

MPGs for transparency of adaptation

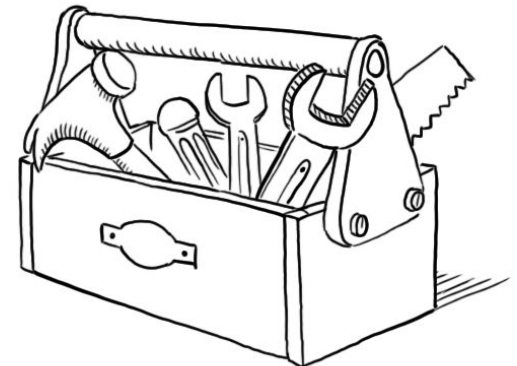
PATPA Annual Retreat, 9 September 2017, Georgia

Timo Leiter, GIZ Climate Policy Team

On behalf of



Federal Ministry
for Economic Cooperation
and Development





Outline

- **Country-specific adaptation M&E systems**
 - Rationale
 - Purpose
 - Diversity across countries
 - Types of information

- **MPGs for adaptation and Adaptation Communications**
 - What does the PA say?
 - ETF
 - Adaptation Communications





Introduction

Rationale for M&E of adaptation at national level

- Aim: better understanding of **adaptation action & achievements**
- Understanding **what is being done** on adaptation across the country
- Monitoring the **implementation** of policies/strategies/actions and their **effect**

Benefits of country-specific adaptation M&E systems

- Supporting **planning** and **decision making**
- Utilizing existing data to get a **better picture of adaptation**
- Information for national and international **reporting**





Global perspective

Many countries are developing adaptation M&E systems


- Aim: better understanding of adaptation achievements
- **> 30 countries** are developing adaptation M&E systems
- Already **implementing M&E & reporting** on adaptation progress:
 - UK, Germany, South Africa, Finland, Austria
 - Soon also: Cambodia, Philippines, Mekong River Commission

M&E is an essential part of the National Adaptation Plan process

- Is the NAP process **on track**?
- Does it achieve the **desired objectives**?
- Countries are developing national **CCA M&E frameworks as part of the NAP process**, e.g. Brazil, South Africa, Togo, Thailand



Assessing adaptation at national level

- **National adaptation M&E systems** differ greatly between countries due to:
 - Different policy contexts, M&E purposes, resources available, mandates, institutions involved etc.
- There is **no one size fits all approach**
- Every country needs to develop a system that best fits its national circumstances
- **Study and factsheets** of 10 M&E systems 



Monitoring and Evaluating
Adaptation at Aggregated Levels:
A Comparative Analysis of Ten
Systems





Distinguishing two CCA M&E dimensions

M&E of adaptation process

- Are adaptation actions **taking place**? (implementation)
- Have intended **milestones** been reached?
 - E.g. provision of relevant climate data to sector ministries, integration of adaptation into sectorial planning

M&E of adaptation outcomes

- Are **adaptation goals/objectives** being achieved?
- Is climate **vulnerability** being reduced?





