

Final report

8th Regional Workshop of the Anglophone African Group

"Tracking progress on adaptation to climate change
under the Enhanced Transparency Framework"

Speke resort, Kampala, Uganda, 8-10 May 2019



The Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement (PATPA):

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Introduction

Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement & Anglophone African Group

The Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement was founded in 2010 at the Petersberg Climate Dialogue by Germany, South Africa, and the Republic of Korea to promote practitioner-based exchanges on climate transparency and ambitious climate action through policy dialogue, in order to contribute to achieving the global temperature goal. After the Paris Agreement's entry into force in 2016, the Partnership started to focus on its implementation, particularly on the rollout of the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF).

The Partnership has gained international recognition, with more than 120 countries participating in its various activities. To date, 28 regional workshops have taken place with a total of 1000 participants. The Anglophone African Group, being one of five different regional and linguistic groups, seeks to disseminate good practices and lessons learnt, to provide capacity building and to facilitate peer-to-peer learning fostering South-South networking as well as trust and transparency among the countries of the region.

Organisers, Financers & Contributors

This Regional Cluster Workshop has been jointly organised and financed by the Partnership of Transparency in the Paris Agreement (PATPA) on behalf of the German Federal Ministry of the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the Global Support Programme (GSP) jointly implemented by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the United Nations Environment Program (UN Environment), as well as the Government of Sweden, represented by the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency.

The Republic of Uganda hosted this workshop represented by the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE), Mr. Chebet Maikut, Commissioner, CCD/MWE and UNFCCC NFP-Uganda.

Experts from the International Institute for Environment and Development (iied), the NAP Global Network and other institutions provided technical inputs.



Asrat Yirgu Senato, independent consultant from Ethiopia, moderated the workshop.

Eclipse Marketing & Events Africa supported the event logistically.

Pictures ©Clifford Opwonya, Uganda.

Participants & Objectives

The workshop was geared towards adaptation technical experts, either government officials or employees of state umbrella organizations, including cross-sectoral climate change coordination bodies, and Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) Units, managing and overseeing technical dossiers in the field of M&E of climate change adaptation.

The workshop had three main objectives: 1) share experiences, challenges and potential solutions related to adaptation to climate change with a special focus on the agricultural sector, and its relation to the Enhanced Transparency Framework; 2) foster South-South Learning; 3) promote technical capacity building on M&E of adaptation to climate change.

30 experts, 10 of which were women, from 18 African countries participated at this 8th Regional Cluster Workshop, alongside with professionals from international organizations and initiatives.

Contact

Further information on the Anglophone African Group and the activities of the Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement can be found on our website (www.transparency-partnership.net), by sending an e-mail to info@transparency-partnership.net, or by contacting Catarina Tarpo, technical advisor to GIZ (catarina.tarpo@giz.de).

This workshop was prepared by Mijako Nierenkoether, technical advisor to GIZ (mijako.nierenkoether@giz.de).

Key Messages

Main Results

- Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) systems should be set up in such a way that they do not only support international reporting to the UNFCCC, but also meet national reporting requirements and inform domestic decision-makers and stakeholders.
- Coordination and learning between stakeholders responsible for M&E and other institutions are weak so far. The regular interaction between all relevant institutions and other stakeholders is a basic prerequisite for an effective national transparency system.
- A lot of domestic reporting is already done (e.g. Annual Climate Change report in South Africa or the State of the Nation by the President of Ghana) but there is a need for an integrated M&E system that covers all sectors.
- Country representatives stated inadequate political will and low capacity to support and implement unified frameworks for countries' M&E of adaptation.
- Stocktaking in Africa risks big gaps if the countries do not implement M&E systems.
- Third parties (at subnational level, private sector, civil society) will be critical to assess global progress on adaptation.
- Institutional responsibility varies greatly as for the different frameworks, e.g. in Ghana the Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation is responsible for the National Adaptation Plans (NAPs); the Ministry of the Interior is responsible for Disaster Risk Management and finally, the National Development Planning Commission is responsible for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). .
- Regular adaptation reporting in BTRs can help to disseminate best practice in implementation and lessons learned. Developing countries could also use the BTRs to report on unmet needs.
- There is inadequate engagement with ministries that are responsible for the most vulnerable groups – e.g. gender, youth, the very poor and the disabled.
- If countries want to learn from their own adaptation actions, this should be country driven, gender-responsive, participatory & transparent, inclusive of vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems and integrated into socio-economic development policies and programmes.

Main Challenges

- Feasibility of providing information on results, impacts, achievements at international level depends on robust national M&E systems. Key challenge is that many least developed countries (LDCs) do not have national M&E systems in place yet.
- Countries are struggling with improving data collection and reporting, as there is a need for accessible, good quality data.

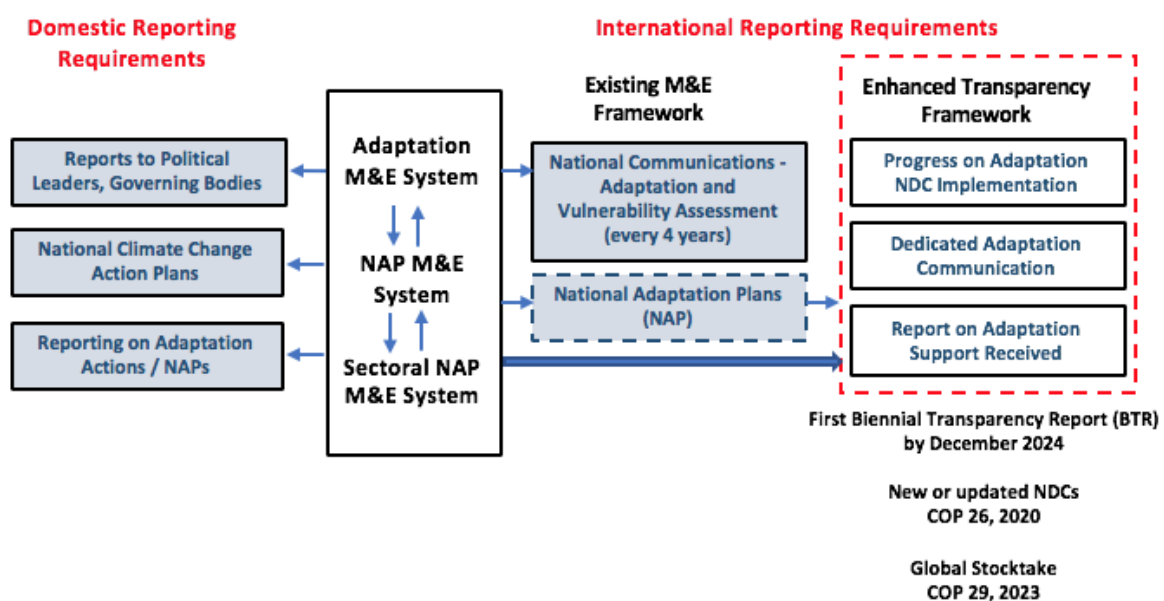
Workshop Results

The Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF)

