

Presentation

From Toolkit to Reality: Designing MEL systems to inform the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience

6th Capacity-building Hub
Capacity-building Tools and Methodologies Marketplace Day
November 21st 2024



United Nations Climate Change
Paris Committee on Capacity-building



Today's agenda

- UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience & links to national MEL systems
- Defining MEL systems for national adaptation planning processes – and a Toolkit to support adaptation teams
- Experiences in designing and implementing MEL activities :
 - Kiribati
 - Haiti
 - Namibia
- Breakout groups: harvesting questions and lessons on three key themes (of your choosing!)



Today's speakers



Ms. Rosa Morales

Adaptation Committee member, and General Director of Climate Change and Desertification, Ministerio del Ambiente, Peru



Ms. Emilie Beauchamp

Lead, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning
NAP Global Network, IISD



Mr. Kirata Tekiera
Mwemwenikeaki

Adaptation Officer,
Office of Te Beretitenti (President)
Kiribati



Ms. Gerty Pierre

Director of the Climate Change, Ministry of Environment
Haiti



Mr. Johannes Munango

Transparency Technical Expert, Ministry of Environment, Forestry, and Tourism,
Namibia



Introduction to the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience & links to national MEL systems

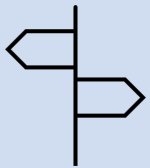
Rosa Morales, Member of the Adaptation Committee

21 November 2024

Who is the Adaptation Committee?

The **Adaptation Committee (AC)** was established 2010 under the UNFCCC and also serves the Paris Agreement.

The AC fulfils five core functions:



Providing **technical support** and **guidance** to the Parties



Sharing relevant information, knowledge, experience and good practices



Promoting **synergy** and **strengthening engagement** with national, regional and international organizations, centres and networks



Considering information communicated by Parties on their monitoring & review of adaptation actions and support



Providing information and recommendations for consideration by Parties

The UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience

Adopted in decision 2/CMA.5

Purpose: to **guide the achievement of the global goal on adaptation and the review of overall progress in achieving it** with a view to reducing the increasing adverse impacts, risks and vulnerabilities associated with climate change, as well as to enhance adaptation action and support

Thematic targets



Significantly reducing climate-induced **water scarcity**, enhancing resilience to water-related hazards, and climate-resilient sanitation

Attaining **climate-resilient food and agricultural production** and supply and distribution of food



Attaining resilience against climate change related **health impacts**, promoting climate-resilient health services

Reducing climate impacts on **ecosystems and biodiversity**, and accelerating the use of EbA and NbS



Increasing the resilience of **infrastructure and human settlements** to climate change impacts

Substantially reducing the adverse effects of climate change on **poverty eradication and livelihoods**



Protecting **cultural heritage** from the impacts of climate-related risks

Targets: iterative adaptation cycle



Impact, vulnerability and risk assessment:

up-to-date assessments by 2030 used to inform plans, policy instruments, planning processes, strategies; multi-hazard EWS by 2027

Planning: country-driven, gender-responsive, participatory & fully transparent national plans, policy instruments, & planning processes and/or strategies by 2030



Implementation: progress in implementing plans, policies, and strategies; reduced the social and economic impacts of key hazards by 2030

Monitoring, evaluation and learning: designed, established and operationalized a system for monitoring, evaluation and learning, built required institutional capacity by 2030



*Please see decision 2/CMA.5 for full text of targets



United Nations
Climate Change

The UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience

Parties are encouraged to:

- Take into account **country-driven, gender-responsive, participatory and fully transparent** approaches as well as **human rights** approaches
- Ensure **intergenerational equity** and **social justice**
- Take into consideration **vulnerable ecosystems, groups and communities** including children, youth and persons with disabilities

The UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience

Adaptation action:

- Urgent, incremental, transformational and country-driven
- Continuous, iterative and progressive
- Based on and guided by -
 - The best available science,
 - Traditional knowledge, Indigenous Peoples' knowledge, local knowledge systems
 - Ecosystem-based adaptation, nature-based solutions
- Locally led and community-based adaptation
- Disaster risk reduction
- Intersectional approaches
- Private sector engagement
- Maladaptation avoidance
- Recognition of adaptation co-benefits
- Sustainable development

The UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience: links to national MEL systems

Linkages to national MEL systems:

- Target on MEL systems by 2030
- National MEL systems can contribute information needed to assess progress towards targets and implementation of the Framework
- The Framework offers helpful indications of what to monitor and evaluate in national MEL systems

Thank you!
Stay in touch with
the AC:



<https://unfccc.int/Adaptation-Committee>
AC@unfccc.int



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Presentation

From Toolkit to Reality: Defining Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning for NAP processes

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National MEL systems play a critical role in informing collective progress on adaptation

The UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience :

“By 2030 all Parties have designed, established and operationalized a system for monitoring, evaluation and learning for their national adaptation efforts and have built the required institutional capacity to fully implement the system.”

