Assessment by the SBI of the progress made in the process to formulate and implement NAPs

Input of the United Nations Development Programme to the Least Developed Countries Expert Group

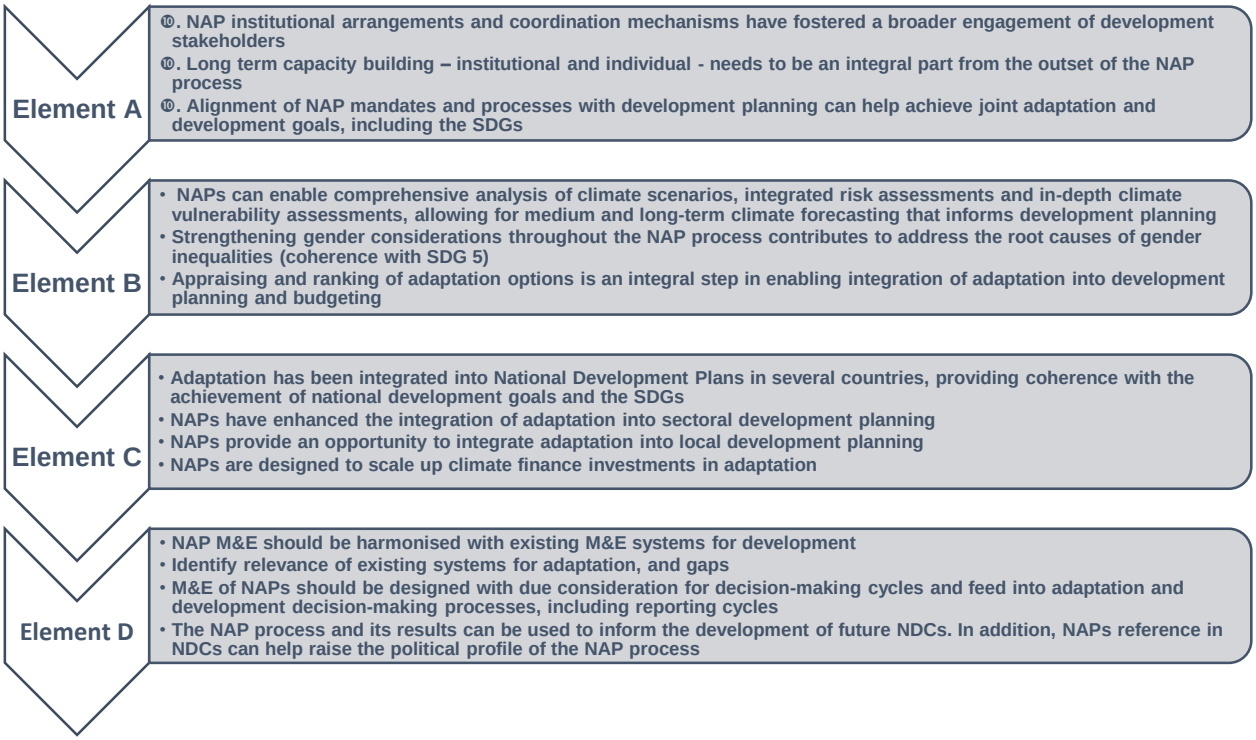
Introduction

Establishing synergies and linkages, where possible, between National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and key processes such as Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), and the 2030 Development Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is essential to:

- Reduce vulnerability by integrating adaptation considerations into all relevant plans, policies, and strategies, and to prioritize and plan for adaptation
- Implement the Paris Agreement and the adaptation components of NDCs in particular, as the NDCs are an important vehicle for capturing, reporting and updating commitments and progress
- Align long-term national development priorities with the SDG framework.

The present input provides information on how the NAP process in developing countries has contributed to a greater coherence between adaptation, NDCs and the development agenda, including the SDGs.

It is structured along each element of the NAP process, each of which provides an opportunity to strengthen coherence between adaptation and development (see graph below). The input summarizes key experiences and associated lessons, informs on the challenges and emerging trends, and offers country examples.