Article 13 of the Paris Agreement established the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) for climate action (mitigation and adaptation). One major element of the Katowice Climate Package is the adoption of common modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPGs¹) for the operationalisation of the ETF. Under the ETF all Parties to the UNFCCC are required to report their national GHG inventories and progress made concerning the implementation of their NDCs ("shall") at least every two years. LDCs and Small Islands Developing States may report at their discretion. In addition, information on climate change impacts and adaptation should be reported by all parties, as appropriate. Financial and capacity building support as well as technology transfer provided and received shall be communicated by developed country parties and should be communicated by other parties providing support as well as developing (receiving) countries.

The ETF grants flexibility to those developing and least developed countries that need it in the light of their capacities.

International and Domestic Reporting Frameworks with regard to transparency of adaptation:



Source: Adopted compilation by Deborah Murphy, NAP Global Network 2019.

Transparency of adaptation, also known as adaptation M&E, allows countries to keep track of the implementation of adaptation plans and actions and to assess their effectiveness and outcomes. It can support the ongoing management of adaptation interventions by assessing progress and pointing out needs for adjustments and can also support learning and exchange about what works well and what does not, thereby helping to improve adaptation actions².

¹ The MPGs can be found [here](#)

² For further reading GIZ (2019): [Next Steps under the Paris Agreement and the Katowice Climate Package](#)

Adaptation Communications

The Paris Agreement does not stipulate specific requirements for adaptation M&E, but Article 7.10 states that adaptation communications should be submitted periodically to the UNFCCC. Furthermore, Article 7.11 states that adaptation communications should be submitted as part of or in conjunction with other communications/documents (e.g. NAP, NDC and/or national communications). Countries may therefore want to consider how they wish to do this. Following the “elements of an adaptation communication” (Annex of COP24 Decision 9/CMA.13), the Adaptation Committee will develop draft supplementary guidance for voluntary use by Parties. The guidelines will be set up with the engagement of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Working Group II, using relevant existing guidance as a starting point, as appropriate, by June 2022.

Both the adaptation communications as well as the biennial transparency reports on adaptation aspects are voluntary in nature and non-prescriptive regarding their form and content.



³ https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma2018_3_add1_advance.pdf#page=23

Key Messages from the [Climate Week in Ghana, March 2019](#) (Stanford Mwakasonda, GSP)

Actions to meet the 1.5 °C temperature goal

- Establish an enabling environment and customer designed financial instruments.
- Adequate capital flow to the continent and skill development are key to deliver on and increase NDCs (other opportunities should be identified).
- Future carbon markets could enhance climate action towards the goal of sustainable development.

Building climate resilience

- Need for climate plans to be aligned with development plans.
- Mainstream mitigation and adaptation actions in national development strategies.
- Make data on climate change actions consistent, reliable and comparable. Plan and implement actions at all levels across sectors.

General ACW message to Africa

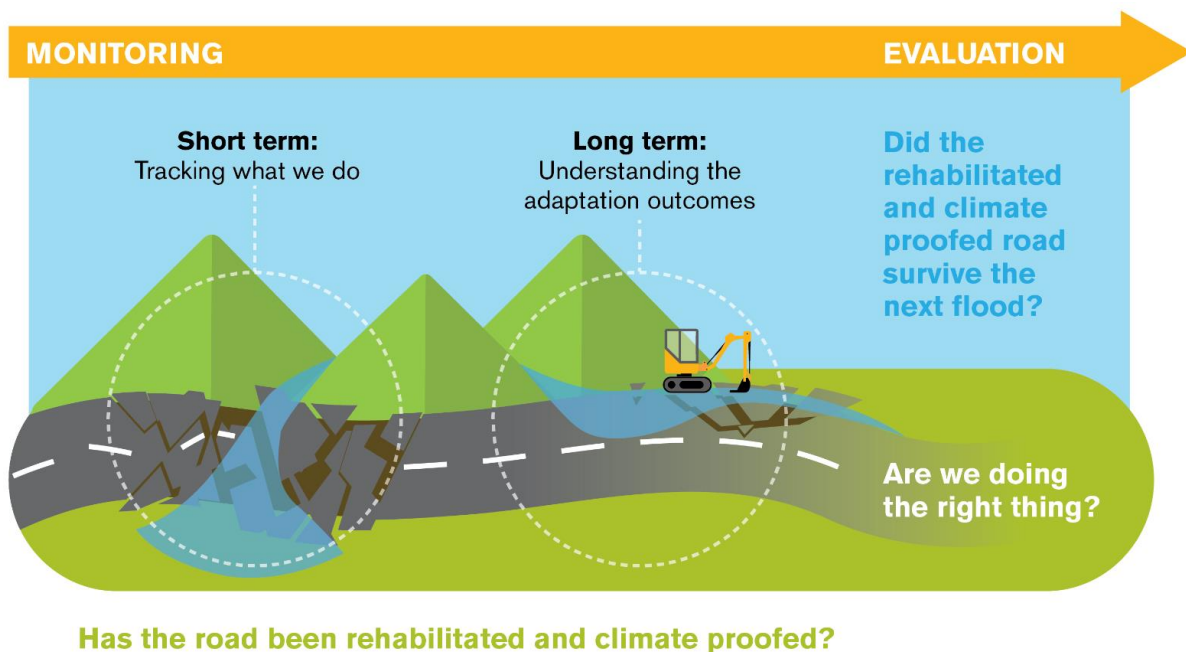
- Revisit NDCs by 2020 and ensure genuine buy-in from all actors for the high-level September Climate Summit.
- All interest groups in Africa are invited to bring concrete proposals and actions to the Climate Summit in New York.