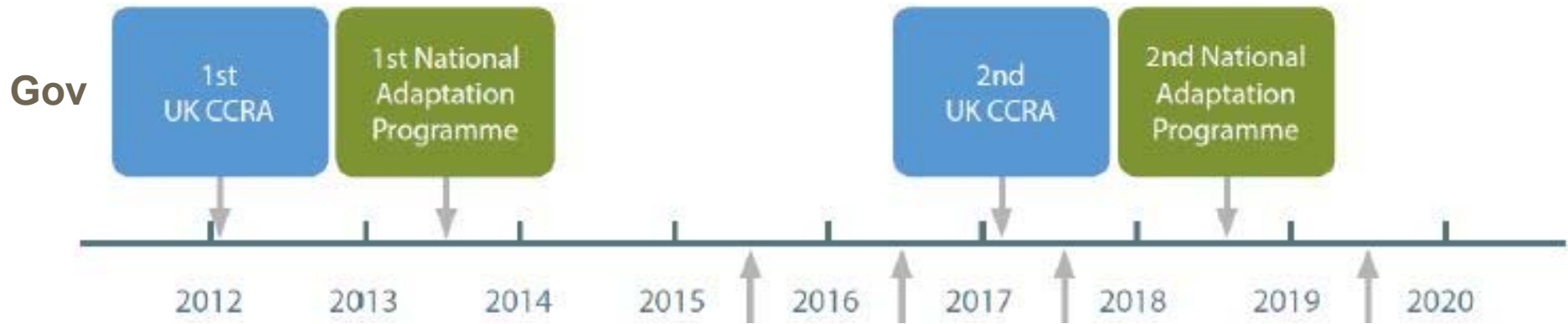
Adaptation M&E in the UK

- 2008 Climate Change Act
- Independent **Committee on Climate Change**
- **Purpose** of adaptation M&E:
 - Monitor and evaluate the progress made in implementing the NAP
 - Provide recommendations and policy advise
- Every 2 years: **report to Parliament** on adaptation progress
- Every 5 years: **national climate risk assessment**





Adaptation M&E & the CCA policy cycle in UK



Source: UK Committee on CC: **Progress in preparing for climate change 2017 Report to Parliament.**



Adaptation M&E in the Philippines

National CC action plan (2011)

- Includes 7 strategic priorities
- Each has a **results chain**

Climate Change Commission

- Under the president
- Coordinating power over other ministries

M&E system development:

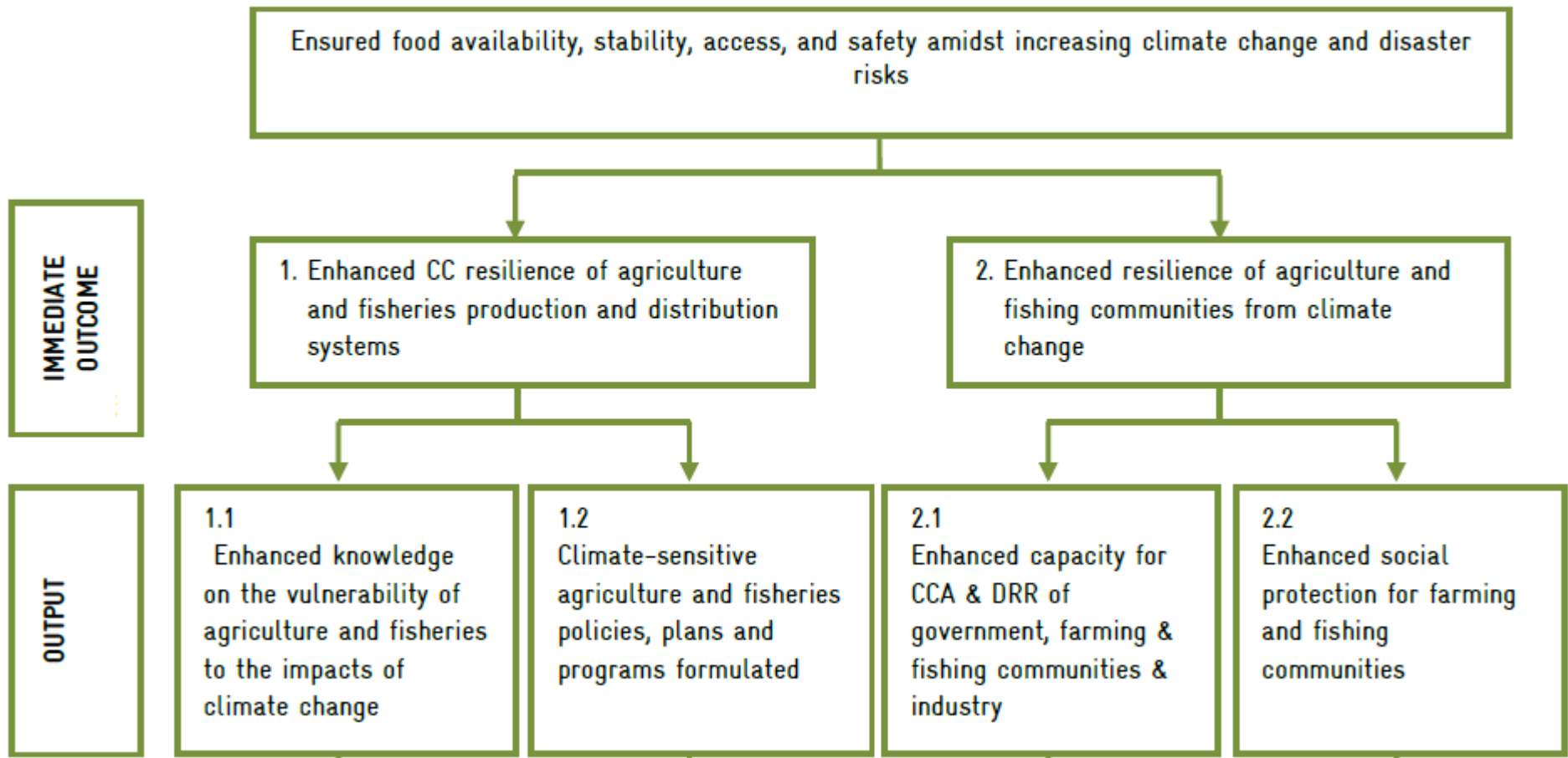
1. Revising results chains
2. Inventory of available data by govt. agencies
3. Identifying indicators for outputs & outcomes