The information presented is based mostly on UNDP´s and the joint UNDP-UN Environment supported NAP-GSP's work with countries, and to a lesser degree on experiences of NAP-GSP partners such as FAO, GIZ, WMO and GWP. Information is also drawn from the work of the UNDP-FAO Integrating Agriculture in National Adaptation Plans (NAP-Ag) Programme funded by the German Government.

Element A. Laying the groundwork

➢ NAP institutional arrangements and coordination mechanisms have fostered a broader engagement of development stakeholders

Climate change adaptation sensitization through the NAP process contributes to enhancing the understanding of development stakeholders on the impacts of climate change on development. A wide array of economically significant climate sensitive sectors is brought together under one umbrella. Through cross-sectoral planning using the integrated platform and high-level ownership that the NAP provides, climate risk-informed investments are identified to plan for development priorities.

Many NAP coordination bodies have involved Ministries that are not traditionally engaged in climate change work, such as the Ministry of Planning and Ministry of Finance, as well as sectoral Ministries and, in some cases, have included broader multi-stakeholder engagement. Certain countries have demonstrated high-level leadership for NAPs (for example in Kenya, the President of Kenya chairs the National Climate Change Council and in Tanzania the NAP process is coordinated by the Vice President's office).

Challenges have included fragmented mandates and lack of clear roles and responsibilities, for both formulation and implementation of NAPs. In some cases, the mandates for NAPs have not yet been officially adopted by the Executive, leaving the Environment Ministries de-facto responsible for driving the process, whilst other key development planning stakeholders, such as the Ministries of Planning and Finance have not been given an official mandate in the process.

Clear mandates and responsibilities between line Ministries are needed for the formulation, and in particular for the implementation of NAPs. Otherwise, once formulated, NAPs could remain housed in Environment Ministries and not be integrated into the full development planning spectrum, across sectors and scales. Similarly, this could mean that adaptation planning and strategic documents that emerge from the NAP process do not entirely reflect other socio-economic priorities of countries. When supported by strong institutional arrangements, NAPs provide a real opportunity to inform medium- to long-term development planning.

NAP coordination mechanism in Thailand

The coordination mechanism for the NAP process in Thailand builds on existing institutional arrangements. The NAP process is spearheaded by the National Committee on Climate Change, which is chaired by the Prime Minister. This committee is composed of several ministries and government agencies, including the Ministry of Finance and the Bureau of Budget, the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Science, the Ministry of Information and Communication Technology, the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, the National Economic and Social Development Board, and the Thai Research Fund. The Committee liaises extensively with local governments.

Sources:
http://napexpo.org/2016/sessions/parallel-special-events/
Min. of Environment of Japan, Mitsubishi Research Institute (2016). Thailand's Effective Adaptation Planning Process based on Data Collection and Risks Assessments*. Case Study 1-5 on Adaptation Policy Planning*

Senegal´s NAP process facilitates sequencing and complementarity between different financing sources

Advancing the NAPs process requires resourcing of technical activities across all of government, especially given financing is not always secure at the outset. The NAP process and steering committees can identify different resources to move activities forward through tapping into different initiatives. Senegal started its NAP process focusing on the formulation of a NAP in the fisheries sector with support from USAID. It also received NAP-GSP and GIZ support to start the process in other sectors.

In Senegal, the central ministry for anchoring the NAP process is the Ministry of Economy, Finance and Planning (MoEFP). The MoEFP has placed a representative officer responsible for monitoring the sectoral budget in each sector ministry. Working closely with the MoEFP, the Ministry of Environment is responsible for climate change adaptation planning and accessing climate funds through the GCF-accredited entity (*Centre de Suivi Ecologique*). In addition, to ensure complementarity between the different adaptation actions and financing sources, technical and financial partners meet on a regular basis to coordinate action. Senegal is in the process of accessing GEF-LDCF and GCF readiness NAP funding to accelerate activities using the foundational work that has been done through the different initiatives.

