



**NAP  
Global  
Network**

# **M&E of National Adaptation Plans (NAPs)**

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## Overview of NAP and M&E Session

**Objective:** To understand the use of NAP M&E and identify practical steps for moving forward

### Overview

- Presentation – Benefits and challenges
- Group exercise
- Presentation
  - What is the purpose of your adaptation M&E system?
  - What are you trying to measure?
  - Who will use the information?
  - What can you do to move forward?
- Plenary discussion



# ***What are the benefits of M&E of adaptation?***

**Understand  
and learn  
from change**

**Inform  
strategic  
decisions**

**Foster dialogue  
and exchange**

**Transparency  
and  
accountability**

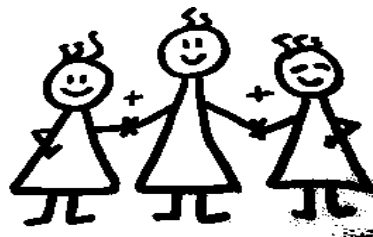
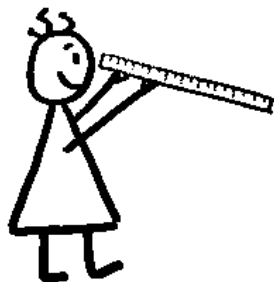
**New  
partnerships/  
collaborations**

**Course  
adjustments  
and  
corrections**

**Reporting-  
international  
and domestic**

**Inform political  
leaders and  
partners**

**Build the  
business case /  
support for  
adaptation  
(demonstrate  
cost savings)**



# ***What are the main challenges for M&E of adaptation?***

**Adaptation is context specific:  
no single approach or metric**

**Human and financial resources**

**Ensure data quality and system flexibility**

**Break silos:  
Multi-sectorial collaboration/  
articulation in practice**

**Political buy-in**

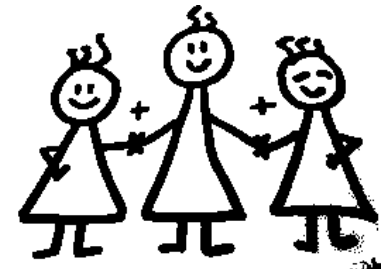
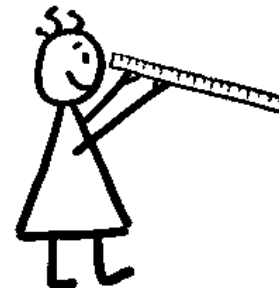
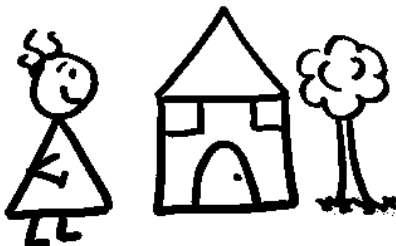
**How to account for negative change**