The Global Challenges in Adaptation M&E and the Importance of National Systems (Barry Smith, iied)

The presentation by Barry Smith firstly offered some exposition on key terms and concepts that are relevant for adaptation Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) (such as defining adaptation success, monitoring vs evaluating etc.) focusing mainly on some of the challenges that are inherent in undertaking adaptation MEL. Then, it was outlined why national MEL is critical, and finally brief examples were given of how Kenya is beginning to overcome some of these problems.

- No single metric: Adaptation needs, measures & goals are highly context specific. They vary with sector, location, timescale, livelihood contexts, etc.
- Need and challenge to coordinate, finance and sustain MEL within country systems across ministries.
- As there are multiple reporting requirements and lack of MEL capacities, developing indicators and achieving international comparability is difficult.
- Attributing success of adaptation interventions, as outcomes may be a result of other development indicators.
- Shift in climatic data or severity and frequency of climatic changes can act as a confounding factor for development outcomes. e.g. mortality outcomes may be affected by severity in storms (variability).

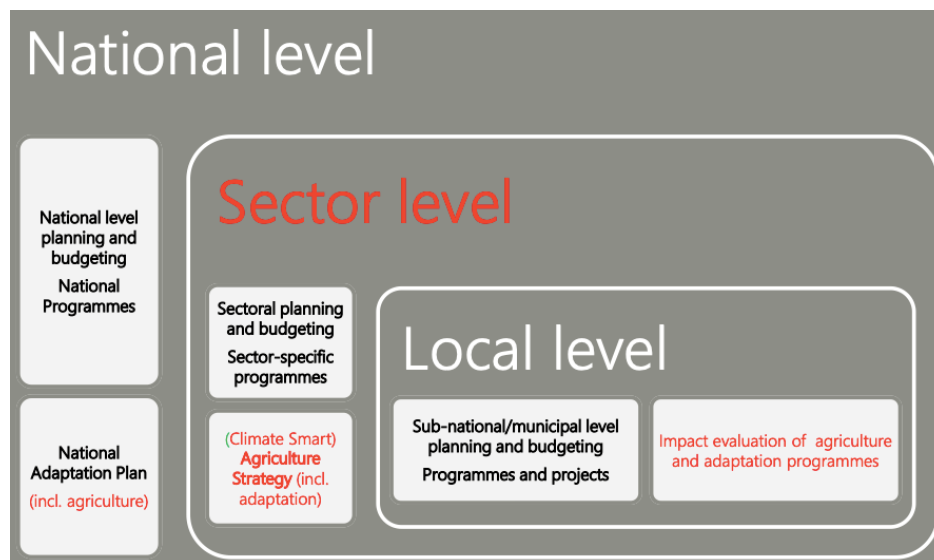


Source: iied 2018.

Introduction to M&E of adaptation in the agriculture sector (Elisa DiStefano, FAO)

Elisa DiStefano presented [FAO NAP Supplementary Guidelines](#) (FAO, 2017) and emphasized that the focus of NAP M&E is to:

1. Assess the **progress, effectiveness** and gaps in **identifying and prioritizing adaptation options** for the agriculture sector.
2. Track national **progress towards adaptation targets and national development goals**, through aggregation of outcomes of adaptation programmes and policies.
3. Monitor and iteratively update the process of adaptation planning and implementation in the agriculture sector.



Source: Elisa DiStefano, FAO 2019.



Panel discussion

Fabian Akulgadare Aberinga (Environment Protection Agency) from Ghana, Veronica Nzilani Ndetu (Ministry of Agriculture) from Kenya, Olajumoke Bolanle Salako (Ministry of Environment) from Nigeria, Sarafia Ndapandula Ashipala (Ministry of Agriculture) and Reagan Chunga (Ministry of Environment) from Namibia, Willy Kakuru from FAO Uganda and Revocatus Twinomuhangi from the Makerere University, Uganda addressed countries' perspectives on tracking progress on adaptation to climate change under the ETF. The following points were discussed:

1. Benefits of tracking progress on adaptation to climate change under the ETF:

- Using the internationally developed standards of reporting metrics ensures transparency, accountability and comparability.
- Possibility to identify gaps and resource requirements.
- Technical advice and support for the preparation and submission of biennial transparency reports and improved reporting over time.

2. Challenges related to M&E of adaptation in the countries:

- Developing indicators for tracking adaptation progress.
- Getting financial and technical resources.
- Lack of data and baselines.

3. Opportunities to support implementation of adaptation and ensure better adaptation M&E:

- Implementing the national adaptation plans.
- Developing the right indicators.
- Seeking assistance and adopting best practices.

Conclusions:

- Critical issues are the importance of data, lack of data and data management.
- Even if countries have not done NAPs, they are doing M&E at the preliminary level.
- Countries seem to be clearer on benefits of tracking adaptation under the ETF.
- Required support comprises indicator identification, financing of M&E, developing an M&E system and linking it to the country development plans.



Country example Kenya:

Efforts in adaptation, adaptation tracking and reporting under the ETF:

- 5-year National Climate Change Adaptation Plan to implement the NDCs.
- NCCAP 2018-2022 include both mitigation and adaptation analysis reports.
- Developing reporting templates for sectors and countries.
- Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) Strategy 2017-2026 and Implementation Framework 2018-2027.
- M&E framework for CSA.
- Training key sectors on reporting – e.g training going on for agricultural sector.

The country would require support in the following areas:

- Stocktaking of existing methods and approaches of tracking adaptation to identify gaps, challenges, opportunities and best options.
- Developing a framework with smart indicators and metrics of user-friendly methodologies for assessing adaptation, adaptation co-benefits and resilience that can be used beyond project-based approaches.
- Developing additional tools to complement use of Tier 1 under the IPCC in measuring mitigation benefits and elaborate on their reliability, validity, temporality and measurement uncertainties.
- Knowledge sharing and capacity building on methodologies for tracking adaptation progress.
- International cooperation and financial support to efforts on methods and approaches for assessing adaptation, adaptation co-benefits and resilience for effective implementation of NDCs and NAPs.