Sources: UNDP (2015). Stocktaking report for the NAP process in Senegal

➢ Long term capacity building – institutional and individual - needs to be an integral part from the outset of the NAP process

With time and experience, the broad range of skills necessary for adaptation planning has become increasingly apparent to countries, including abilities to understand different institutional cultures, share information and knowledge, reach consensus over prioritised interventions, and allocate resources accordingly.[1] Most of the institutional and individual skills critical to NAPs are also essential for NDCs, and the development agenda.

Comprehensive skills and capacity assessments, to support the NAP process from formulation to implementation and monitoring, including skills relevant for both adaptation and development have been carried out at the beginning of the NAP process in several countries. These assessments address the policy (societal values, goals and rules), organizational (structures, processes, organization) and operational (financing, implementing and oversight) levels.

Personnel in government ministries and in specialised institutions tasked with addressing climate change need to be equipped with skills across these domains. Developing these skills sets in a systematic, consultative and tailored manner further enhances coherence and alignment in the formulation and implementation of all agendas. Examples include legal drafting and review, data management, economics of climate change adaptation and development, public financial management and the budget process, resource mobilization, human resources and other resource management, leadership, coordination, communication and advocacy etc.

Some of the challenges relate to the uneven distribution of knowledge and capacity on climate change adaptation, and human resources constraints to implement NAPs. To help address these challenges, the NAP-GSP has supported capacity development through a variety of channels: by undertaking skills assessments, facilitating national NAP consultations, promoting stronger coordination, developing

[1] UNITAR, UNDP (2015). Skills Assessment for National Adaptation Planning.

training packages on NAPs, organizing regional training workshops and in-country training workshops, and conducting webinars and a Massive Open Online Course (MOOC). In the NAP funding proposals which are being developed, particular attention has been put on building capacities for key planning and budget stakeholders in sectoral ministries and legislative bodies, and to increase capacity to integrate climate change information in economic forecasting and vice-versa.

Stocktaking and skills assessment in Niger
In Niger, a NAP stocktaking exercise conducted in 2014 provided an opportunity to analyse the national context, looking at the existing policy framework and strategies, institutions and adaptation activities relevant to the NAP. It was also an opportunity to conduct a first skills assessment, which led to further elaboration of an approach for capacity development. This approach has been embedded in Niger's road map for the NAP process and in the NAP readiness proposal to the GCF. This emphasis on capacity building is also reflected in Niger's NDC.

Sources:
UNITAR, UNDP (2015). Skills Assessment for National Adaptation Planning
UNDP, UNITAR (2014). Stocktaking Report for the NAP process in Niger

➢ Alignment of NAP mandates and processes with development planning can help achieve joint adaptation and development goals, including the SDGs

Some countries already have policies/legal frameworks on climate change or more specifically on adaptation that could effectively drive the NAP process. In certain countries, the mandates for NAP and national development planning have been aligned so that the NAP directly helps implement the national development plan.

➢ The NAP process and its results can be used to inform the development of future NDCs. In addition, NAPs reference in NDCs can help raise the political profile of the NAP process

It is also useful to determine how to align NAP progress and NDCs, including by identifying key information on NAPs that could be included in the adaptation component of the NDCs.

Alignment of NAP mandates with national development plans in Bhutan
In Bhutan, the NAP process that is underway is supported by political will and champions, in particular through the National Environmental Commission chaired by the Prime Minister. The upcoming 12th Five Year Plan 2018-2023 offers opportunities to integrate adaptation, including the adaptation priorities identified in the NDC and to include climate-relevant Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through the Key Performance Indicator. The NAP process can contribute towards the National Key result Area 6 which is Carbon Neutral, Climate and Disaster Resilient Development especially on indicators 6.3 on glacial lakes assessments or on critical public infrastructures. It can further support the integration of adaptation across sectors and scales into development planning and budgeting. The mandate and road map for the NAP process reflect the opportunity to anchor the NAP process in development planning, in particular the 12th Five Year Plan, harnessing this opportunity for coherence.

Source: UNDP (2017). National Adaptation Plan process in focus: Lessons from Bhutan.