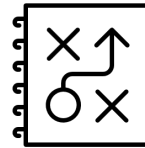


Why are MEL systems for NAP processes important?

National MEL systems lay the foundation for effective, inclusive and transformative adaptation processes.



Understanding the effectiveness of NAP processes



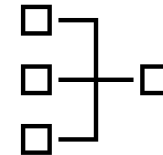
Improving adaptive management and mutual accountability



Mobilizing domestic, international, public, and private finance

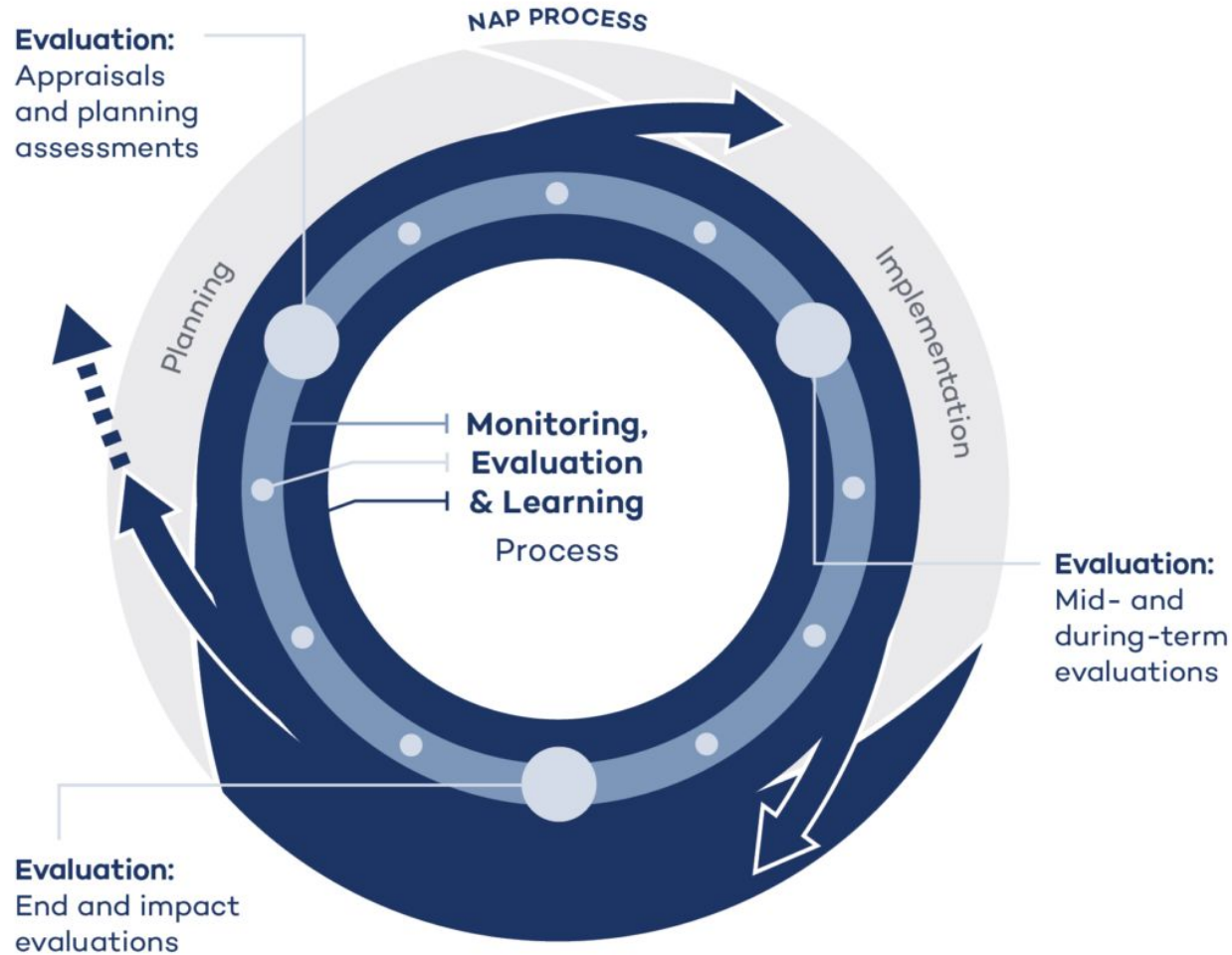


Strengthening equity



Enhancing efficiency

How to define MEL for NAP processes?



- ➔ MEL occurs to both a distinct phase and a dedicated set of activities throughout the adaptation process.
- ➔ Monitoring and evaluation must be embedded in learning throughout NAP processes.
- ➔ Adaptation is a learning process in itself... and MEL is a key adaptation action to make this happen.

But what does this mean in practice for government teams working on NAP processes?



