



# Building national systems for adaptation **Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning** in the context of global processes

Supporting monitoring, evaluation and learning processes for climate resilient  
development

# Why MEL of adaptation?

- **Monitoring:** Collecting information on specified parameters to track the progress of adaptation actions and the achievement of adaptation objectives.
- **Evaluation:** Assessing adaptation actions to determine their effectiveness, impact, efficiency and sustainability and the extent to which they have fulfilled specific objectives.
- **Learning:** Exploring what has worked and what has not; which adaptation actions have led to better development outcomes despite worsening climate hazards; which have not and why

## Benefits of investing in MEL systems



# Different scales for MEL



## Global level

### Paris Agreement and UNFCCC

- GGA and GST
- The enhanced transparency framework (BTR)
- Regular country updates, reports (Article 7.10)
- IPCC reports

### Measure the collective process of adaptation

- Strengthen resilience and Adaptive capacity and assess Vulnerabilities

## National level

**National level planning and budgeting**  
**National Programmes**

**National Adaptation Plan, Nationally Determined Contributions**

## Sector level

**Sectoral planning and budgeting**  
**Sector-specific programmes**

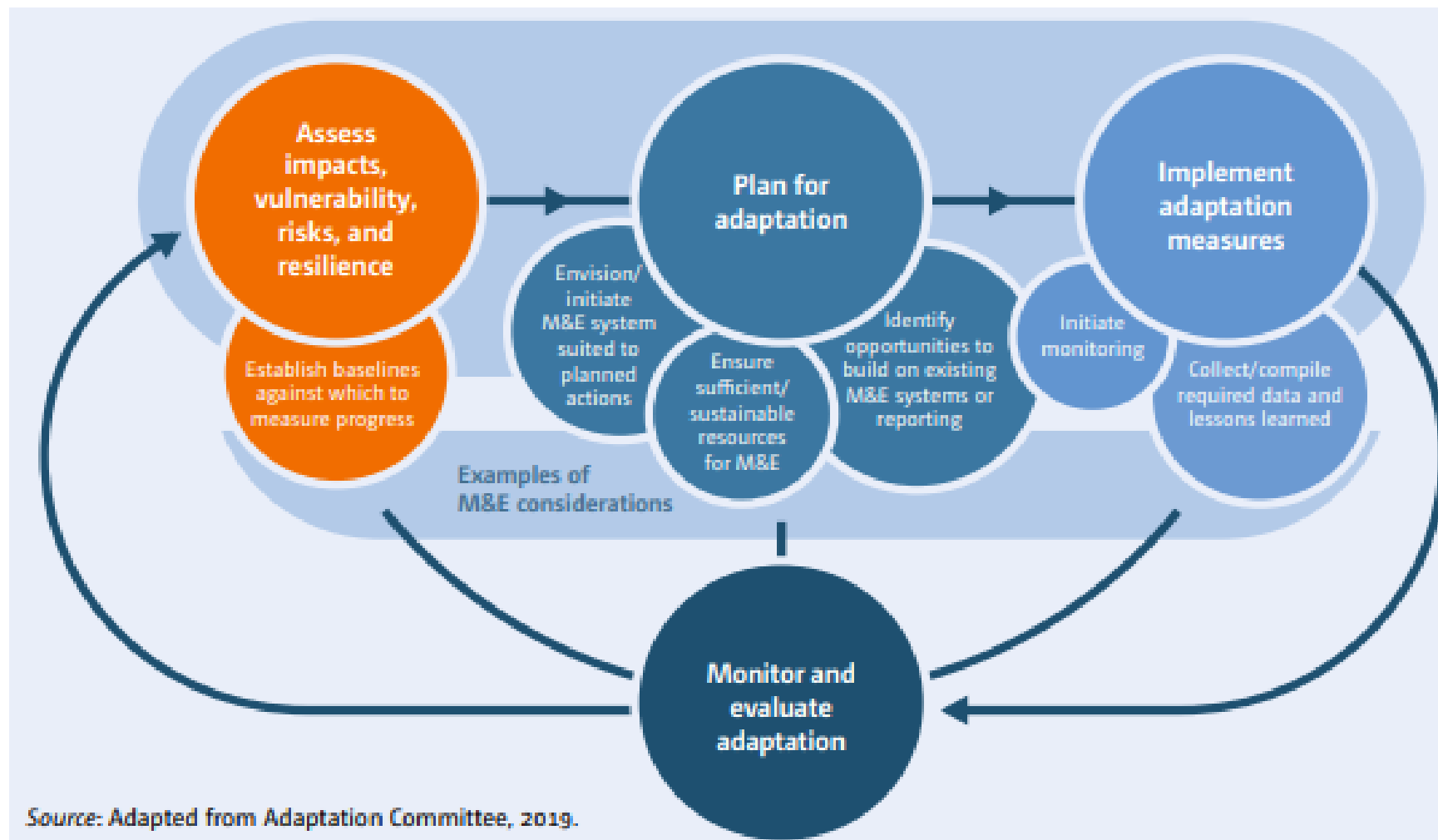
**Sectorial Strategies**

## Local level

**Sub-national/municipal level planning and budgeting**  
**Programmes and projects**

**Impact evaluation of local adaptation**

# Monitoring and evaluation considerations at all steps of the iterative adaptation process



Source: Adapted from Adaptation Committee, 2019.

M&E is not an isolated, final stage; instead, all other stages should be pursued with a view to enabling effective M&E, and M&E should inform all future stages of the iterative adaptation process.

# Questions to help guide adaptation MEL



- How to leverage existing reporting mechanisms to promote coherence?
- What are elements of data infrastructure and capacity building program to implement the work?
- How can bottom-up approaches based on existing national indicators be aggregated globally?
- How will contextual wealth be preserved with aggregation/synthesis?
- How will traditional knowledge be integrated meaningfully?
