

Support for M&E and the NAP process

Input to the **expert meeting to assess progress made in the process to formulate and implement NAPs**, organized by the LEG in accordance with Decision 4/CP.21 paragraph 10, and taking place 7-9 February 2018. This input has **two parts**: 1. Key points on adaptation M&E in relation to NAP, and 2. Country examples.

1. Key points on adaptation M&E and NAP

GIZ on behalf of BMZ and BMUB has been supporting at least **20 countries** on the NAP process including through fully-fledged bilateral support projects (e.g. in Benin, Brazil, Madagascar, Mexico, Morocco, Philippines, Senegal, Thailand, South Africa) and through extended pilot activities (e.g. Albania, Ghana, Jordan, Tanzania, Togo). In at least one third of these countries GIZ has also directly supported adaptation M&E in relation to the NAP process.

a) Available guidance, publications and tools from GIZ

In 2015, GIZ and IISD in collaboration with the LEG and the Adaptation Committee developed a [guidebook for the development of national adaptation M&E systems](#). It outlines **four building blocks**:

- **Context:** what is the policy context the M&E system operates in and what is the **purpose** of the M&E system?
- **Content:** what does the monitoring focus on and how is the M&E system designed?
- **Operationalization:** how will the information be gathered and what are the institutional arrangements?
- **Product:** how is the generated information used and disseminated?

The guidebook is a **supplementary material on M&E** to the NAP Technical Guidelines.

GIZ also published a series of [country M&E factsheets](#) with details of national adaptation M&E systems. Each factsheet is structured according to the building blocks of the guidebook. The factsheets help users explore practical examples of national adaptation M&E systems. Most country factsheets were **updated in 2017**.

In advance of COP23 GIZ also published a series of [policy briefs on adaptation M&E](#) including the topics:

- Adaptation metrics and the Paris Agreement
- Can climate vulnerability and risk be measured through global indices?
- Synergies in monitoring the implementation of the Paris Agreement, the SDGs and the Sendai Framework
- Country-specific monitoring and evaluation of adaptation

GIZ also contributed to UNEP's [Adaptation Gap Report 2017](#) which addresses how progress of adaptation at national and global level could be assessed. An additional publication on adaptation M&E by UNEP will be published soon including two chapters from GIZ.¹

¹ Leiter, T. & Pringle, P. (2018). Pitfalls and potentials of measuring climate change adaptation through adaptation metrics; Leiter, T. (2018). Assessing results of climate change adaptation projects in practice: learning from German Technical Development Cooperation.

b) Experiences and lessons learned

Some of the key lessons learned include:

- The exact **purpose** of adaptation M&E at national level and/or as part of the NAP process needs to be clarified. For this to happen it has shown useful to illustrate the range of different national adaptation M&E systems from various countries
- A **shared understanding** of the purpose and benefits of adaptation M&E is important to gain ownership
- **Ownership** from key government ministries is essential for operationalisation, since adaptation spans over a larger group of ministries and agencies, whose input is required to actually run the adaptation M&E system
- There is a difference between monitoring the NAP process itself, e.g. whether it advances, and between the monitoring of adaptation outcomes and results. So far, most NAP-related M&E systems focus primarily on the NAP process rather than the outcomes which it enables.
- National adaptation M&E systems need to be tailored to the respective **national circumstances** in order to be useful
- A **dedicated position** (part time) was often necessary in the development phase or in larger countries to coordinate and advance adaptation M&E.

Further lessons learned are outlined in [GIZ's submission](#) to the Nairobi Work Programme's call for submissions on adaptation indicators from September 2017.

c) Gaps and needs

In those countries where GIZ supported adaptation M&E as part of the NAP process countries generally looked for support to:

- Train key government officials and stakeholders on adaptation M&E
- Provide orientation on the benefits and challenges of adaptation M&E, the link to the Paris Agreement, and showcase examples and good practise from other countries
- Clarify the purpose and scope of national adaptation M&E
- Identify information needs and user groups
- Engage stakeholders (government and non-government) to facilitate coordination, and get buy-in for the development and operationalisation of adaptation M&E
- Explore how national adaptation M&E can be designed, what methodologies and targeted indicators could be used
- Identify existing data sources with potential relevance for adaptation
- Develop online data portals and websites to enter or share information
- Clarify the linkages between national adaptation M&E and monitoring of NDC implementation as well as linkages to monitoring of SDGs and of national or subnational development plans

In general, due to the newness of the topic countries typically did not have the expertise available to develop an adaptation M&E system from scratch. The whole process often takes quite some time from initial considerations on M&E to operationalisation.