Unveiling the Toolkit for MEL for NAP Processes

TOOLKIT

Toolkit for Monitoring,
Evaluation, and Learning for
National Adaptation Plan
Processes



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The toolkit acknowledges critical realities of countries.

Countries start working on their MEL systems at different phases of the NAP process... there is rarely nothing in place!

→ We provide easy and navigable links between sections for the readers to read according to their starting point(s).

Countries have different levels of capacities and resources

→ We provide a comprehensive pictures of what MEL systems can comprise... countries must contextualize to their priorities and capacities – not all compulsory!

→ Structure: 19 sub-actions with guidance + additional resources.

→ 33+ practical examples and country case studies included.

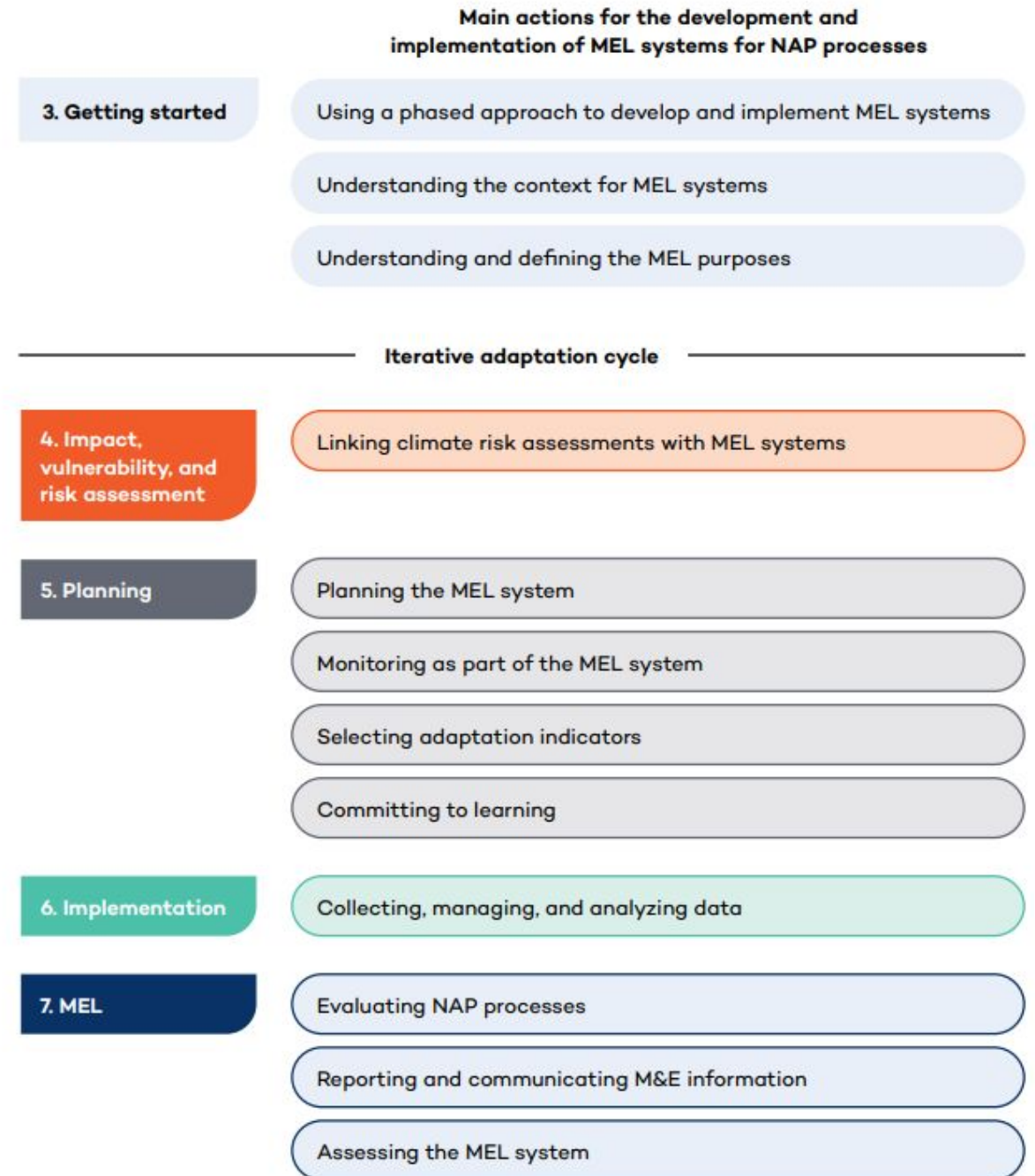
→ Key resources from peer organizations and initiatives.



MEL systems for adaptation must be contextual and nationally & locally owned to be effective

You cannot copy/paste a MEL system from a country to the other, nor apply top-down indicators without contextualization.

