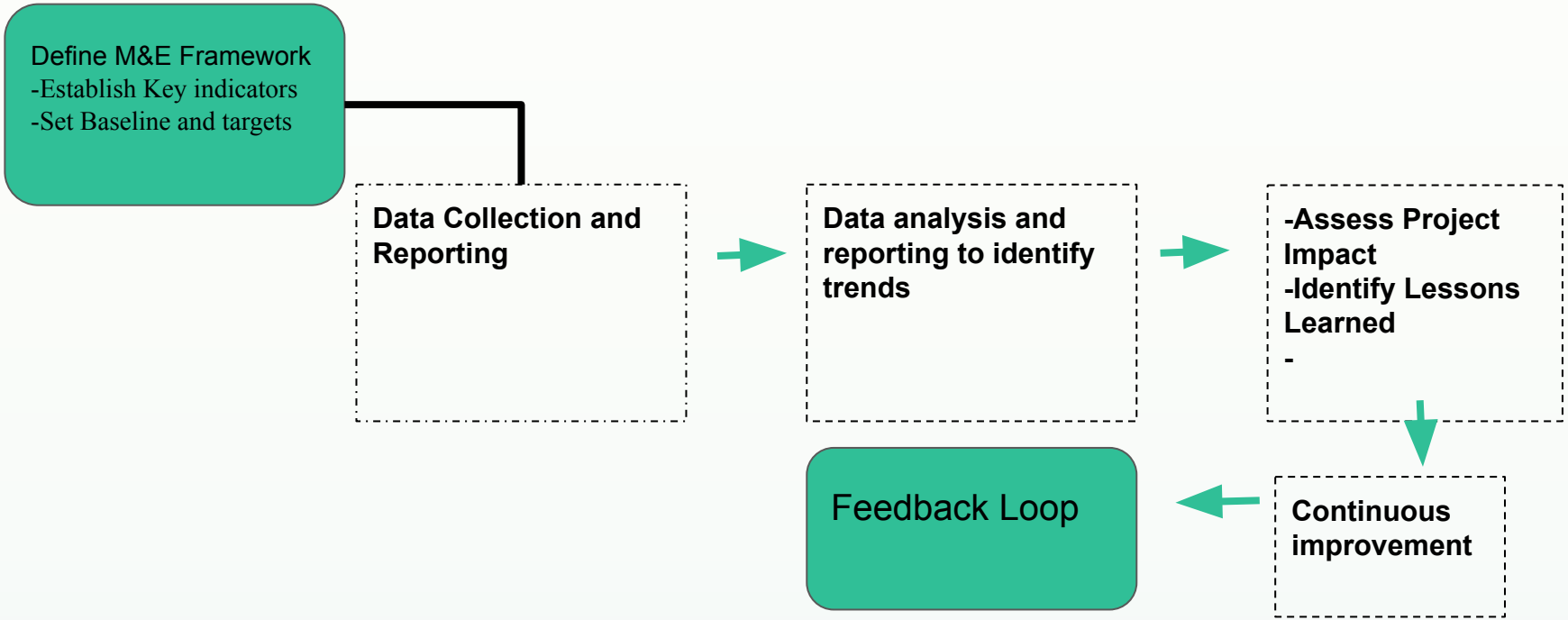
ICT4D: Information management for climate justice and inclusive climate action

Key Considerations for choosing an Information Management system for your climate initiative

- Emphasize the importance of data security, integrity, and quality in information systems for climate action.
- Consider the need for collaboration, standardized processes, and automated checks to enhance system effectiveness.
- Encourage the adoption of relational systems for long-term sustainability and reliability.
    - A relational database may involve web-based specialized software accessible through browsers.
    - Allows multiple users with different permissions to insert, manipulate, and extract data.
    - Ensures stable data structure, integrity, consistency, accessibility, security, and storage.
    - Facilitates standardized data submissions and cross-checking of datasets for better quality and integrity.