**Indicators:  
what, how,  
when to measure and  
how to use it**

**Gender, trade-offs**

**Uncertainty and time scales**

**Difficulty of attribution**



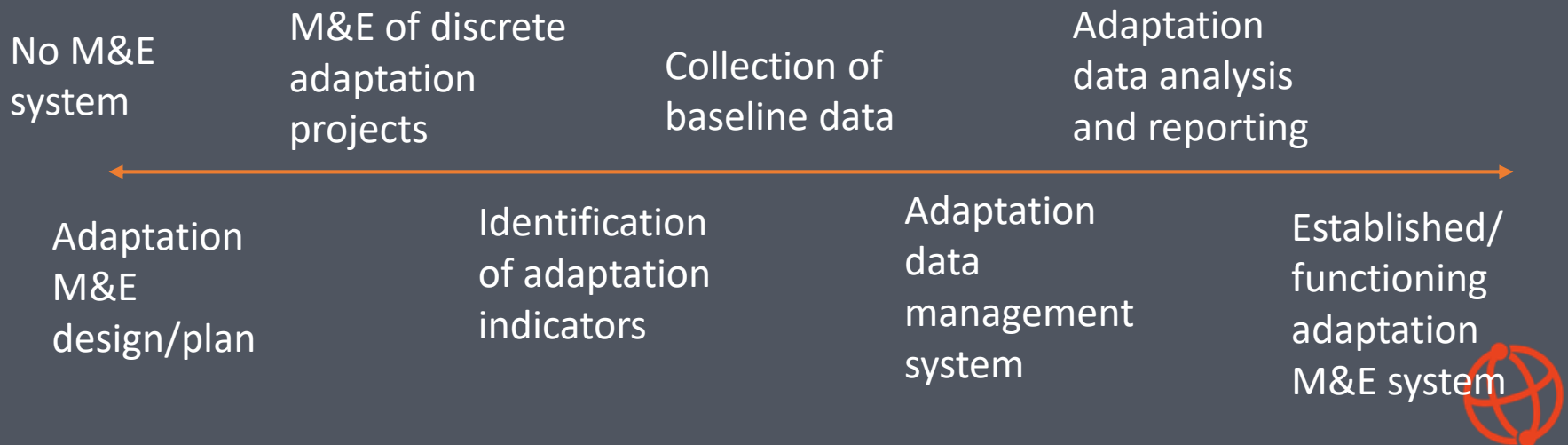
# Activity



## NAP Processes



## M&E of Adaptation Actions





# Where are we?

## Review of group exercise



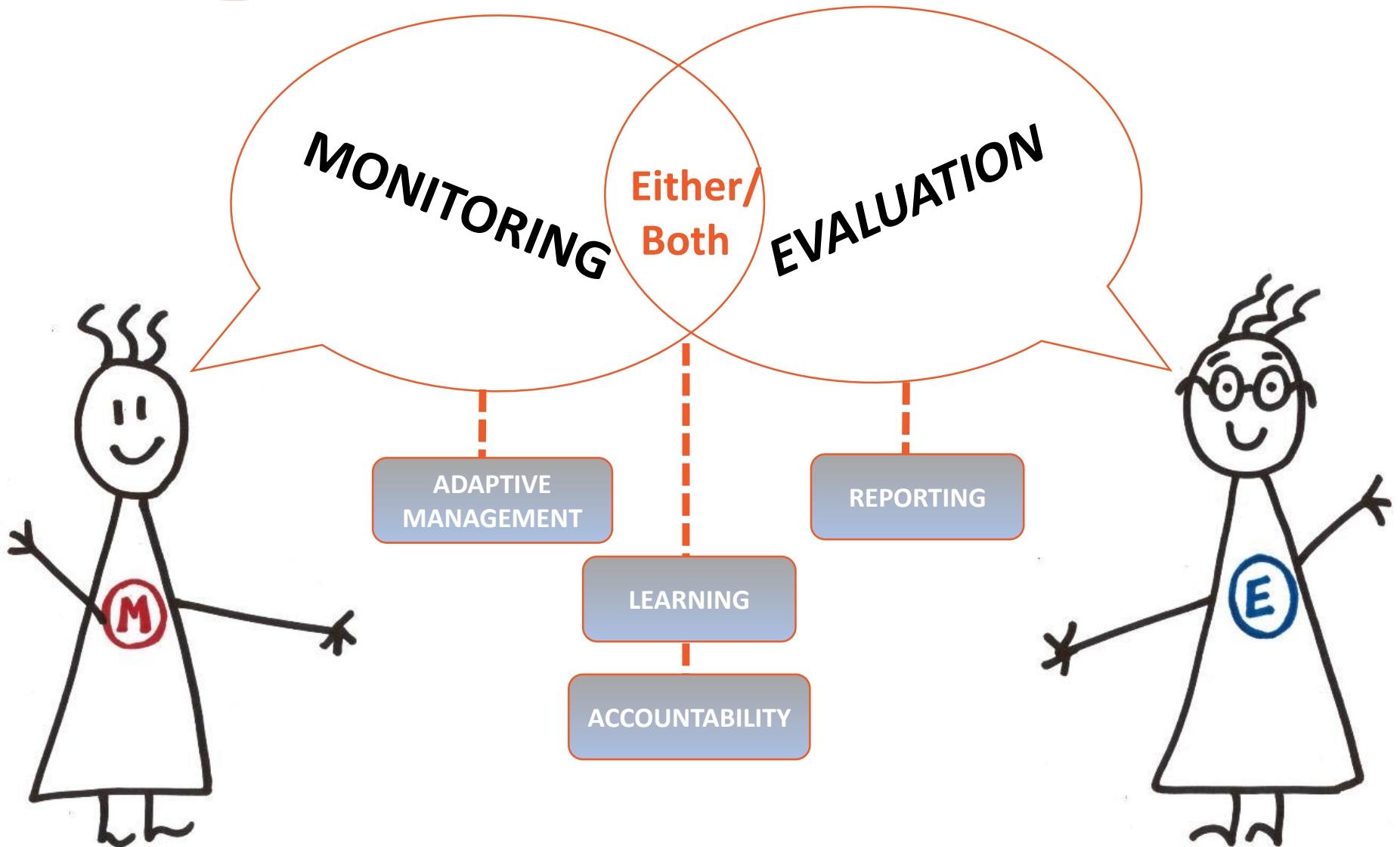
A simple line drawing of a stick figure with a circular head, a triangular body, and two legs. The figure is in a thinking pose, with its right hand resting on its chin. Above its head is a small thought bubble containing a red question mark. A series of three small circles leads from this bubble to a larger thought bubble above the figure's head. This larger bubble contains the text 'Themes for reflection and discussion' in orange.