Aim: Annual monitoring report
Evaluation report every 3 years





Adaptation M&E in the Philippines





National adaptation M&E systems are country-specific

They differ according to:

- **Context:** What is the **purpose** of the M&E system?
- **Content:** What information is needed?
- **Operationalisation:** institutional arrangements, data sources
- **Reporting:** How is the information communicated and to whom?

Further details

- Policy brief
- Country M&E Factsheets



Climate Change Policy Brief
Country-specific monitoring and evaluation of adaptation
September 2014

This policy brief ...
The Paris Agreement calls for enhanced transparency of adaptation action and an assessment of collective progress, via a Global Dashboard. This policy brief outlines how country-specific monitoring and evaluation (M&E) can provide reliable information on adaptation action and results and how this supports the implementation of the Paris Agreement. Based on good practice examples from pioneering countries, recommendations are provided how to develop national adaptation M&E systems that can track progress and inform decision making.

The Paris Agreement requires regular climate change reports and adaptation action. It is essential to ensure that these reports contain information on adaptation progress and action. Such information could serve as input to the Global Dashboard to assess the collective progress towards addressing the potential impacts of climate change under the Paris Agreement (Article 14).

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The Global Dashboard shall, inter alia, assess the progress and effectiveness of adaptation and support provided, and the Adaptation Committee and the Local Development Committee Expert Group have been mandated to develop methodologies for this purpose.

Further actions to enable to fulfil transparency provisions of the Paris Agreement:
To date, the information needs stipulated by the Paris Agreement, particularly on adaptation monitoring and effectiveness, are mostly met. What remains is to develop a global adaptation monitoring system reference to

Country-specific Monitoring & Evaluation of adaptation provides essential information needed to fulfil the Paris Agreement
The Paris Agreement calls for enhanced transparency of adaptation action and effectiveness in order to track, in light of the increasing risks posed by climate change, its impact in order to inform the progress in implementing Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and the results achieved by adaptation policies and actions, including the M&E process. To do so, several countries have started developing or are already operating adaptation monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems. Often based on existing data and monitoring mechanisms, they seek to collect a more comprehensive view of adaptation progress. The resulting information informs planning and policy making and can assist in meeting provisions of the Paris Agreement regarding transparency, including on adaptation, and regarding the Global Dashboard.

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The Philippines: National Climate Change Action Plan Results-Based Monitoring and Evaluation System

Context
The implementation of the Philippines' Climate Change Act of 2009 is being supported by the International Framework for Action on Climate Change (IFACC) and the 2013 National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP). IFACC and NCCAP outline the roadmap for adaptation and mitigation from 2013 to 2030 and focus on sectoral change processes. This document, however, addresses environmental and environmental quality, human security, climate-friendly industries and services, sustainable energy and knowledge and capacity development. The NCCAP highlights the importance of monitoring the M&E system and already identifies draft report chain and indicators for each strategic priority.

Purpose of the M&E system
The Results-Based Monitoring and Evaluation System (RBMES) aims to monitor progress toward the implementation of the NCCAP across its seven priority areas. It is a focus on both climate adaptation and mitigation. Annual monitoring is required to support progress and budget setting every year. In addition, the system aims at evaluating the efficiency, effectiveness and impacts of the action plan every three years.