Identifying synergies between NAPs and development processes – the case of Kenya
In Kenya, a study conducted by the NAP-Ag programme assessed linkages between adaptation in the agricultural sector and sustainable development. The synergies and trade-offs between

Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs), the NAP and the SDGs were evaluated and recommendations developed. A report was produced in 2017.

Source: FAO, UNDP (2017). Case Study on Kenya

Element B. Preparatory elements

- **NAPs can enable comprehensive analysis of climate scenarios, integrated risk assessments and in-depth climate vulnerability assessments, allowing for medium and long-term climate forecasting that informs development planning**

Many NAPs, while building on existing information (for e.g. information as part of the work on National Communications), generate a lot of information for decision-making for a diverse audience, (e.g. planners, budget personnel, technical personnel etc).

NAPs can also enhance the gathering and sharing of information through climate information systems, which are beginning to emerge.

The NAP process applies analysis carried out in climate sensitive sectors (e.g. agriculture, water, infrastructure) that are also key economic/development sectors. Risk assessments and socio-economic scenarios produce projections of impacts which are often costed and in turn inform national development planning or sectoral planning. However, the integration of climate data in economic modelling, which is undertaken in development planning, including for formulating long-term development visions, is still a challenge and the integration of climate information in national statistics needs to be strengthened.

Additional challenges include: gaps in historical data; lack of disaggregated data (gender, age); lack of national capacity to undertake climate assessments, analyse data and apply it; lack of centralised climate information systems; and lack of equipment.

Climate assessments in South Africa
South Africa has made great strides in its NAP process and has prepared a National Adaptation Strategy, which serve as its NAP and features climate research and vulnerability assessments prominently. In formulating this strategy, South Africa has relied on the work of several national research institutions on climate modelling, and vulnerability and adaptation assessments in key sectors. In parallel, following WMO guidance, a National Framework for Climate Services has been developed to serve as an integrated climate information system.

Source: South African presentation at the NAP-GSP training workshop for African non-LDCs held on 17-19 October 2017, in Abidjan, Côte d´Ivoire. See: http://globalsupportprogramme.org/nap-regional-training-workshop-african-non-ldcs

Towards the development of a climate vulnerability index in Bangladesh
In Bangladesh, the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Department of Environment is conducting a "Nationwide Climate Vulnerability Assessment (CVA)" covering all 64 districts of the country, as well as selected hot spots (coastal, drought prone and flood/flash flood prone areas) with the technical assistance of GIZ. The CVA will be completed by March 2018. The CVA is expected to be one of the major building blocks of the future National Adaptation Plan. Based on the CVA a Climate Vulnerability Index will be developed, which is expected to be one of the decision-making tools of the government for better allocation of resources to the most vulnerable areas.

Source: UNDP, UN Environment (2017). National Adaptation Plan process in focus: Lessons from Bangladesh

➢ Strengthening gender considerations throughout the NAP process contributes to address the root causes of gender inequalities (coherence with SDG 5)

Given that climate change is a threat to sustainable development and that women plays a special role in coping and sustainability strategies, strengthening gender considerations through the NAP process is important for at least 4 reasons: 1) impacts and responses to climate change are not gender-neutral, 2) taking into account the needs and challenges of both men and women ensures more effective and sustainable adaptation interventions, 3) men and women's experience, knowledge, expertise, sense of innovation, perspective and capacities are better harnessed to ensure that there are powerful agents of change at different levels of the NAP process, 4) the SDGs emphasize the link between gender equality and achieving all other goals.

The NAP process encourages more gender equal participation in coordination mechanisms around the NAP but also informs the use of more technical tools such as gender analysis and use of sex disaggregated data (e.g. in the assessment and identification of adaptation options).Gender analysis is a fundamental component of gender mainstreaming and is used to fully consider the different needs, roles, benefits, impacts, risks and access to/control over resources of women and men (including considerations of intersecting categories of identity such as age, social status, ethnicity, marital status, etc.). Through the NAP process, gender-transformative climate-resilient planning is fostered, which not only contributes to the adaptation planning process, but also works towards the achievement of SDG 5.