## Themes for reflection and discussion

- What is the purpose of your NAP M&E system?
- Who will use the information?
- What are you trying to measure?
- What are the solutions? What are practical steps that you can take?



# What is the purpose of M&E of NAPs?



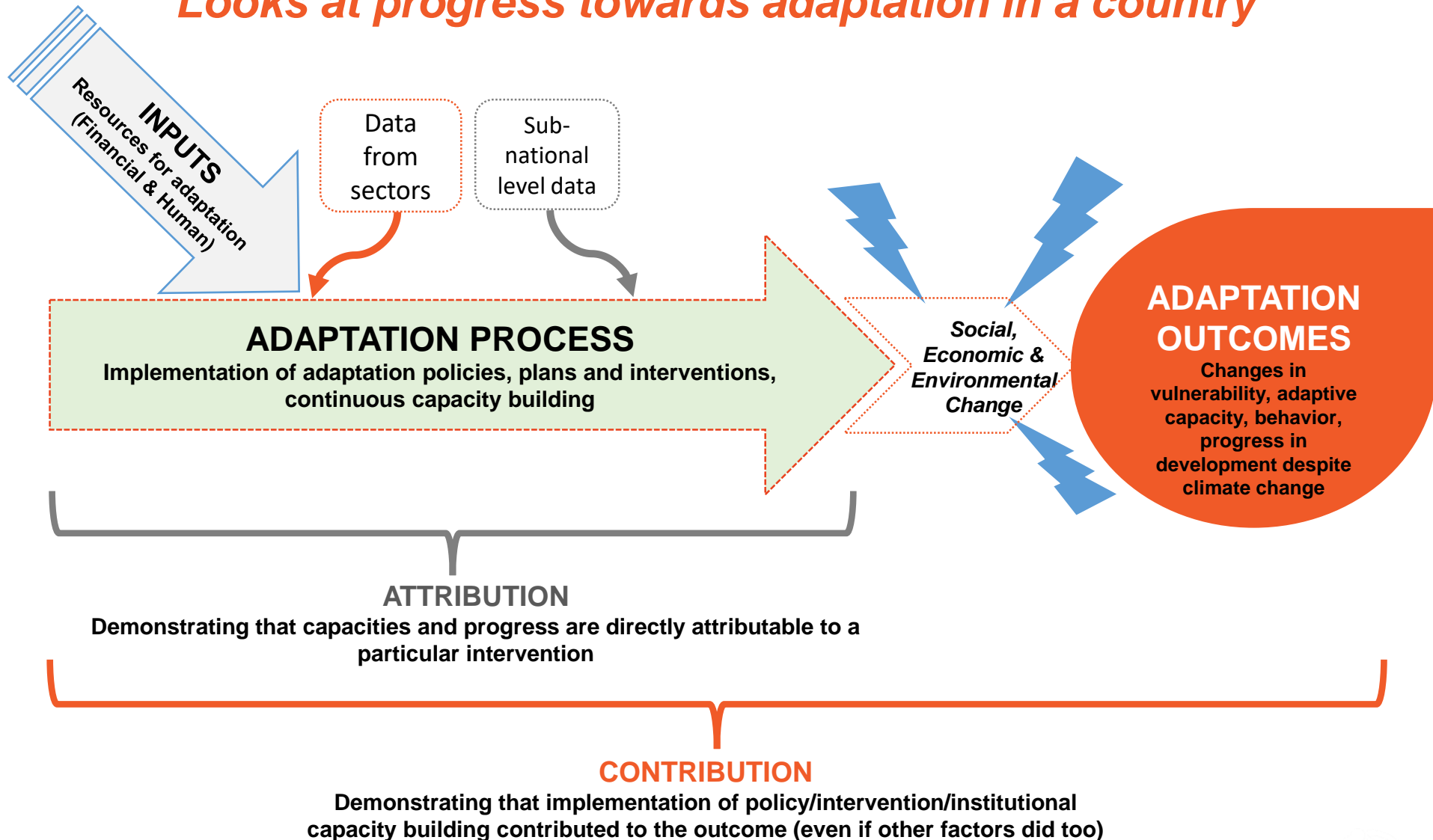
## M&E of NAPs – Who will use the information?