Level of application and aggregation
The proposed system will be implemented at the national level and in coordination with the other levels of the Philippines Development Plan (2013-2016). The system will draw upon data generated at all administrative levels with aggregate results from the most strategic priorities of the NCCAP.

Status as of October 2013
A concept for the M&E system (including a methodology of framework and a revised indicator list) has been developed and is currently under review by the Government. The institutional arrangements for the RBMES is being defined and targeted for implementation in 2014.

Process
The Climate Change Commission (CCC) is responsible for (a) developing and implementing the RBMES, (b) monitoring and reporting on climate change and (c) providing technical assistance to the Local Government Units (LGUs) to monitor climate change initiatives in vulnerable communities and areas. CCC is the lead entity in working with the government related to coordinate, monitor and evaluate the government's climate change related plans and programs. The Commission is anchored in the Office of the President and is an independent and autonomous agency with the same status as that of a national government agency. It includes a national panel of technical experts and an advisory board composed of 10 government agencies, LGUs and representatives from academia, business and non-governmental sectors.

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Monitoring and Evaluating Adaptation at Aggregated Levels: A Comparative Analysis of Ten Systems

Published by **giz** Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH



Factsheets of national adaptation M&E systems

- UK
- Germany
- Mekong River Commission
- Austria
- France
- Philippines
- Finland
- Mexico (state level)
- PPCR (global fund)
- Morocco
- Bolivia
- Kenya
- Cambodia
- South Africa

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The Philippines: National Climate Change Action Plan Results-Based Monitoring and Evaluation System

Context

Policy context

Purpose of the M&E system

Level of application and aggregation

Status as of October 2013

Principles

Institutional arrangements



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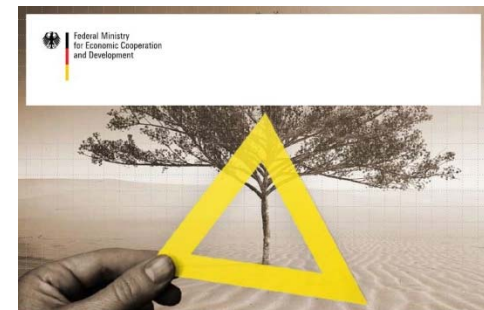
Further details





A guidebook for national adaptation M&E

- **M&E Supplement to NAP Technical Guidelines**, developed in cooperation with the Adaptation Committee and the LEG
- Builds on previous study comparing ten national adaptation M&E systems (GIZ & IISD, 2014)
- Provides a **systematic approach to developing an M&E system** based on **guiding questions**
- Makes explicit reference to **the NAP process**
- Is **non-prescriptive**
- Provides **real-case examples**
- Refers to **further resources**