Countries must follow the phases of their NAP processes to identify which priorities, sectors, actions – which their MEL system must track and assess.



Good practices: Using simplicity to navigate tensions between robustness and feasibility in MEL systems

All countries have *some* data on adaptation. All countries are continuously improving their MEL systems for adaptation. All countries nonetheless struggle to collate, coordinate, analyze, report, and learn....

- Always build on existing systems and initiatives!
- Clarify the purposes and objectives of your MEL system from the start
- Be boldly pragmatic: use a phased approach(es) - whether regional, sectoral, vertically integrated, time bound.
- Start small, pilot, scale up.
- Start planning and implementing your MEL system from the onset of your adaptation planning.
- Budget MEL as an activity as part of your NAP processes, not as an aside. Your MEL system must go beyond project or strategy time frames to assess outcomes and impacts.





Next steps..

- Translations of the toolkit in French and Spanish – by end of 2024
- Deep dives into key topics, e.g.: progress reporting, evaluations, data platforms
- Development of an online course: launch early 2025
- Review of the toolkit every 2-3 years to stay on up-to-date
- Peer learning and trainings

Your feedback and comments always welcome!



Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning

for National Adaptation
Plan (NAP) processes



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NEW MOOC

Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning for NAP Processes

Pre-register now!



TOOLKIT

Toolkit for Monitoring,
Evaluation, and Learning for
National Adaptation Plan
Processes



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Download the Toolkit for MEL for
NAP processes



From Toolkits to Reality:
*The Integrated Vulnerability Assessment
(IVA) and its Role in Kiribati Joint
Implementation Plan (KJIP) aka Kiribati's
NAP.*

Connecting Vulnerability Assessment to Adaptation Strategies.



Understanding Kiribati's Vulnerabilities

*Kiribati a nation facing
Climate-induced
Vulnerabilities*

- Rising Sea levels
- Extreme weather events (flooding, droughts)
- Freshwater scarcity
- Ecosystem degradation



Integrated Vulnerability Assessment
Framework for Atoll Islands
A collaborative Approach



Integrated Vulnerability Assessment (IVA)

As part of the Whole-of-island Approach

- IVA is an assessment toolkit for vulnerabilities induced by climate change impacts and disaster risks and events.
- IVA is the first step of a whole-of-island approach
- IVA assess vulnerability on 8 human security objectives against 5 Livelihood Hazards.
- Has 2 main approaches in the methodology
- IVA considered as a baseline assessment leading to in-depth assessment or responsive measures by concern agencies.
- 74% of the Kiribati islands have been gone through IVA processes.

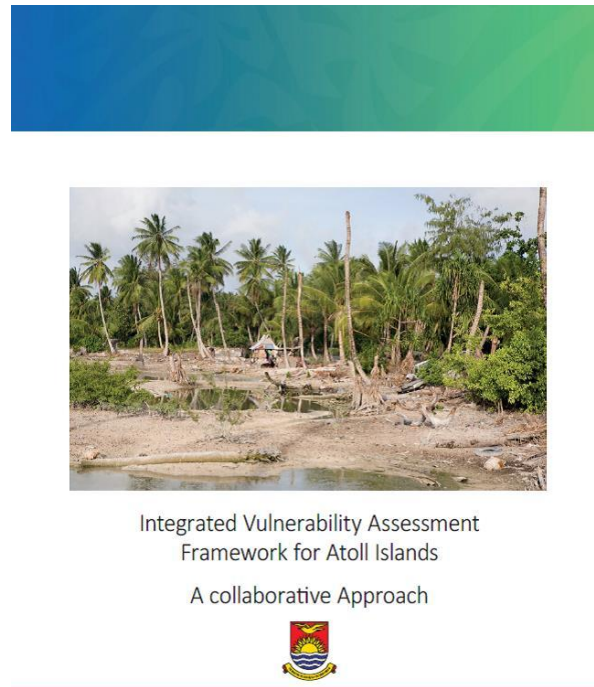
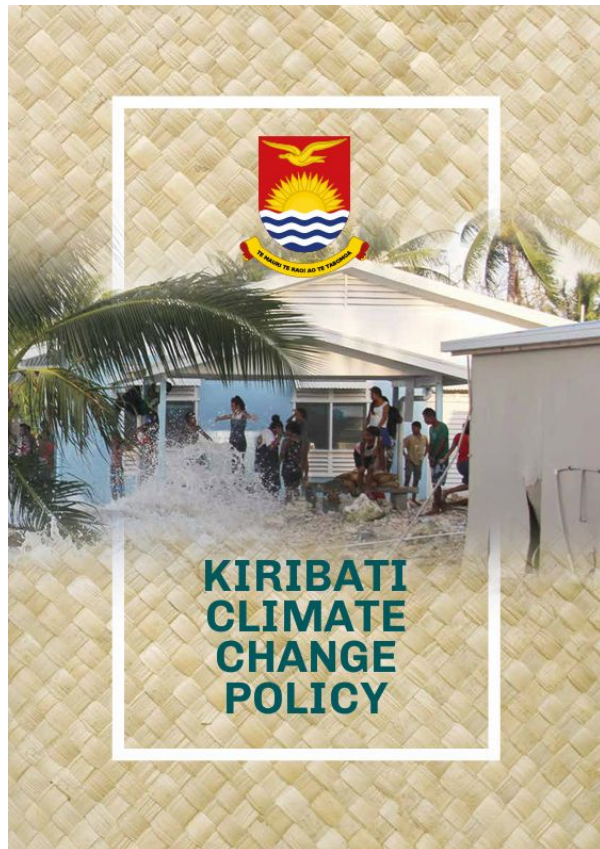
Livelihood Hazards