Institutional Mapping Exercise: Sketching National Systems (Barry Smith & Tracy Kajumba, iied)

This session was jointly facilitated by Tracy Kajumba and Barry Smith and introduced the Institutional Mapping Exercise: 'Sketching National Systems' which participants found useful in terms of understanding the national M&E architecture as well as mapping different stakeholders, their roles, relationships and responsibilities. The exercise was designed to encourage participants to consider their national institutional set for climate change governance, and MEL, and the particular power dynamics that exist, as well as potential gaps / areas for improvements.

Some of the key observations include

- Lack of common frameworks at country level.
- Weak coordination and linkages between stakeholders responsible for M&E and other institutions.
- Inadequate political will and capacity to support and implement unified frameworks for countries' M&E of adaptation.
- At times there was confusion around actual set-up/ operation vs. ideal set-up / operation.
- Projects and programmes are often not adequately evaluated for learning about adaptation – more emphasis on the M than the E.



Function and Types of Adaptation Indicators

(Elisa DiStefano, FAO)

Elisa presented the framework and methodology for Tracking Adaptation in Agricultural Sectors (TAAS) at the national level. The framework recognizes the complex nature of adaptation processes across agricultural subsectors. The TAAS framework and methodology examines processes and outcomes of adaptation, providing a consistent and flexible list of indicators. The full FAO publication of 2017 can be accessed [here](#).

Preliminary Examples of Good Practice

(Barry Smith, iied)

The focus of this session was on three different case studies – Colombia, Philippines, South Africa - and provided an overview of how these countries are undertaking MEL to highlight the diversity of approaches, but also to tease out some of the good practice elements. Due to time constraints the Evaluative Framework that was developed by iied was not presented, but is included in [the slides](#).



Parallel working groups:

Stocktake of Existing National Indicators and Data Sources: Challenges and Actions (Elisa DiStefano, FAO)

Case study used: Kenya MRV+ Indicators

Summary of Indicators, relevant sectors and sources of data

Indicator	Sector/ sub-sector	Source of Data
% of population subject to flooding and/ or drought in the country with access to information on rainfall forecasts	Other, Crop/ Livestock	Kenya Meteorological Department

		Ministry of Transport, Infrastructure, Housing Urban Development and Public Works
% of total livestock killed by drought in the country	Livestock	Department of Resource surveys and Remote Sensing
% of area of natural terrestrial ecosystems in the country that have been disturbed or damaged by climate hazards	Forestry, Other, Livestock	Department of Resource surveys and Remote Sensing Kenya Forest Services
% of poor people by gender in drought prone areas in the country with access to safe water supplies	Crop/ Livestock/ Other	Water Resources Management

Challenges and related actions and recommendations

Challenge	Actions and Recommendations
Data safety	Setting up a database and databank
Lack of templates for data collection	Developing user friendly formats and protocols Domesticating and standardization of international standards
Frequency of reporting	Standardizing formats of reporting with international standards
Baseline data quality	Quality assurance and quality control
Data collection and dissemination	Enhanced coordination
Double counting and underestimation	Enhanced coordination

Conclusion

Participants recognized the value of Kenya's indicator-based approach to measuring progress in the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (NCCAP) that includes both top-down country-level institutional adaptive capacity indicators (process) and bottom-up vulnerability indicators (outcome). Participants appreciated the broad range of institutions involved in operationalizing the Kenya MRV+ system (e.g. Kenya Meteorological Department, Department of Resource Surveys & Remote Sensing, Kenya National Bureau of Statistics) and reflected on the feasibility and constraints of applying similar approaches in their countries. The option of measuring the loss and damage from climate related hazards on population and livelihoods as a proxy of vulnerability and adaptive capacity was also considered.



National Reporting on Climate Change Adaptation: Institutional Development & Typology (Barry Smith & Tracy Kajumba, iied)

A group exercise was conducted on four proposed types of M&E systems identified by iied:

Identified type of Country System: typology

- I. Dedicated climate change / adaptation MEL systems that may / may not be linked to MRV systems for mitigation, but effectively operate separately from other MEL systems / activities;
- II. Adaptation MEL systems using, based on, or that have evolved from the results frameworks of global programmes or funds operating in a country;
- III. National adaptation MEL systems based on the aggregation of data gathered at the sub-national level;
- IV. The embedding of adaptation MEL in national development MEL/reporting systems

Uganda has aspects of all the four typologies, with dedicated MEL systems, those derived from results frameworks or other programmes, aggregation from subnational to national levels and adaptation of M&E in the national development plan. Some of the practise shared include:

- Introduction of compliance certificates by the Ministry of Finance that focus on mainstreaming of climate change and meeting targets set for Local Governments. The certificates focus on equal opportunities, tackling issues of gender and vulnerability and certification by the equal opportunities commission.
- The team also noted that there is ad-hoc reporting and coordination in terms of policy processes. The agriculture NAP is finalised with a M&E framework, while there is no national NAP. Harmonisation of indicators will be important.

Zimbabwe falls under the second and fourth typology and reported that most M&E systems are donor based focusing on project M&E systems. Adaptation is mainstreamed in development programmes thus based on national indicators.

Namibia falls under the third typology, with no separate adaptation MEL but embedded in the existing national M&E and reporting processes.

Some of the participants (e.g. **Angola, Nigeria**) felt that their national system could not fit any classification given the lack of formalisation of any adaptation or development MEL system. Largely there was project by project M&E.

Many of the participants stated that their national systems fell squarely into typology one or two.

In small group discussions, the participants concluded that M&E should be:

Country Driven:

- National policies on climate change adaptation and mitigation are country driven.
- Global push on some frameworks e.g. the NDCs and reporting requirements that at times do not take into consideration national contexts and needs.
- External support from donors bringing in consultations sometimes lack a consultative approach and engagement of national staff.