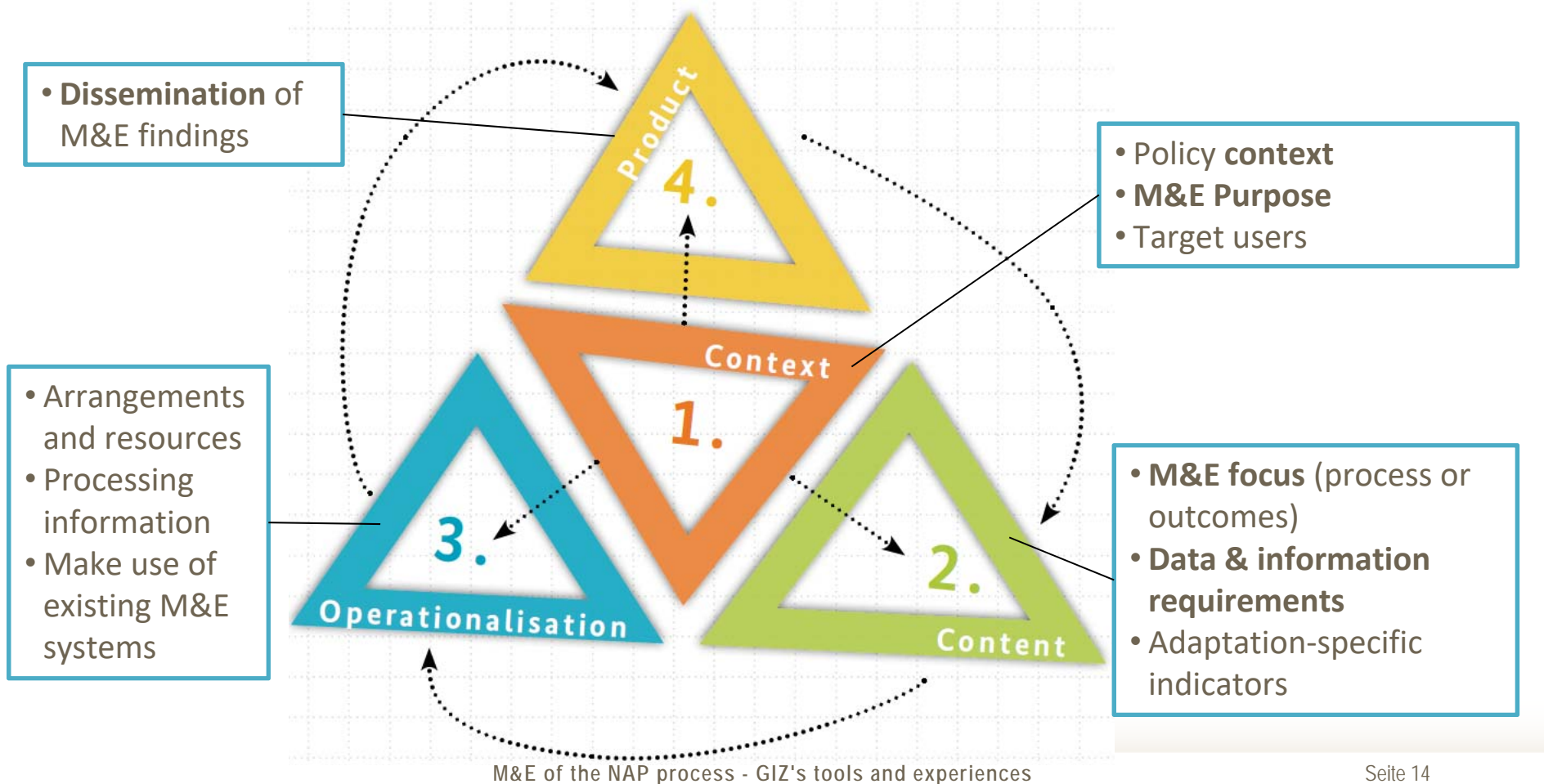


Developing national adaptation monitoring
and evaluation systems: A guidebook

Published by **giz** Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH In cooperation with **IISD** International Institute for Sustainable Development



Four building blocks for setting up a national adaptation M&E system





Country example: France

A national, process-oriented, activity focused M&E system

- Content: implementation of adaptation actions and measures
- Sectoral coverage: **20 sectors**
- Horizontal coverage: **national level only**
- Limitation: Changes in vulnerability are not measured.

Detail of coverage / links:

- Sub-national authorities are expected to use their own M&E

Achieved percentage of implementing adaptation actions (NAP mid-term review 2013)

Action sheets	Measures	
	Total	Underway (yes/no)
Cross-sectoral	5	100 %
Health	16	56 %
Water resources	20	80 %
Biodiversity	22	68 %



UK: Findings of the 2017 progress report

Progress has been made

- **Actions** in the current NAP have **largely been delivered** (51% are complete and 35% are on track)
- “**Flood risk management** authorities are **on track** to achieve the **goal** to deliver new or replacement **flood defences for 300,000 households** between 2015 and 2021, and in doing so achieve an estimated 5% net reduction in expected annual flood damages.”

But a lot still needs to be done

- **Current CCA policies & actions** are **not sufficient** to counter CC risks
- important goals for 2020 contained in England’s biodiversity strategy will not be achieved and this will make the natural environment less resilient to climate change