	Ecosystem	Infrastructure & Services	Finance	Human Resource	Institution & Governance	
Forest Health	3.1	2.9	2.6	3.3	3.1	3.0
Coastal Health	2.0	2.3	2.3	3.0	2.9	2.5
Water Security	2.5	2.4	3.0	3.1	3.2	2.8
Security of Place	1.7	2.3	3.2	2.9	4.6	2.9
Energy Security	2.1	1.9	2.0	1.8	2.1	2.0
Income Security	2.3	1.9	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.1
Community Health	2.8	2.3	2.6	3.1	3.1	2.8
Food Security	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.8	3.7	2.6
	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.7	3.1	2.6

Human Security
Objectives

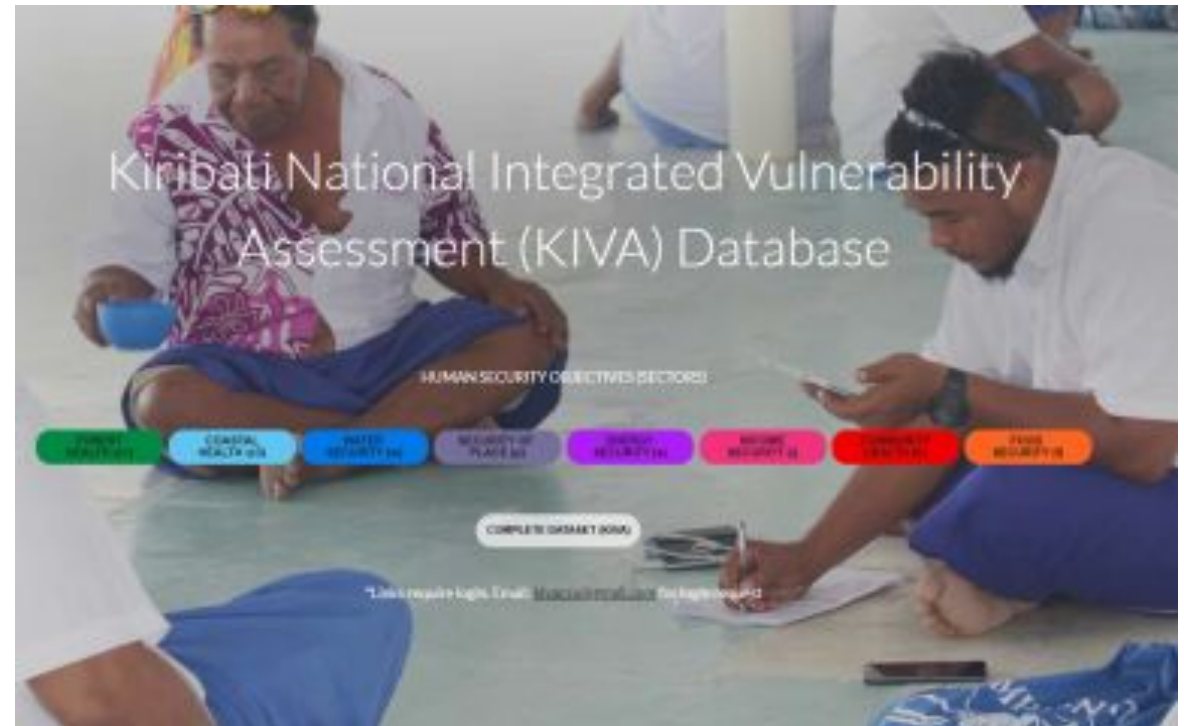
IVA and its Role in the Kiribati Joint Implementation Plan aka National Adaptation Plan (NAP)

From Assessment to Action: IVA and the KJIP National Adaptation Plan



Kiribati Integrated Vulnerability Assessment Database (KIVA DB)

- Synchronizing data collected through IVA
- Analyse data collected
- Provide report per IVA, based on the data collected and analyzed.
- Ease access to vulnerabilities data required by relevant stakeholders.