Gender responsive:

- Country gender policies exist, and most institutions have focal points on gender but the linkage with adaptation is poor.
- Adaptation interventions do not take into account needs and priorities of the different categories of the most vulnerable, thus they are general and not gender responsive.
- Uganda is doing gender analysis for the MRV and adaptation M&E.

Participatory and Transparent:

- Inadequate considerations in terms of participation of women and other vulnerable groups.

Inclusive:

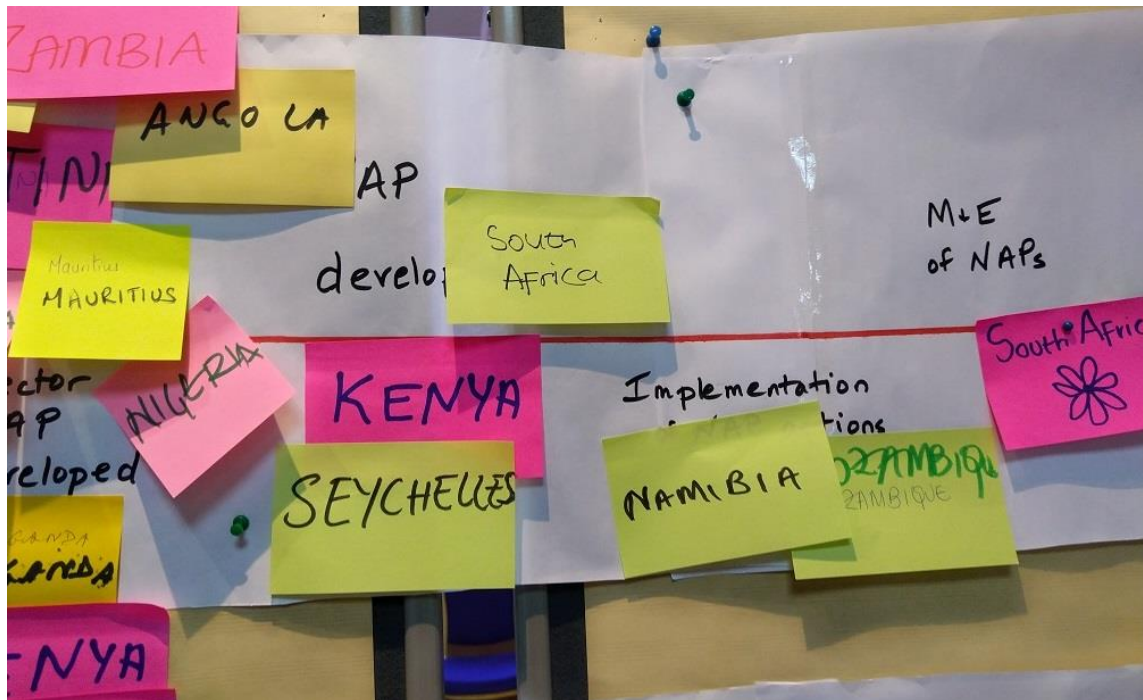
- CSOs and private sector sometimes are not engaged in the adaptation design and processes despite their contribution and support to community adaptation.
- Sectoral processes that are not harmonised, and thus missing the big picture at the national level which affects reporting.

Scientific and knowledge-based:

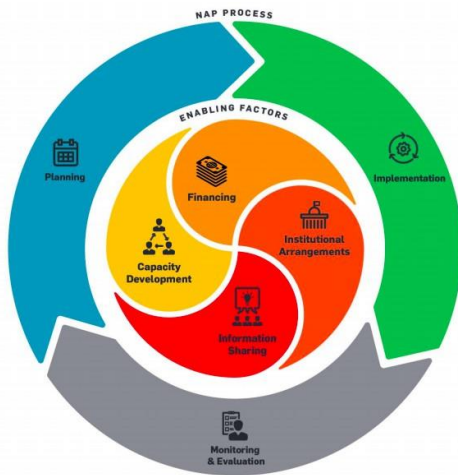
- Lack of long-term projections at country level to inform long term strategies.
- Scientific information – weather forecasts and predictions are not used in planning by Government, but more focused on early warning.
- Indigenous knowledge recognised but not largely used, could be strengthened.

Politically integrated:

- Efforts to integrate adaptation into existing policies mostly with donor support.
- Lack of evidence to inform policies in terms of projected risks and mitigation mechanisms.
- Policies not popularised at sub national level, thus concentrated at national level and lack input from the local levels.



Monitoring & Evaluation of National Adaptation Plans (Deborah Murphy, NAP Global Network)



Source: Deborah Murphy, NAP GN 2019.

The NAP process was formally established in 2010 by the UNFCCC under the Cancun Adaptation Framework. It is a domestic process that integrates climate adaptation into development planning and budgeting at national, sectoral and sub-national levels. The ultimate outcomes are: The reduction of a country's vulnerability to climate impacts in the medium and long-term, the specification of priorities to enhance coordination and attract investment.

M&E is a critical part of the NAP process and the NAP M&E (and sector NAP M&E) should be part of the broader / domestic adaptation M&E system. Adaptation/NAP M&E feeds into and provides data and information for domestic and international reporting.



How to develop gender responsive adaptation MEL that enables adaptation effectiveness in relation to achieving gender equality goals (Tracy Kajumba, iied)

The gender session focused on the global to national linkages in terms of indicators and the need to integrate gender into adaptation designs to inform the M&E and reporting. The process should reach from local to global, including the NAPs, NDCs, SDGs, and the Paris Agreement processes under the UNFCCC, where gender has been strengthened under the Gender Action plan, Green Climate Fund (GCF) gender policy and guidelines, etc.

At tables, participants discussed two questions on entry points for integration of gender responsive M&E and how to improve transparency and accountability to avoid tokenism on addressing gender equality as has been the case. Support to refine indicators and make processes gender responsive was raised among the capacity requests.