ICT4D: Information management for climate justice and inclusive climate action

M&E work flow for our case study in ActivityInfo:

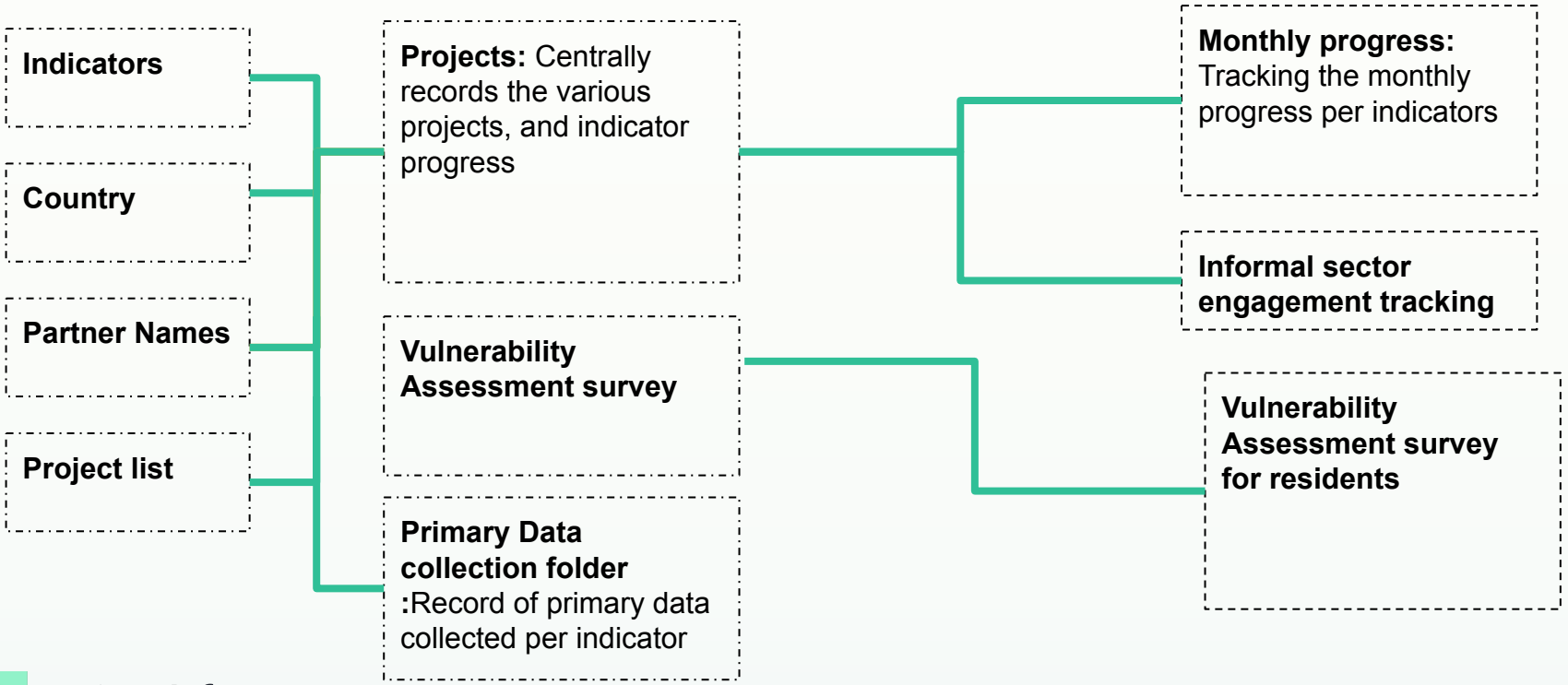


ActivityInfo

C40 CITIES

ICT4D: Information management for climate justice and inclusive climate action

Reflecting the work of our case study in ActivityInfo:



ActivityInfo

C40 CITIES

ICT4D: Information management for climate justice and inclusive climate action

Analysis and Reporting

Community engagement progress to target report

Target audience: Field supervisors and Program Manager
Purpose of use: Determine quarterly progress and implementation adjustment needed, in program implementation and the pace at which target is been met. The report can be used in quarterly team meetings.
Data used:

- Overview of community testimonials or stories shared through project channels.
- Overview of schools and community centers with integrated climate education into existing program

Assessment report

Target audience: Field supervisors and Program Manager and Upper management
Purpose of use: Used to establish baseline data for monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the interventions over time, used for the identification of vulnerabilities, to inform the context specific design of climate justice programs, used to support risk reduction and adaptation planning for all stakeholders, The report is used to determine broader changes needed
Data used:

- Vulnerability Assessment Survey

ICT4D: Information management for climate justice and inclusive climate action

Demonstration

Demo

ActivityInfo

C40 CITIES

Q&A

Resources

- International Institute for Environment and Development
- United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs

Annex: Checklist for applying TAMD

- **Define Evaluation Context and Purpose:**
  - Specify whether the evaluation aims to assess the success of a specific intervention, a set of interventions, or the efficacy of a broader system or processes (e.g., national CRM system).
- **Establish a Theory of Change (ToC):**
  - Identify relevant outputs, outcomes, and impacts to be evaluated.
  - Outline assumptions regarding how activities within the intervention lead to desired outcomes (causal mechanisms).
  - Develop narratives explaining how causal mechanisms operate.
- **Identify Relevant Scales:**
  - Determine the operational scale of the intervention.
  - Assess the scales at which outputs, outcomes, and impacts will be evaluated.
  - Consider the need for aggregating results at larger scales.
- **Locate Outputs, Outcomes, and Impacts on TAMD Framework:**
  - Determine which track(s) of the TAMD framework the outputs, outcomes, and impacts are located on.
  - Specify the scales at which these elements are positioned on the track(s).

Annex: Checklist for applying TAMD

- **Identify Required Indicators:**
  - Select indicators based on the location of outputs, outcomes, and impacts on the TAMD framework.
  - Determine the appropriate mix of numeric and categorical indicators.
  - Specify whether indicators measure vulnerability, adaptive capacity, resilience, standard development outcomes, or a combination.
- **Define Indicators:**
  - For categorical indicators, decide whether to use off-the-shelf indicators or adapt, augment, or substitute them.
  - Identify relevant numeric development outcome indicators.
  - Capture key drivers of vulnerability, determinants of adaptive capacity, or elements of resilience through existing or new numeric vulnerability indicators.
  - Evaluate the feasibility of constructing new indicators.
- **Gather Data:**
  - Establish baseline data.
  - Ensure regular data collection intervals.
  - Include data on climate trends and the incidence of climate extremes and disasters for context.
  - Collect stakeholder narratives on how changes/outcomes occurred.

Annex: Checklist for applying TAMD

- **Analyse Indicators and Data:**
  - Measure changes in indicators over time.
  - Compare indicator levels before, during, and after the intervention.
  - Compare indicators across similar cases with and without interventions.
  - Assess alignment with the established theory of change.
- **Address Attribution:**
  - Evaluate attribution using indicators designed to capture causal mechanisms.
  - Compare expected causal mechanisms with stakeholder narratives describing observed changes.
  - Attribute outcomes to the intervention and assign a confidence level.
- **Disseminate Lessons:**
  - Share lessons learned from monitoring and evaluation.
  - Modify interventions based on results.
  - Inform future interventions with insights gained.

M&E for Climate Justice and Inclusive Climate Action

The Role of Data in driving Climate Action Implementation

- Data is relevant at all levels of climate action implementation:
  - Understanding Climate Trends;Informed preparation for extreme weather events, ecosystem changes.
  - Assessing Vulnerability and Risk:Prioritizing resources for vulnerable populations, ensuring an equitable approach.
  - Monitoring and Evaluation of Climate Policies ;Informed policy adjustments, global best practice sharing.
  - Identifying unsustainable practices, encouraging eco-friendly alternatives.
  - Building resilience with community input, inclusive decision-making.
  - Financial Decision-Making;Economic consequences of climate change.