Challenges to advancing gender integration in NAPs include socio-cultural context (discriminatory norms and practices), misconceptions about gender equality, lack of understanding of the benefits of gender responsive adaptation actions, lack of political will, lack of consistent application of gender-responsive approaches throughout the NAP process, and lack of resources at all levels.

The NAP-GSP and NAP-Ag have supported several targeted in-country trainings to build capacities on gender mainstreaming (e.g. in Uganda, Nepal, Uruguay, and Zambia). These targeted not only issues related to climate change but also broader development dimensions and included stakeholders such as planning officers and Parliamentarians. In addition, all training materials for NAP sensitization in countries address the gender dimension.

Gender mainstreaming efforts in Uganda and Zambia

Uganda has prepared a sectoral National Adaptation Plan for Agriculture. As to pay due attention to the integration of gender concerns, a gender mainstreaming capacity needs assessment and stocktaking led to the design and organization of tailored in-country trainings in early 2017. Parliamentarians, central government planners, and district–level planners participated in the trainings, which led to enhanced capacity to advocate for gender analysis and mainstreaming of gender in plans and climate change adaptation projects in the agriculture sectors.

In **Zambia**, a gender and value–chain study was carried out in June 2016 to inform investments in agriculture. A workshop to discuss potential entry-points for work on gender and market value chains and to develop activities on impact evaluation took place in 2017. A follow-up training will take place to facilitate the identification of climate-resilient value chains with a high potential for women's empowerment and to recommend activities for development planning at national and local levels.

Sources : http://www.fao.org/in-action/naps/news-events/detail/en/c/1029874/; NAP-AG web portal

➢ Appraising and ranking of adaptation options is an integral step in enabling integration of adaptation into development planning and budgeting

Economic evaluations and costing are an important aspect of prioritisation of adaptation options as finance ministries, climate funds and other financial institutions require economic justifications to invest in adaptation options. Since the NAPA, adaptation options began to be appraised and ranked to some extent. Since the NAP processes are starting to gain ground, economic appraisal methods, such as cost-benefit analysis (CBA), are increasingly being applied to adaptation programmes. However, approaches such as CBA can be technically challenging and require external support to be carried out.

Once appraised, options are then ranked through stakeholder ranking processes (e.g. multi-criteria assessment, group perceptions questionnaire method etc.). Ensuring that all relevant stakeholders, including representatives of the Ministries of Planning and Finance, take part in this exercise provides a solid entry point for further work on integrating adaptation into development planning across sectors.

Through the NAP process, the application of both economic and non-economic methods as pilot initiatives have been boosted in several countries, although the overall effort remains patchy and needs a more long-term investment in capacity for economic analysis at the national level. Since 2012, UNDP has provided capacity-building on the economics of climate change adaptation in Asia (Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam) in collaboration with USAID ADAPT Asia-Pacific Project, the Asian Development Bank, the GWP and Yale University, thereby contributing to the development of foundational skills for NAPs and wider development planning.

Training in cost-benefit analysis in Ghana
The Government of Ghana has developed an extensive list of climate change action programmes to implement over the 2015-2020 timeframe. The government is identifying high priority programmes based on systematic and robust cost-benefit analysis (CBA). To support this process of adaptation prioritization, a training on cost-benefit analysis of adaptation was provided by UNDP at the request of the Government of Ghana as a part of the NAP-GSP in October 2016. The workshop was led by the National Development Planning Commission.

Source : http://www.adaptation-undp.org/projects/supporting-ghana-advance-their-nap-process

Capacity building programme on the economics of climate change adaptation in Sri Lanka
Mid- and senior- level public sector officials from planning, finance, environment and other key ministries of Sri Lanka responsible for formulating, implementing and monitoring climate change programmes were targeted. They participated in regional workshops and received training on the theory and practical application of cost-benefit analysis and have reported the results of their training and in-country application for consideration to decision-makers. Looking at the agriculture sector, a key sector for the country´s economy, at the end of their training they were able to report on the estimated impact of climate change on Sri Lanka's agriculture, the linkages between climate change and poverty, and farmers adaptation to climate change.