Entry points for country integration of gender responsive indicators in national adaptation M&E systems and reporting processes:

- Gender should be included in the budgets for programmes at different ministries dealing with adaptation and should be part of the Performance Appraisal System.
- The ministries responsible for gender at country level need to strengthen linkages with ministries focusing on climate adaptation to ensure the integration into adaptation and mitigation processes.
- Build capacity of gender focal points on adaptation and mitigation so that they can be embedded in their work across sectors and ministries to enhance tracking and reporting.
- Vertical integration of gender from national to local level and vice versa, with additional focus on disaggregated M&E and reporting.
- Gender as a major component in design and development of adaptation projects and programmes, so that it can be monitored and reported on.
- Use of gender score cards for programmes and projects.
- Mainstream gender in national adaptation framework and increased awareness creation & capacity development

How can transparency and accountability for gender responsive adaptation be enhanced in policy programmess and reporting?

- Budget approvals should be tagged to gender integration across the sectors to improve accountability.
- Reporting should be grounded with numbers and narratives to strengthen outcomes (qualitative and quantitative reporting).
- Engagement of different gender and vulnerability elements e.g. youth, women, men, disabled in distributing adaptation benefits and measuring impact and adaptive capacity.
- Poverty reduction and livelihood considerations for adaptation should measure the welfare of women, men, girls, boys, people with disabilities etc.

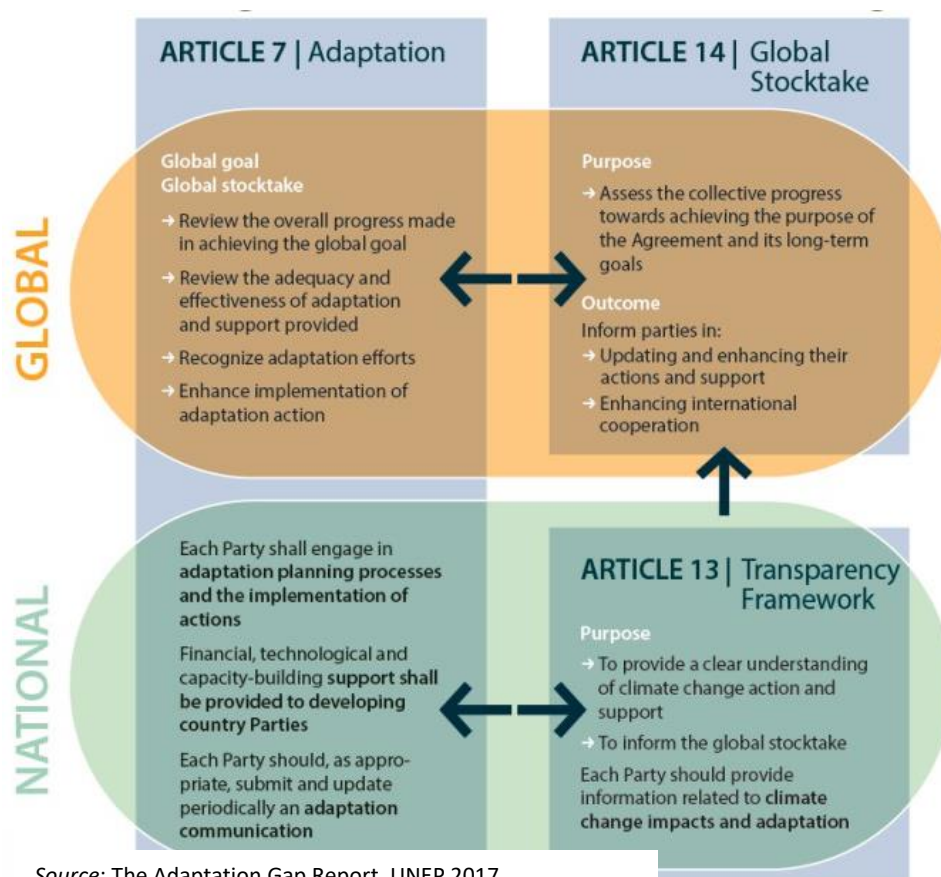
- Mobilize increased donor funding /support to address adaptation for wellbeing of girls, boys, women, etc.
- Government should establish strong accountability systems for gender in adaptation.
- Increase decision making and participation of women and men as well as vulnerable groups in national development issues and in relation to gender responsive adaptation.

Alignment of country efforts under the 2030 Agenda, Paris Agreement and Sendai Framework (Deborah Murphy, NAP GN)

This session looked at the alignment opportunities of the Paris Agreement with the SDGs and the Sendai Framework as well as to the African Union “Africa 2063”. Since it was found that not all countries have NAPs, adaptation priorities may be identified in CC actions plans or NDCs.

Potential Alignment / Linkage		
SDGs	Sendai Framework – Disaster Risk Reduction	Africa 2063

Linking Adaptation to the Global Context: Towards Implementing the Paris Agreement (Henry Neufeldt, UNEP DTU)



Source: The Adaptation Gap Report, UNEP 2017.

- The SDGs and the Sendai Framework offer opportunities for shared indicators, joint implementation, capacity building, and creation of policy support.
- The IPCC, other international bodies, and the broader research community can contribute to further develop methodologies suitable for global assessment of adaptation progress.
- Third parties (subnational levels, private sector, civil society) will be critical to assess global progress on adaptation.
- Nationally determined proximity-to-target approaches have the greatest potential to respect a diversity of national contexts while facilitating global assessment of progress.
- Adequacy and effectiveness, which typically involves the use of evaluative metrics, are unlikely to be achieved through standardized or quantifiable indicators alone.
- Focus on the contribution made to a result rather than strict attribution.
- Longitudinal assessment of adaptation is important for assessing trends.
- Stakeholder engagement and peer review offer opportunities to improve the legitimacy and quality of assessments.



Workshop evaluation

The participants were mostly very satisfied with the conference with a total score of 4,4 out of 5.

Most participants agreed that the topics treated brought important lessons for their work as they included new concepts and tools, as outlined by the representatives of FAO, iied and the NAP Global Network.

Participants especially appreciated the possibility to interact among others in the working groups.

Participants' take home messages

I meet my boss in the elevator, and I got 2 floors with him/her descending to the ground floor. I make us of the time by proposing to:

- Disseminate the importance of M&E in adaptation planning;
- Plan a session with colleagues to ensure that we develop indicators for all cc adaptation programmes and initiatives;
- Hold a meeting to identify gaps and needs for M&E with all concerned stakeholders;
- Get other sectors to think about M&E for adaptation;
- Learn from South Africa as they are champions in the region;
- Link NDC, DRR, SDG indicators to the Agenda 2063 and to our M&E system;
- Take the issue of gender seriously;
- Apply for financial support to develop our NAP.