RED Is there a plan? **AMBER** **GREEN**



RED

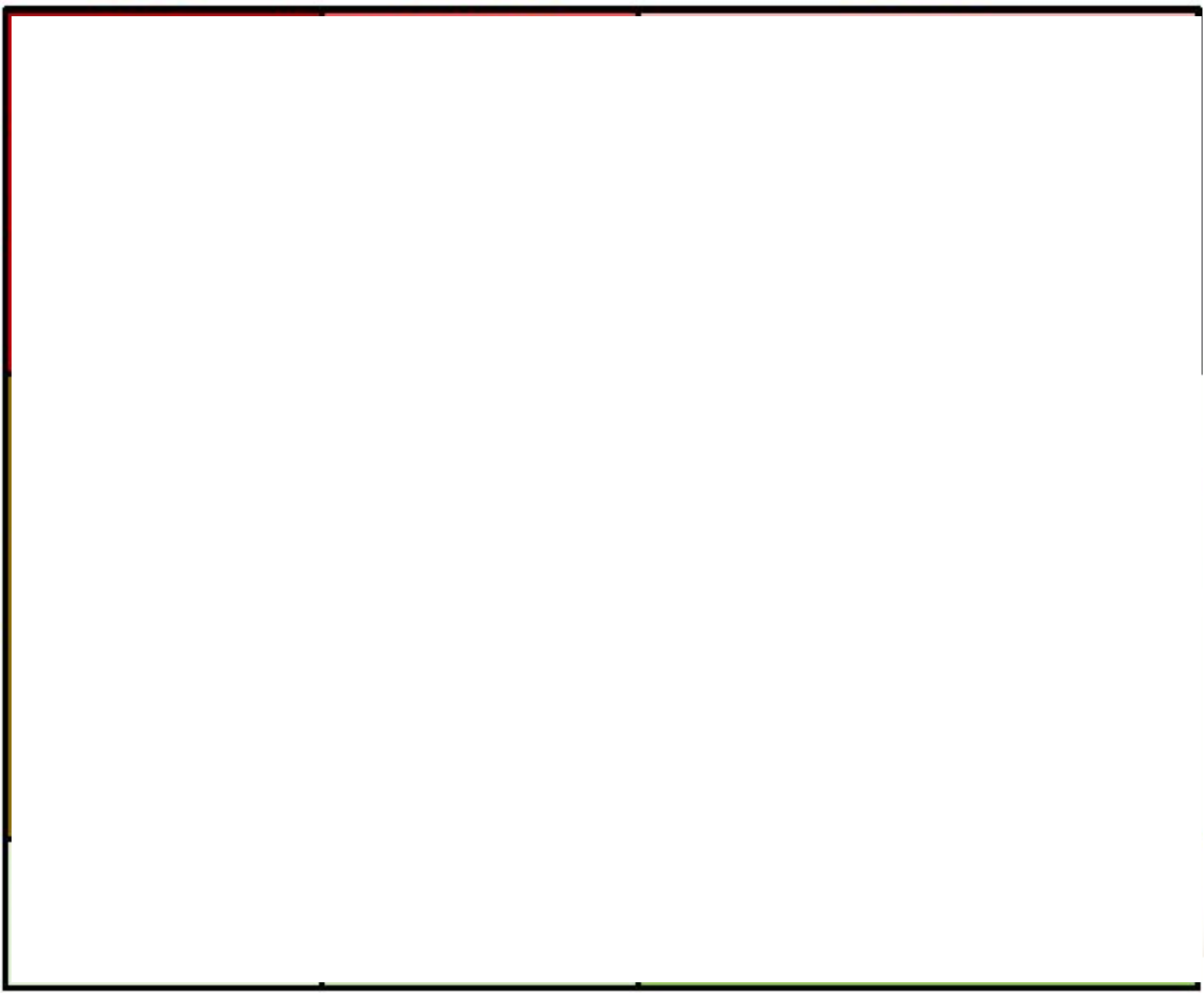
Is progress being made in managing vulnerability?