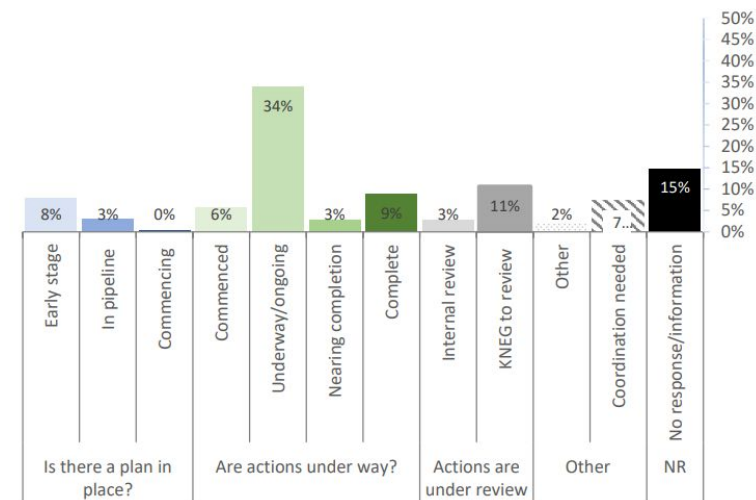


Transitioning from Toolkits to Action

From Toolkits to Reality: Turning IVA insights into Adaptation Actions



The 12 Strategies 104 actions address





Transitioning from Toolkits to Action
*From Toolkits to Reality: Turning IVA
insights into Adaptation Actions*

A photograph of a coastal scene. In the foreground, a person is crouched in the shallow ocean water, washing clothes. To the left, there is a small hut with a thatched roof. The background shows a rocky coastline and a blue sky with clouds.

Challenges and Next Steps

The Challenges and Moving Forward: Strengthening Adaptation Efforts

- Funding,
- Capacity building,
- International collaboration.

Conclusion

- With the right toolkit, adaptation will be effective
- With the right support, Kiribati adaptation effort will be enhanced
- With all of these, Kiribati is hopeful for a brighter and resilient future





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Plan National d'Adaptation au Changement Climatique (PNA)

HAÏTI / 2022 - 2030

NAP-GN SIDE EVENT ON NAP IMPLEMENTATION and MEL

GERTY PIERRE, HOD
DIRECTOR OF CLIMATE
CHANGE

MINISTRY OF
ENVIRONMENT HAITI



NAP ROADMAP

Feuille de route mise en oeuvre

PNA-Haïti 2022-2030



NAP FINANCE STRATEGY



- The development of a finance strategy. With respect to this, my country, with the support of UNDP, was able to produce this important document that provides clear ideas on the financial needs of the country notably for the twenty-one priority (21) priority adaptation actions.
- This document also mapped the different sources of funding for the priority adaptation actions. It serves as an entry point for the country when it comes to the identification of financial sources.

NAP FINANCE STRATEGY (Cont)

- Complementary to this finance strategy, the country also developed a climate finance tracking tool.
- This tool presents the status of the finance mobilized by the country for adaptation, mitigation, capacity-building and technology transfer.
- The result of this finance tracking tool allows more structured and targeted exchanges with the implementing agencies and contribute to a more efficient dialogue with them likely to facilitate a better alignment with the adaptation priorities of the country.

NAP-Haiti Implementation

Gender and Climate Change Adaptation Action Plan:

Developed to meet the objectives of the Republic of Haiti to integrate gender equality issues into the implementation of its National Adaptation Plan (NAP).

It aims to operationalize two priority objectives of the NAP:

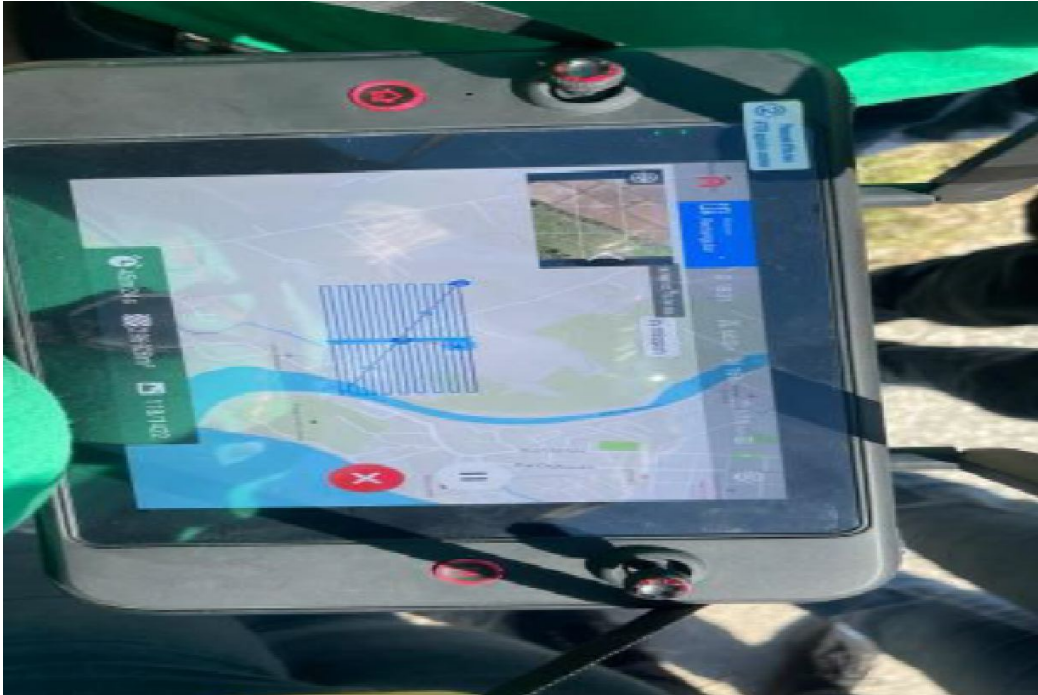
- 1. "Implement large-scale gender-sensitive programs and projects aimed at increasing resilience to adverse climate conditions in the priority sectors of the PNA;**
- 2. Strengthening human capital, particularly that of women and girls, for adaptation planning at the level of local authorities most vulnerable to climate change."(MDE, 2022, p. 61)**