Future collaboration of the Cluster - Stimuli for the Partnership

Countries collected ideas which topics to be addressed in a next cluster workshop and for general improvement:

- Involve resource persons from New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) to inform member countries of progress on adaptation in Africa;
- Reporting on Biennial Transparency Reports (BTR);
- Replication of the topic for specific sectors;
- Work on data methodology;
- Capacity-building in form of trainings;
- Explain the guidelines for ETF;
- Further guidance on Adaptation Communications;

Likewise, the participants expressed their desire to exchange with other countries and to receive further guidance on adaptation communications.

Annexes

Support options and tools for transparency: Market place

In the framework of a market place session, the following support options and tools that countries can make use of to enhance their climate transparency, were presented:

- [FAO NAP-AG Programme](#)

The Integrating Agriculture in National Adaptation Plans (NAP-Ag) programme, coordinated by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), aims to address climate change adaptation concerns related to the agriculture sectors in 11 developing countries' existing national planning and budgeting processes. The initiative will also improve these countries' prospects of accessing climate finance through funds such as the Global Environment Facility and the Green Climate Fund.

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- [NDC Partnership](#)

Launched at COP22, the NDC Partnership's objective is to assist countries in getting access to the technical knowledge and financial support they need to achieve large-scale climate and sustainable development targets. The Partnership is open to all countries and to date it has 83 developing and developed member countries as well as 19 international institutions as institutional members. The Partnership aims to enhance visibility of and access to existing NDC support programmes, to generate better designed, more responsive NDC support programmes, and to create better alignment between climate and development agendas. It matches country-led demands for services with the supply side, provides a framework for investment and mobilizing resources, helps to ensure transparency on who is doing what and serves as a tool for coordinating and tracking progress. Assistance may range from supporting policy and strategy formulation and implementation of NDCs, to mobilizing resources and designing monitoring and evaluation frameworks. To receive tailored support, a five-step *country engagement process* has to be conducted.

Contact: Support Unit Africa, Margaret Barihaihi; E-mail: margaretbarihaihi@ndcpartnership.org

- [Initiative for Climate Action Transparency \(ICAT\)](#)

ICAT is a multi-stakeholder partnership that provides policymakers around the world with tools and support to assess the impacts of their climate policies and actions, to foster transparent and ambitious climate action and to mobilise investment. ICAT offers country support to build capacity, as well as the series of guidance documents designed with countries' needs in mind focusing on methodologies for the assessment of the GHG reduction, sustainable development and transformational change impacts of policies and actions. All relevant documents can be downloaded [online](#).

Contact: Henry Neufeldt, E-mail: henningw@unops.org

- [Good Practice Analyses](#) | [Climate Helpdesk](#)

The newly launched Climate Helpdesk is a Service implemented by GIZ integrating LEDS GP, the NDC Cluster and the Partnership on Transparency in the Paris Agreement (PATPA) in cooperation with the NDC Partnership under one roof.

The Climate Helpdesk provides support regarding the implementation of NDCs, transparency and national MRV systems, and low emission development strategies (LEDS). Depending on the country's request, the provided support may range from 5.000€ (LEDS GP) to 30.000€ (Ad-hoc facility for Transparency) and is free of charge. Requests can be submitted through a form via a soon to be launched website and enables an appropriate and quick response by the respective experts within the team. The responses provided within a short timeframe can vary from remote action to short-term in-country support. The Good Practice Database (GPD) is a joint initiative of the Transparency Partnership, the UNDP Low Emission Capacity Building Programme and the NDC Support Cluster. It presents more than 80 examples of good practices worldwide. Languages: English, French, Spanish. For any questions or in order to file a request, please send an Email to climate.helpdesk@giz.de.

- **RCC Kampala**

The Regional Collaboration Centres (RCCs) support national climate action through capacity-building, technical assistance and strategic networking - sourcing know-how and resources to drive clean development. Since adoption of the Paris Climate Change Agreement in December 2015, the RCCs have had the broader task of supporting implementation of countries' Nationally Determined Contributions under that agreement.

Contact: rcckampala@unfccc.int

- **International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)**

IIED (2018): *How integrated monitoring and evaluation systems can help countries address climate impacts*

This briefing by the International Institute for Environment and Development (iied) shows how governments will need to think differently about how they monitor and evaluate their adaptation initiatives if they want to keep sustainable development on track.

IIED (2019): *How bottom-up M&E insights can inform national adaptation planning and reporting*

This briefing explores how learning from the local to national level informs planning and reporting from the bottom up, providing stronger evidence for adaptation assessments. Drawing on experience in Mali, Senegal, Morocco and Kenya, it unpacks how effective vertical integration of subnational and national M&E can improve national planning and lead to more robust reporting while saving time and resources by making use of existing data collection mechanisms.

Contact: tracy.kajumba@iied.org; Barry.Smith@iied.org

- **NAP Global Network**

NAP GN (2018) **Alignment to Advance Climate-resilient Development – OVERVIEW Brief 1: Introduction to Alignment**

This is the first in a series of briefs by the NAP Global Network focusing on alignment of country efforts under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Paris Agreement and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. This initial brief provides an introduction to the concept of alignment as it relates to these policy processes.

NAP GN (2019) **Alignment to Advance Climate-resilient development – OVERVIEW Brief 2: Getting started on Alignment**

This second brief explores how countries can get started on aligning different policy processes by defining alignment objectives, identifying entry points and putting enabling factors in place.