Source: UNDP, USAID (2016). Economics of Climate Change Adaptation. Understanding the Impact of Climate Change on the Agriculture Sector and Optimal Policy Response in Sri Lanka

Element C. Implementation strategies

This Element builds strongly on activities already carried out under Elements A and B, including activities which may already have been carried out under these earlier elements.

➢ Adaptation has been integrated into National Development Plans in several countries, providing coherence with the achievement of national development goals and the SDGs

Adaptation has been integrated into National Development Plans in several countries, in all regions (for example, Kenya, South Africa and Zambia; Malaysia, Philippines and Mongolia; Niue and Tonga; Barbados, Ecuador and Suriname[2]).

Under NAPs, the importance of adaptation for development is recognised in countries to a much more significant degree than during, for example, the NAPA process. This enables the budgetary allocation and prioritisation of financing to adaptation, as part of overall development budgets. Implementation also requires cross-sectoral prioritisation exercises, to enable realistic allocation of limited resources.

Prioritising adaptation in national planning entails a coherent medium- to long-term implementation strategy, including financing strategy, something that NAPs can provide. To date, most such strategies still remain at the formulation rather than implementation stage.

Prioritizing climate change adaptation in development planning in Bangladesh
In 2009, the updated national adaptation programme of action already demonstrated Bangladesh's strong will to integrate adaptation in national and sectoral planning processes as new NAPA priorities included the revision of national and sectoral development plans to facilitate such integration. As Bangladesh embarked on the NAP process and developed a NAP road map, efforts to prioritize adaptation in development planning were given an even stronger thrust. Opportunities to integrate climate change adaptation have been identified in: medium-term national development planning processes, such as the ADPs and the upcoming 8th Five Year Plan (2021-2026), and long-term planning under the Perspective Plan to 2040, and the Bangladesh Delta Plan 2100. Within these policies, adaptation and the SDGs will be articulated in a coherent manner.

Sources :
https://www.slideshare.net/napcentral/nap-process-and-bangladesh; UNDP, UN Environment (2017). National Adaptation Plan process in focus: Lessons from Bangladesh

➢ NAPs have enhanced the integration of adaptation into sectoral development planning

Such integration has included institutional arrangements and preparatory elements (see Elements A and B), as well as the formulation of sectoral adaptation plans or integration of adaptation into sectoral development plans, in particular under key sectors such as agriculture, water and health[3]. A key element will be the integration of adaptation into sectoral budgets and ensuing implementation.

Despite emerging examples, to date there are more examples of integration into national planning (see heading above), whilst comprehensive integration of adaptation into sectoral and local planning and budgeting – where implementation is most likely to occur – still remains a challenge in most countries.

[2] http://globalsupportprogramme.org/nap-gsp/resources?field_resource_type_tid=550&field_region_tid=All
[3] http://www4.unfccc.int/nap/Guidelines/Pages/Supplements.aspx

Through NAPs, more specific assessments have been carried out on sectoral climate change impacts and sensitisation of adaptation. For example, a range of thematic sectoral supplementary guidelines on NAPs have been developed, including on agriculture, biodiversity, health and water[4].

Adaptation planning in the agriculture sector in Uganda
In Uganda, a NAP for the Agriculture Sector has been prepared and validated, and is subject for final approval by the Ministry for Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries. A costed framework document is being developed to support implementation of the NAP for the Agriculture Sector.

Source: UNDP-FAO, 2017. NAP-Ag Programme Highlights 2015-2017

➢ NAPs provide an opportunity to integrate adaptation into local development planning

NAPAs in certain countries had a specific focus on local adaptation plans (e.g. Local Adaptation Plans or LAPAs in Nepal), which has been less the case under NAPs. However, adaptation is forming part of some local climate change strategies, and as NAPs begin to be implemented, they provide an increasing opportunity to integrate adaptation into local development planning. This will entail inclusion into local development budgets.