NAP-Haiti Implementation

•The gender and climate change adaptation action plan is divided into 6 priority actions or activities. Among the priority activities, six are classified as imperative tasks to be carried out as absolute priority:

1. Develop a training program on the integration of gender in sectoral policies for adaptation to climate change;
2. Train gender focal points and/or Gender Units of Ministries on taking gender into account in the implementation of the PNA;
3. Develop and implement an awareness-raising program on the integration of gender in sectoral policies for adaptation to climate change;
4. Develop and implement a gender-sensitive financing mobilization plan;
5. Introduce budget lines for gender integration at national and municipal level;
6. Integrate gender and in particular sex-specific indicators into the monitoring-evaluation-learning framework of the PNA.

Data Collection through drone technologies



- Adoption of immediate, adequate and innovative measures to preserve its natural resources, livelihoods and strengthen its resilience to adverse climatic conditions.
- Faced with the urgency of the situation, the Ministry of Environment (MOE) through the DCC, has adopted a proactive approach by implementing initiatives aimed at adapting to climate change by deploying more efforts to fill the gaps that still exist in the collection of crucial data, an essential element for successful adaptation.

Data Collection through drone technologies

The main objective of this training is to strengthen the technical capacities of certain executives of the ministry on unmanned aerial systems (UAS) for a more advanced notion on piloting a drone, aerial spatial mapping techniques, analysis and data processing.



Preparation for MEL

I will conclude my intervention by acknowledging the invaluable support provided by the NAP-Global Network to our country as well as the ones from many other implementing partners and organizations, particularly the UN agencies

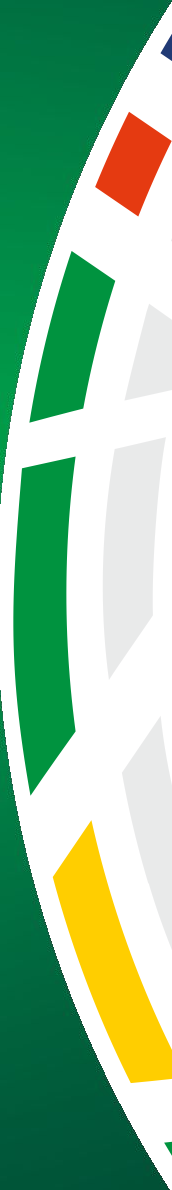


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Namibia's Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) System for Adaptation

The Journey of Development and Challenges

- **Johannes Munango**
- Technical Expert – Ministry of Environment, Forestry, and Tourism
- 21 November 2024





Namibia's Journey to Developing a MEL System for Adaptation in the Agriculture Sector

- Namibia's Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) system for adaptation began with financial support from the NAP Global Network for its first Adaptation Communication (Adcom) in 2021, which recommended the MEL system.
- A national MEL framework was then developed through a consultative process, outlining objectives and data use.
- Budget constraints led Namibia to pilot the MEL system at the sector level, focusing on agriculture. Lessons from this pilot aim to guide broader adaptation MEL system development across other sectors