Contact: aterton@iisd.ca



Agenda

Day 1 (May 8th)	Day 2 (May 9th)	Day 3 (May 10th)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Key outcomes of COP24 and introduction to the modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPGs) of the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) with regard to adaptation ▪ Countries' perspectives and needs regarding the implementation of the ETF? ▪ Introduction to Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of adaptation ▪ Introduction of M&E of adaptation in the agriculture sectors ▪ Introduction of M&E in the NAP context 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Practical exercises on tracking of M&E ▪ Practical exercises on tracking of M&E of NAP ▪ Practical exercises on M&E of adaptation in the agriculture sectors ▪ Market place: introducing existing capacity building initiatives on transparency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gender responsive adaptation ▪ Benefits of aligning adaptation/NAP, SDGs, and DRR frameworks ▪ Which approaches and solutions are best for my country? ▪ What are potential ways ahead in my country? ▪ Feedback & Lessons Learned
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Registration 		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Opening Ceremony: Ministry of Water and Environment Uganda 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reflection of day 1 ▪ Agenda of day 2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reflection of day 2 ▪ Agenda of day 3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The big picture on Transparency of Adaptation: Key outcomes of COP24 and introduction to the modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPGs) of the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) with regard to adaptation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monitoring & Evaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gender responsive adaptation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Getting to know each other: Who is in the room? ▪ Introduction to Workshop: agenda, objective, methods, success factors for workshops, logistics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monitoring & Evaluation of adaptation in the agriculture sectors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Linkages between Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs, Nationally Determined Contributions NDCs, National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction
Coffee/ tea break	Coffee/ tea break	Coffee/ tea break
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Introduction to key concepts and definition of Monitoring & Evaluation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Parallel group Work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Clinic cases with country examples
Lunch break	Lunch break	Lunch break
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Countries' perspectives and needs regarding the implementation of the ETF: Panel discussion with 3 country representatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Market place: Introduction to capacity-building initiatives and programmes (ICAT, NDC Partnership, FAO, UNDP, Sweden, International Climate Initiative) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Key take aways & messages to take home
Coffee/ tea break	Coffee/ tea break	Coffee/ tea break
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Exercise: Mapping of individual country situation with regards to the institutional set-up of an existing M&E system ▪ Outlook on day 2 ▪ Closure of day 1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Continued: Parallel group Work ▪ Harvesting of group results and discussion in plenary ▪ Outlook on day 3 ▪ Closure of day 2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Assess potential for continuous exchange / south-south learning ▪ Next steps ▪ Workshop evaluation ▪ Closing of the Workshop
End of day 1	End of day 2	End of the workshop

List of Participants

No.	Prefix	Surname	Name	Country	Institution
1.	Mrs	Narciso	Jandira	Angola	Ministry of Environment
2.	Mrs	Groenewald	Minky	Eswatini	Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs
3.	Mr	Dlamini	Nqobizwe Mvangeli	Eswatini	Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs
4.	Mr	Laryea	Nathanael Nii-Odai	Ghana	Ministry of Food and Agriculture
5.	Mr	Aberinga	Fabian Akulgadare	Ghana	Environmental Protection Agency
6.	Mrs	Ndetu	Veronica Nzilani	Kenya	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Irrigation
7.	Mr	Letuma	Mosuo	Lesotho	Lesotho Meteorological Services
8.	Mrs	Monnapula	Mookho	Lesotho	Lesotho Meteorological Services
9.	Mr	Johnson	Yekeh Patrick	Liberia	Environmental Protection Agency of Liberia
10.	Mr	Becker	Arthur R. M.	Liberia	Environmental Protection Agency of Liberia
11.	Mr	Mkwapatira	Patrick	Malawi	Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining
12.	Mrs	Soobron	Soodevi	Mauritius	Ministry of Social Security, National Solidarity, and Environment and Sustainable Development
13.	Mrs	Mate	Rosta	Mozambique	UEM Faculty of Agronomy and Forestry Engineering
14.	Mr	Sambo	Sérgio Castigo	Mozambique	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security
15.	Mr	Chunga	Reagan	Namibia	Ministry of Environment and Tourism
16.	Mrs	Ashipala	Sarafina Ndapandula	Namibia	Ministry of Agriculture Water and Forestry
17.	Mrs	Salako	Olajumoke Bolanle	Nigeria	Federal Ministry of Environment
18.	Mr	Ishola	Isiaka Tolani	Nigeria	Federal Ministry of Environment
19.	Mr	Marguerite	Theodore	Seychelles	Ministry of Environment, Energy and Climate Change
20.	Mr	Brima	John Darvie	Sierra Leone	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food Security
21.	Mrs	Motshwanedi	Sandra Boitumelo	South Africa	Department of Environmental Affairs
22.	Mrs	Mudau	Pfunzo Patricia	South Africa	Department of Environmental Affairs
23.	Mr	Lasu	Lutana Musa	South Sudan	Ministry of Environment and Forestry
24.	Mr	Maikut	Chebet	Uganda	Commissioner, CCD, Ministry of Water and Environment & UNFCCC NFP Uganda
25.	Mr	Natifu	Bob	Uganda	Assistant Commissioner, CCD, Ministry of Water and Environment
26.	Mr	Semambo	Muhammad	Uganda	Senior Climate Change Officer – Adaptation, CCD, Ministry of Water and Environment
27.	Mr	Kaddu	John B	Uganda	Makerere University, Uganda
28.	Mrs	Chimfwembe	Gladys	Zambia	Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources
29.	Mr	Mutasa	Tatenda	Zimbabwe	Ministry of Agriculture
30.	Mr	Muhwati	Tirivanhu	Zimbabwe	Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Water, Climate and Rural Resettlement

1.	Mrs	Barihaihi	Margaret	NDC Partnership
2.	Mrs	DiStefano	Elisa	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
3.	Mrs	Fuerst	Lena	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)
4.	Mr	Joel	Abraham	Naturvardsverket
5.	Mrs	Kajumba	Tracy	International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)
6.	Mr	Kakuru	Willy	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Uganda
7.	Mrs	Kanth	Malin	Naturvardsverket
8.	Mrs	Murphy	Deborah	NAP Global Network
9.	Mr	Mwakasonda	Stanford	Global Support Program (GSP)
10.	Mr	Neufeldt	Heinrich	UNEP DTU Partnership
11.	Mrs	Nierenkoether	Mijako	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)
12.	Mrs	Rukundo	Ritah	UNFCCC Regional Collaboration Center, Kampala
13.	Mr	Senato	Asrat	Moderator
14.	Mr	Smith	Barry	International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)
15.	Mr	Twinomuhangi	Revocatus	Makerere University, Uganda
16.	Mrs	Varol	Tugba	United Nations Development Program (UNDP)