Efforts to integrate adaptation into local development in Uruguay
In 2009, the Uruguayan National System for Response to Climate Change and Variability (SNRCC) was created with the objective of coordinating and planning public and private actions necessary for risk prevention, mitigation and adaptation. In 2016, the Government, through the SNRCC, started a participatory, multi-stakeholder, cross-sectoral process to develop a National Climate Change Policy. Sectoral NAPs are being developed applying similar cross-sectoral, participatory processes, enhanced by the SNRCC.

Cities and local governments are one of the priorities of Uruguay´s National Climate Change Policy. In line with this focus and following a stakeholders' consultation to identify gaps and needs, Uruguay is developing a specific NAP-Cities and Infrastructure, which aims to integrate climate risk in local development planning for example through carrying out risk assessments at local government level and strengthening capacities to mainstream adaptation into planning and budgeting at city and local levels.

Source : UNDP, UN Environment (2017). National Adaptation Plan process in focus: Lessons from Uruguay

➢ NAPs are designed to scale up climate finance investments in adaptation

NAPs lead to a prioritised project pipeline for both on the ground investments as well as important enabling activities (e.g. better observation systems, early warning systems, capacity building etc.). Implementation of strategic projects and programmes, across sectors and scales, in many cases furthers achievement of both adaptation and development goals. NAPs are also informing pipelines for key international sources of financing, such as the Green Climate Fund (GCF).

Both international and national, public and private, financial resources are needed to enable the short-, medium- to long-term implementation of NAPs. As countries move towards more strategic

[4] http://www4.unfccc.int/nap/Guidelines/Pages/Supplements.aspx

medium- to long-term adaptation planning, with prioritised adaptation actions, financing flows need to be ensured to enable the transition from NAP formulation to implementation.

There are emerging experiences in: a) assessing a country´s ability to translate climate change objectives into budget (e.g. through Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review (CPEIR); b) improving how to allocate, track and justify budgets (e.g. through tracking expenditure and budget tagging). and c) ensuring full integration into annual and medium-term budgets (e.g. Climate Financing Framework (CFF) and medium-term expenditure integration).

Tracking climate budget allocation in Nepal
In Nepal, a climate budget code has been used to track budget allocation to national climate plans and programmes. This has helped increase understanding across all Ministries on the relevance of climate change adaptation to development planning across sectors and has guided decision-making related to climate change. One challenge has been that the code has been mainly used for measuring budget allocation, rather than expenditure.

Source: UNDP – Governance of Climate Change Finance (2016). Regional Peer Learning Network – Issue 1.

Democratic Republic of Congo´s NAP proposal to the GCF readiness programme
The proposed project will enable the Democratic Republic of Congo to integrate climate change adaptation into developmental planning processes. It includes three outcomes: (1) The implementation of the 2016-2020 climate strategy and action plan is facilitated through the reinforcement of the legal and institutional framework and capacity building; (2) the alignment of climate change adaptation and development priorities as reflected in national and sectoral developments plans, and investment plans; (3) the identification of financing options for adaptation investments in agriculture and rural development, health, land use planning and energy with the support of the private sector.

Source: NAP readiness proposal to the GCF submitted in February 2017

Element D. Reporting, monitoring, and review

➢ NAP M&E should be harmonised with existing M&E systems for development

According to the NAP Technical Guidelines (LDC Expert Group, 2012), NAP M&E can be applied at different levels for different purposes: at the national level to review and assess the overall NAP process; at level of implementation to assess whether adaptation (and development) related goals and objectives are being met; or at a programme or project level to assess results and impact of individual activities.

M&E of NAPs should build on existing data/indicators and M&E systems for national and sectoral development. In certain countries, M&E of NAPs is emerging as part of broader M&E of adaptation, which is updated to address M&E of NAP processes.

Challenges include poorly defined roles and responsibilities for adaptation M&E, including across development sectors, which can hamper implementation of designed M&E systems. Without comprehensive climate information systems, it can be challenging to gather needed data across development sectors to feed into adaptation M&E systems.