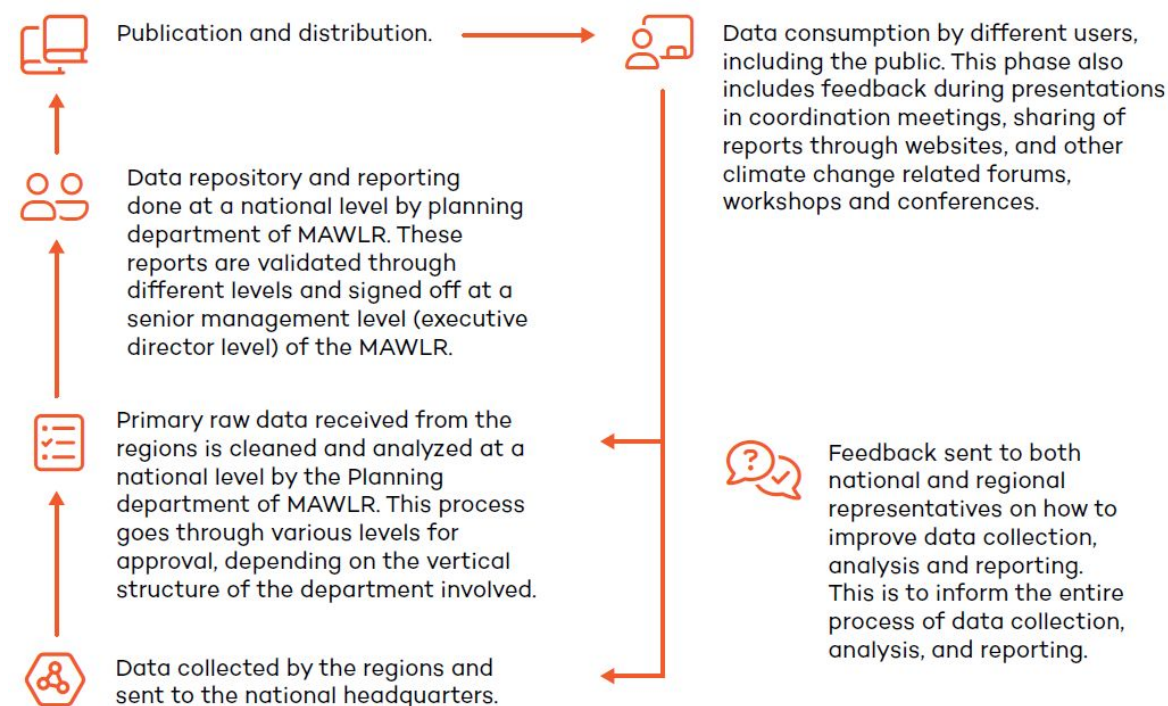
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The Approach to Developing a MEL System for Adaptation in the Agriculture Sector



Institutional Arrangements for the Implementation of the Agricultural MEL System

- The institutional arrangements for the MEL system informed by stakeholders from national, regional, and local authorities through an extensive consultation process.
- Overall, MEFT is responsible for overseeing activities within the agriculture sector. Its main responsibilities are to provide an oversight and coordination of the climate change adaptation initiatives under the sector while MAWLR is responsible for the direct implementation of and reporting on progress regarding implementation of the sector adaptation initiatives.



Source: Namibia's Agriculture Sector Indicator Baseline Report, 2023.



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Mainstreaming Gender in the MEL System for Adaptation in the Agriculture Sector

- Significant gaps related to gender were identified during the compilation of the agriculture sector indicator baselines report for adaptation.
- These gaps were addressed by including gender-specific indicators that ensure parity and enable qualitative reporting highlighting gender factors.
- These included issues of land ownership in communal and commercial areas, livestock and crop marketing by gender, and sex aggregation of farmers:
 - ✓ total female/male farmers that own land in communal areas,
 - ✓ % of female/male farmers accessing credit through agriculture financing institutions.



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Lessons Learned

- Government ownership and leadership of projects on adaptation supported by development partners and their implementation is key to success.
- Cost sharing between development partners and government through relevant ministries is important because of limitation in resources (human and financial).
- Gender gaps still exist in most nationally led processes of data collection, analysis and reporting.
- Data collection and consultations are costly.

Next steps

- Develop monitoring and reporting tools for process, output, and outcome reporting.
- Develop a web-based MEL system that will enable data analysis, reporting, and repository.
- GCF Readiness support received (+- \$ 2,700 000.00), Namibia will now move forward with Developing the NAP document



Questions for our panellists?

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Breakout groups & Q&A

→ Select three themes amongst the following:

1. Integration gender equality and social inclusion considerations in MEL systems
2. Developing adaptation indicators
3. Linking MEL with Impact, vulnerability and risk assessments
4. MEL & transformational adaptation (open)
5. National MEL systems & the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience



Breakout groups & Q&A

- ➔ The aim is to give a space to ask and harvest questions amongst participants and exchange on experiences.
- ➔ Join a breakout group to discuss:
 1. Do you have an experience to share on this topic – has your country/organization done this/these activities?
 - ➔ What has worked well? What has not worked well?
 2. Does your country/organization plan to implement this/these activities?
 - ➔ Do you have questions? What would you like to learn more about this topic?

Your contributions matter: they will inform the next update of the toolkit!



Gracias!

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