- **Political leaders** – want evidence that citizens' lives have improved as a result of adaptation and that resources have been well spent
- **Policy makers** – seek information to shape new policies, identify and scale up successful programmes, update NAPs
- **Climate change focal points** – international and domestic reporting
- **Development partners** – need information to shape new programmes and evidence that climate finance leads to adaptation outcomes (accountability)
- **Civil society** – data and information to track/monitor government's progress toward NDC and domestic adaptation commitments



# National M&E of Adaptation:

*Looks at progress towards adaptation in a country*



## M&E – what are you trying to measure?

- **Adaptation processes** – Progress in implementing adaptation interventions: adopted laws and regulations, strategies and plans completed, NAP implementation, funding allocated to adaptation
- **Adaptation outcomes/results** – changes/impacts that result from the implementation of plans, policies and interventions: how adaptation interventions are reducing vulnerability, improving adaptive capacity, and supporting the overall well-being of populations affected by the impacts of climate change.



## Adaptation outcomes /results

- **How do you demonstrate that people are better able to cope as a result of adaptation interventions?** For agriculture, can you demonstrate that production is maintained or increased as the climate changes?
- **To understand whether results represent adaptation, we need to understand whether, and how, local climatic conditions are changing.** This requires climate information at appropriate spatial and temporal scales, covering periods of sufficient duration to identify trends.



# Adaptation Indicators in the Agriculture Sector

## *National-level Indicators (Kenya)*

- GDP growth of agricultural sector
- Livestock deaths from drought / number of livestock slaughtered attributable to drought
- Agricultural land under efficient irrigation (acreage)

## *Agriculture indicators for monitoring climate change (Uganda mainstreaming guidelines)*

### *Climate Risk and Vulnerability*

- Annual growth in agricultural sector
- Frequency and intensity of climate-related natural disasters
- Extent of agricultural land at risk of flooding or drought
- Proportion of the population living in poverty; number of poor people



# Adaptation Indicators in the Agriculture Sector

## Policy and Institutional Change

- Number of agriculture sector policies and plans that have been reviewed and updated in the light of climate change adaptation considerations
- Resources allocated to adaptation and/or mitigation measures in agriculture ministry budget
- Number of people trained to mainstream climate change adaptation in their work
- Rate of implementation of stakeholder consultations on climate adaptation issues

## Policy/program implementation

- Number of on-going and completed activities under the national development/plan that are linked to the mainstreaming of climate change
- Proportion of adaptation priority actions in agricultural plans that are or have been implemented
- Number/Proportion of farmers trained in climate change adaptation and management of climate risks
- Number of adaptation projects implemented
- Number of on-going and completed research projects with a focus on adaptation

## Policy Outcomes

- Percentage of households that are food secure
- Number/Proportion of farmers covered by an insurance against climate risks
- Number/Proportion of farmers with access to timely weather and climate forecasts





What are  
the  
emerging  
solutions?

From NAP  
Global  
Network  
M&E  
workshop

- A. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND ALIGNMENT** - input to M&E system, coordination and avoiding duplication, awareness raising
- B. RESOURCE STRENGTHENING** - understand needed capacities and capacity building, share M&E knowledge across sectors, encourage domestic resource allocations, mobilize resources from diverse funding sources
- A. DATA QUALITY AND EFFECTIVE USE** – prioritize data to be collected, build upon existing indicators and data, involve appropriate stakeholders



# Practical Steps

**Start small and scale up over time;  
limit complexity – prioritize the most  
important areas**

- *Have one adaptation M&E system*
- *Begin with a sector that has good information*
- *Select a few key indicators for which you have baseline data*
- *Identify specific adaptation projects to monitor and evaluate*