Kenya´s efforts to harmonise its NAP M&E with existing M&E systems
Kenya has a National Performance and Benefit Measurement Framework, or MRV+ system, to measure, monitor, evaluate, verify and report results of mitigation action, adaptation actions and

the synergies between them (as part of the National Climate Change Action Plan, NCCAP, 2013-2017). Kenya´s NAP 2015-2030 built on the existing MRV+ system by developing an updated Theory of Change and refining existing indicators.

Source: Gov. of Kenya (2013). National Climate Change Action Plan 2013-2017; Gov. of Kenya (2015). Kenya National Adaptation Plan 2015-2030

➢ Identify relevance of existing systems for adaptation, and gaps

Based on the above analysis, potential gaps in indicators and data to carry out M&E of NAPs should be identified.

There may be lack of data that is needed specifically for adaptation M&E. There is often lack of clear guidance/methodology to evaluate adaptation long-term impacts (as opposed to evaluating outputs) as this is still a "new" field of research. Still more work needs to be done to implement robust M&E systems for adaptation and NAPs, due to constraints in human and financial resources and information sharing.

➢ M&E of NAPs should be designed with due consideration for decision-making cycles and feed into adaptation and development decision-making processes, including reporting cycles

M&E of adaptation requires coordination across sectors and scales in terms of data gathering, analysis and use, including both climate and development data.

M&E of adaptation should also feed into both national and international development and climate change reporting cycles. It can help contribute, for example, to reporting national contributions to the UNFCCC, including towards the global goal on adaptation defined under the Paris Agreement. It can also help countries report on their achievement of SDGs, in particular SDG-13 "Climate Action". Thoughtful reporting can be a tool to showcase progress on efforts to align NAPs work with the NDCs and the development agenda.

With a resource-constraint NAP team, early consideration of reporting requirements can provide time to organize reporting work and identify options to streamline or harmonize input to address different reporting requests (e.g. UNFCCC, donors, multilateral funds, regional organizations, internal reporting, etc.).

There is an increased need to share information across different sectors and departments, both to allow the gathering of needed data for adaptation M&E, but also to analyse results in a comprehensive, cross-disciplinary manner and to feed these results into all the sectors in which climate impacts and adaptation responses are needed. M&E should be a key component of the iterative adaptation planning and reporting process, part of the "learning by doing" nature of adaptation and how it impacts the achievement of development goals, including SDGs.

Recommendations

To the Least Developed Countries Expert Group

- Engage with SDGs mandated institutions such as the UN Development Group (UNDG) to identify relevant tools and approaches that countries can use to combine NAPs and the Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support (MAPS) initiative[5] for Goal 13 and other climate relevant goals in collaboration with relevant UN Agencies;
- Conduct open NAP case studies with selected countries, UNDP and other interested partner organizations and experts on aligning the NAP process with the NDCs, the SDGs and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction to promote learning and facilitate the application of technical approaches to support work on NAPs at the national and regional levels;
- Compile and disseminate best practices and lessons learned in aligning the process to formulate and implement NAPs, the NDCs, the SDGs and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk reduction;
- Continue to engage with the GCF secretariat and consider developing, in collaboration with the GCF, a one-stop guide on accessing GCF resources for NAPs formulation and implementation to be made available in several languages.
- Develop, in collaboration with the Adaptation Committee and relevant UN organizations and other specialised agencies, guidelines on assessing medium- and long-term impacts of adaptation interventions.

To the Subsidiary Body for Implementation

- Ensure coherence and avoid duplication of efforts in countries´ reporting on their adaptation efforts to the UNFCCC;
- Request entities of the Financial Mechanism to provide information on accessing funding in languages other than English, in particular French, to facilitate access of non-Anglophone countries.

[5] MAPS was adopted by the UNDG in October 2015 as a common approach to its support to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at the country level. For more information see: https://www.un.org/ecosoc/sites/www.un.org.ecosoc/files/files/en/qcpr/doco-summary-brief-on-maps-march2016.pdf and https://undg.org/document/maps-mainstreaming-acceleration-and-policy-support-for-the-2030-agenda/