AMBER



GREEN





Key messages

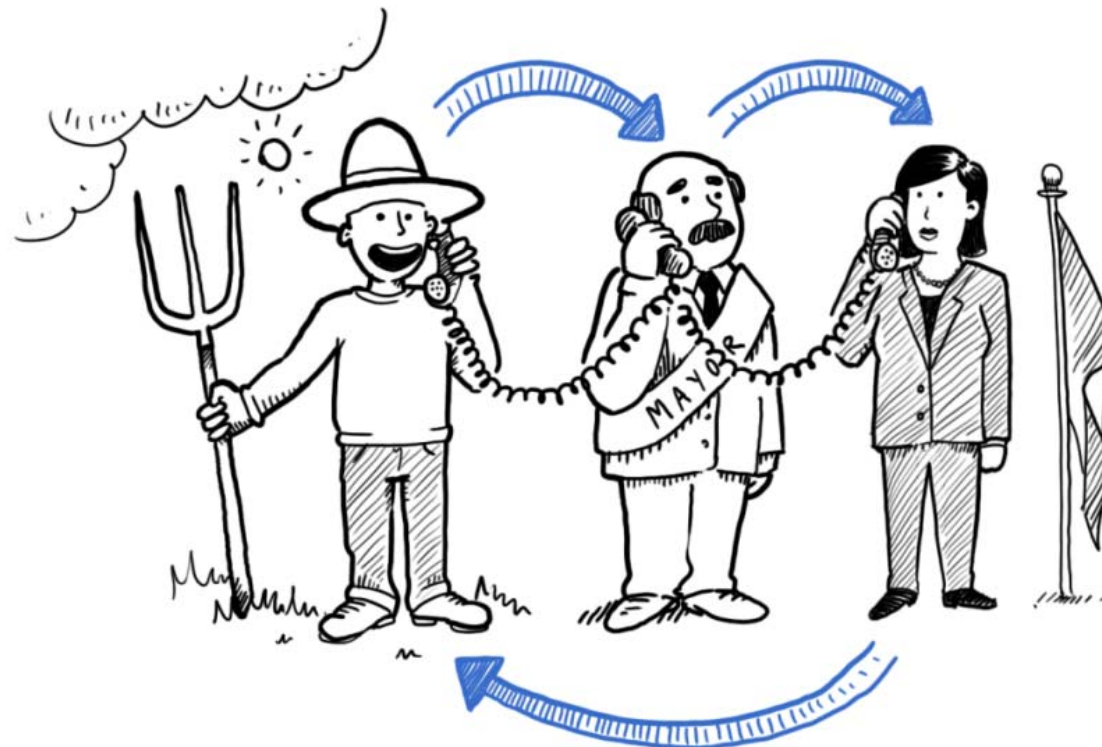
- Country-specific adaptation M&E systems are already being developed or are in use
- There is **considerable diversity** since the M&E systems are tailored to the country context
 - **Purpose:** what is M&E done for?
 - **Scope:** what does it cover? (process &/or outcomes)
 - **Target users & link to decision processes**
 - **Available resources**
- These CCA M&E systems can provide **useful information** for domestic and international purposes
- CCA M&E systems provide an important starting point for transparency discussions



Developing national adaptation monitoring and evaluation systems: A guidebook



Questions & answers





Differences between CCA and mitigation in Art. 13

- **Adaptation** is should, **mitigation** is shall
 - Should + as appropriate

- There is **no technical review for adaptation**
 - (11) “Information submitted by each Party under paragraphs 7 and 9 of this Article shall undergo a technical expert review”
 - Adaptation is para 8.

- There is **no direct obligation to track of progress towards NDCs’ adaptation components**
 - Art. 13 7(b) restricted to NDCs under Art. 4

- Close link to **Adaptation Communications**





What does the Paris Agreement say on CCA?

Article 13

- (5) The **purpose** of the **framework for transparency of action** is **to provide a clear understanding of CC action**, including:
- clarity and tracking of progress towards achieving Parties' individual **NDCs under Article 4**, and
 - **Parties' adaptation actions under Article 7**,
 - including good practices, priorities, needs and gaps, **to inform the global stocktake** under Article 14.
- (7) Each Party **shall** regularly provide the following information:
- GHG inventory and **progress towards NDCs under Art. 4**
- (8) Each Party **should** also provide information related to **climate change impacts and adaptation** under Article 7, as appropriate.



Adaptation Communications

Article 7

(10) Each Party **should, as appropriate**, submit and update periodically an **adaptation communication**, which may include

- its priorities, implementation and support needs, plans and actions,

(11) The adaptation communication **shall be**, as appropriate, **submitted and updated periodically**, as

- a **component of or in conjunction with** other communications or documents, including a NAP, an, and/or a Nat Com.