2. Country examples adaptation M&E and NAPs

The following briefly outlines specific country examples on M&E and NAP from some of the countries that were supported by GIZ on behalf of BMZ or BMUB.

a) Benin

Status of the NAP process: Benin started in 2013 to embark on its NAP process. Since 2016, the process has been reinvigorated with support from GIZ's project PAS-PNA (*Science-based support for NAP processes in francophone LDCs in sub-Saharan Africa*).

Current activities in regard to M&E: A four-day training workshop on M&E of adaptation at the national level was conducted in December 2017 as a response to a demand by NAP stakeholders from different sectors. Among the participants was technical staff responsible for M&E from the Ministry of Planning and Development, the Ministry of Living Environment and Sustainable Development, selected sector ministries (Agriculture, Water resources and Health), representatives of civil society and scientists.

Support provided by GIZ: To conduct the workshop, GIZ made use of the [adaptation M&E training modules](#) based on the OECD training "Integrating climate change adaptation into development planning".

Future intended activities in regard to M&E of NAP: Based on the preliminary propositions made by the workshop participants, GIZ will support the elaboration of recommendations on how to integrate M&E of adaptation and the NAP process into existing M&E systems in Benin.

b) Brazil

Status of the NAP process: The NAP has been adopted and submitted to UNFCCC in 2016. Currently, the NAP is being consolidated, which also includes a more elaborated structuring and harmonization of NAP implementation and the accompanying M&E process. This particularly concerns the broadening of the NAP governance framework by including subnational levels of government (federal states, municipalities) into the adaptation process, and putting a focus on the selection and planning of relevant adaptation measures.

Current activities in regard to M&E: In 2017, under coordination of the Ministry of Environment (MMA), the Technical Group for Monitoring Adaptation to Climate Change (GTM) was established. The **overall monitoring system of the NAP** was elaborated and further tailored to each of the relevant sectors, including participation of the private sector. For the elaboration of the first monitoring report, information was gathered from each participating sector. In order to prevent adaptation from being isolated in comparison to other sectoral and overall strategies, synergies between relevant sectors, same as between sectors and relevant national and international strategies (e.g. SDGs) were identified and assessed. The **first NAP monitoring report** was published nationally (in Portuguese) in June 2017, and launched internationally (in English) at COP23 in November 2017.

Support provided by GIZ: GIZ actively supported the MMA and the GTM in the process of preparing, elaborating and tailoring the first NAP monitoring report, including mobilization and training of stakeholders, and the design and publication of the monitoring report.

Future intended activities in regard to M&E of NAP: For the ongoing year (2018), GTM members intend to structure the NAP monitoring report in a way that will be even more aligned with the implementation of the NAP. While the MMA intends to take an increasingly transversal and systematic approach to priority areas of the NAP (e.g. water resources), and mainstreaming activities both across horizontal and vertical levels of government, it becomes

apparent that NAP M&E will largely remain an iterative process that needs to be aligned with the ongoing adaptation process in Brazil.

c) Thailand

Status of the NAP process: Thailand has conducted various NAP activities under elements A and B of the NAP Technical Guidelines, including the development of detailed sectoral impact chains as basis for a vulnerability assessment. A draft NAP document was developed in 2017 and is expected to be finalized in 2018.

Current activities in regard to M&E: In August 2017, a three-day workshop with government officials from several ministries (in particular environment, agriculture, health, and planning) was conducted to introduce the topic and discuss the purpose and potential design of a national adaptation M&E system. Following the workshop, some ministries, in particular agriculture, have been applying the theory of change concept and re-working their initial indicators contained in the draft NAP to better reflect adaptation and become “SMART”.

Support provided by GIZ: GIZ is closely working with the Ministry of Environment on the NAP process including M&E. GIZ has conducted the [adaptation M&E workshop in August 2017](#) and will hold a follow-on workshop in March 2018.

Future intended activities in regard to M&E of NAP: National consultants were commissioned to further develop the NAP M&E system during 2018. In March 2018 a workshop between the Ministry of Environment and Departments of Health and Agriculture will take place to align, fine-tune and harmonize the general NAP M&E framework with the sectors' M&E systems.

Outlook

GIZ will continue to support adaptation M&E in the context of NAP as part of its ongoing NAP support and will also begin working with additional countries on adaptation M&E in 2018, including in Jordan. Furthermore, GIZ is supporting active outreach and country exchange on adaptation M&E, for example through the [NAP Global Network annual forum \(5-9 February\)](#).