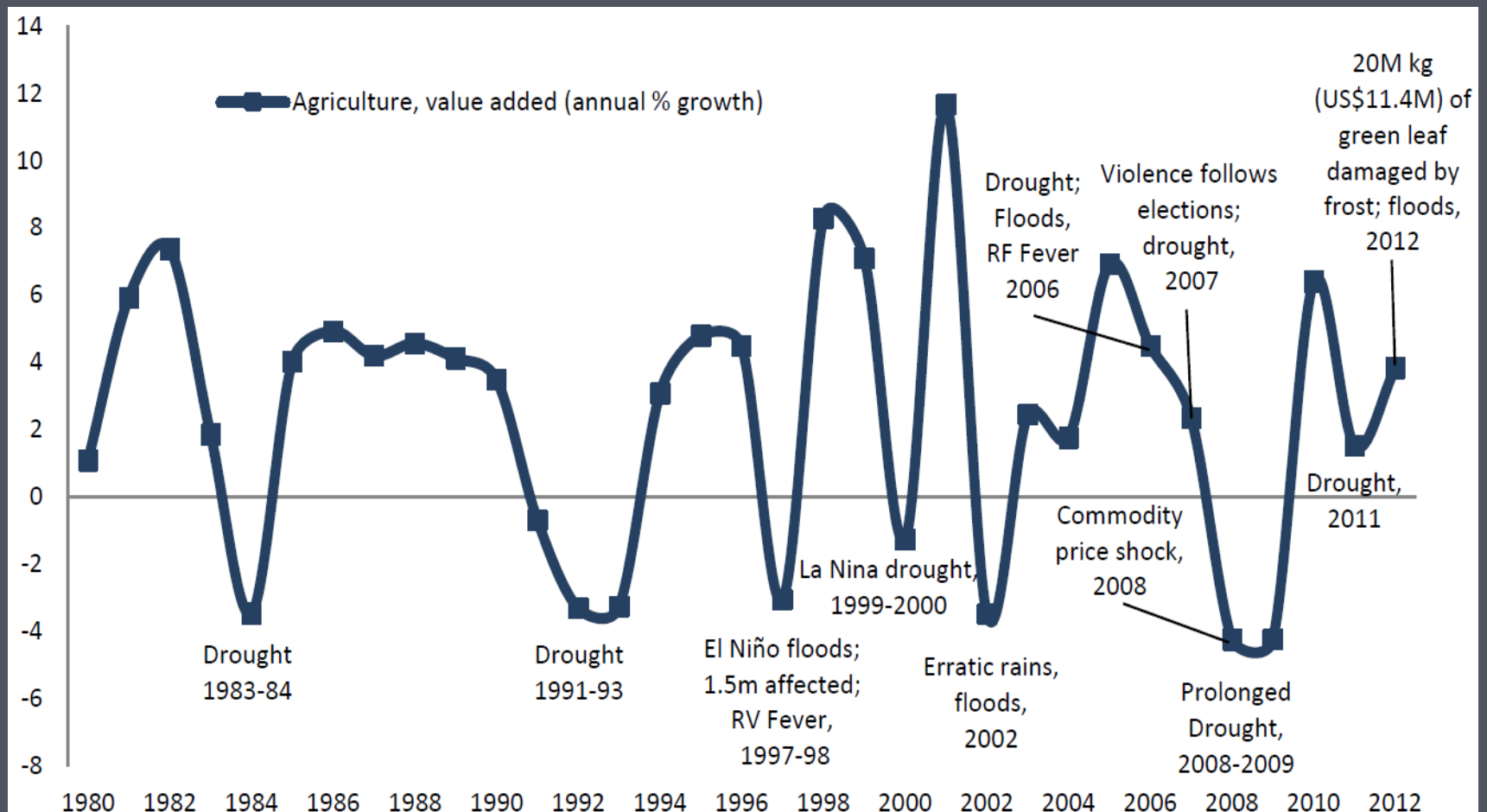
# Practical Steps

## Link with existing systems and data sources

- *Use available data, and complement/ adjust. Consider SDG data as a starting point*
- *Build on the systems that already exist, e.g. national monitoring systems*
- *Gather and organize existing information – climate risk and vulnerability reports; project M&E reports*
- *Establish agreements with relevant ministries/departments to access data - planning, treasury, agriculture, meteorological departments, statistics/census*
- *Consider tracking existing data with weather events*



# Practical Steps



Historical timeline of major agricultural production shocks in Kenya, 1980-2012 (World Bank, 2016)





# Practical Steps

## Use qualitative reporting

- *Case studies can demonstrate impact on-the-ground. Consider on-going projects as examples.*
- *Qualitative assessment to go beyond indicators*

## M&E personnel

- *Encourage funders to support embedded interns (recent graduates) to manage data*
- *Commit to training of interns; build capacity and expertise that can be retained*



# Practical Steps

## Phased Approach

- *Step-wise approach to BTR (December 2024)*
- *Start with national level indicators, phase in sub-national reporting, private sector reporting*
- *Start with your ministry – progress and results*

## Tracking of adaptation resources received

- *Use your ministry as pilot*

## Communicate results

- *Short policy briefs*
- *Engage stakeholders in communicating results*



# Discussion

1. *What are practical, cost-effective actions that can be taken to undertake M&E of adaptation?*
2. *What can you do to further M&E of adaptation?*







# NAP Global Network

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