(12) They shall be recorded in a **public registry**



Adaptation Communications

Status of discussion

- APA in Bonn made “significant progress”
- Discussed 5 themes:
 - **Purpose**
 - **Elements**
 - comparable to MPG headings and subheadings
 - **Linkages**
 - Mainly to ETF and GST
 - **Vehicle**
 - **Flexibilities**
 - Mainly through elements and vehicles



Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement, as appropriate

1. Objectives and principles;
2. National circumstances and institutional arrangements;
3. Vulnerabilities, risks and impacts, and methodologies used;
4. Adaptation policies, strategies, plans and actions and efforts to mainstream adaptation into national policies and strategies;
5. Information related to loss and damage;
6. Adaptation priorities, barriers, costs and needs;
7. Progress on implementation of adaptation;
8. Monitoring and evaluation of adaptation actions and processes;
9. Cooperation, good practices, experiences, and lessons learned;
10. Effectiveness and sustainability of adaptation action;
11. Recognition of adaptation efforts;
12. Reporting formats;

XX.

Source: Informal Note by the Co-Facilitators – final version, 17.05.2017

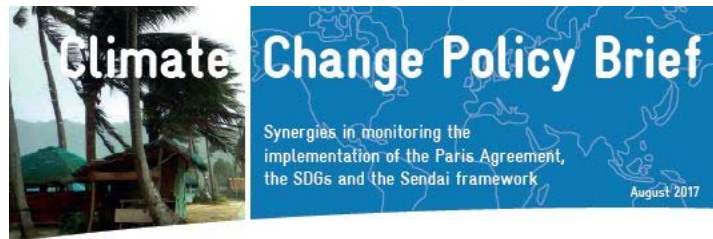


Discussion in groups

1. What could be **minimum requirements** for adaptation MPGs and Adaptation Communications?
 2. Please look at the **headings and subheadings**:
 - Do you have any suggestions for changes / consolidation / regrouping?
 3. Please discuss any differences in the **purposes** and the **possible links** between **MPGs for CCA** and **Adaptation Communications**.
- **Please document your results** and nominate a **speaker** for presentation in the plenary. **(60 min)**



Policy briefs and Adaptation M&E Toolbox



This policy brief ...

Opportunities and limits of connecting the monitoring of the implementation of the Paris Agreement, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction are explored. The policy brief provides recommendations for complementary national and global monitoring and reporting towards their objectives in regard to adaptation to climate change.

Connecting the monitoring systems of the Paris Agreement, the SDGs and the Sendai Framework offers synergies, but should seek complementarity rather than substitution

In 2015, three major international agreements with high relevance for climate change and sustainable development were adopted. Each includes provisions to regularly monitor progress towards achieving its objectives. They also acknowledge the interconnectedness of their policy domains. As their global monitoring frameworks are taking shape and countries begin to develop respective national monitoring and reporting systems, potential arises to exploit synergies and foster joint implementation.¹ Specifically, data sources, indicators and institutional arrangements may be shared to reduce the reporting burden, particularly for least developed countries. Several countries like Cambodia, the Philippines and Finland are already exploring the linkages between monitoring adaptation progress and SDG achievements. Nevertheless, being closely related but also distinct, the specific content of the three agreements and the subsequent differences in their monitoring provisions need to be considered. For example, under the Paris Agreement countries are setting nationally determined contributions (NDCs) whose achievement cannot be monitored by the narrow set of global SDG indicators on climate. Hence, countries should seek opportunities to connect the monitoring of the three agreements without expecting they could substitute each other.

Adaptation, disaster risk reduction and sustainable development are closely linked

Three important agreements shaping the global response to climate change and sustainable development were adopted in 2015: the Paris Agreement, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) and the SDGs.

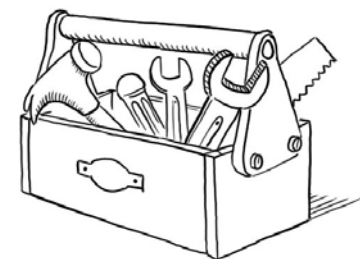
Each of them acknowledges the interconnections between addressing climate change and achieving sustainable development. For instance, the SFDRR states that 'Disasters, many of which are exacerbated by climate change and which are increasing in frequency and intensity, significantly impede progress towards sustainable development'.² A special report

Policy briefs on adaptation M&E

- Country-specific CCA M&E systems
- Adaptation metrics
- Links between monitoring the Paris Agreement, SDGs & Sendai Framework
- Vulnerability indices

Adaptation M&E Toolbox

- ✓ National M&E
- ✓ Project M&E
- ✓ M&E Training



Available under „M&E“ at:





Thank you very much for your attention!

Timo.Leiter@giz.de



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