- How will gender considerations be incorporated?

# International processes – synergies in adaptation MEL



- Sustainable Development Goals
- Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction
- Paris Agreement
  - Global Goal on Adaptation
  - Enhanced Transparency Framework
  - Global Stock-take
  - Nationally Determined Contributions
  - National Adaptation Plans

# Examples of **national** MEL systems



## Guinea

- Fragmented development monitoring system, with recent focus on climate change adaptation
- National Plan for Economic and Social Development provided impetus to monitor among other things SDGs by National Institute of Statistics
- Ongoing efforts to align M&E system to NAP and other reporting requirements such as NDCs, SDGs, and Sendai Framework
- New adaptation indicators with gender dimensions include: enhancing agricultural sector growth, building farmer and community resilience, preserving ecosystems, reducing disaster damage and risk, and monitoring the climate change adaptation policy
- Framework and details on targets will be included in first BTR in 2024

## Considerations for national MEL



- Keep it simple: *measure progress with set of 'core indicators' rather than attempting to identify progress on individual measures*
- Use what already exists: *build on existing system to avoid duplication of reporting burden*
- Participatory approach: *distributed responsibilities for reporting of relevant data as required*
  - *Can be atop knowledge platforms being supported under NAPs*



## Key considerations for adaptation MEL at **global level**



- No universal metric on adaptation exists
- Existing metrics measure social and ecosystem welfare
- Comprehensive assessment of adaptation is difficult
- Adaptation MEL should show effectiveness of adaptation
- Use of qualitative indicators where appropriate
- Use of indices to group indicators where appropriate



## **Key principles** in selecting metrics and indicators for adaptation MEL at global level

- **Meaningful**

*Clearly tied to attributes of vulnerability*

- **Universal**

*Applicable in all countries (does not rule out tailoring to national circumstance)*

- **Granular and Aggregable**

*Applicable at different spatial and temporal scales*

- **Feasible**

*Implementable by all countries*

# Existing indicators and metrics that could be used for GST

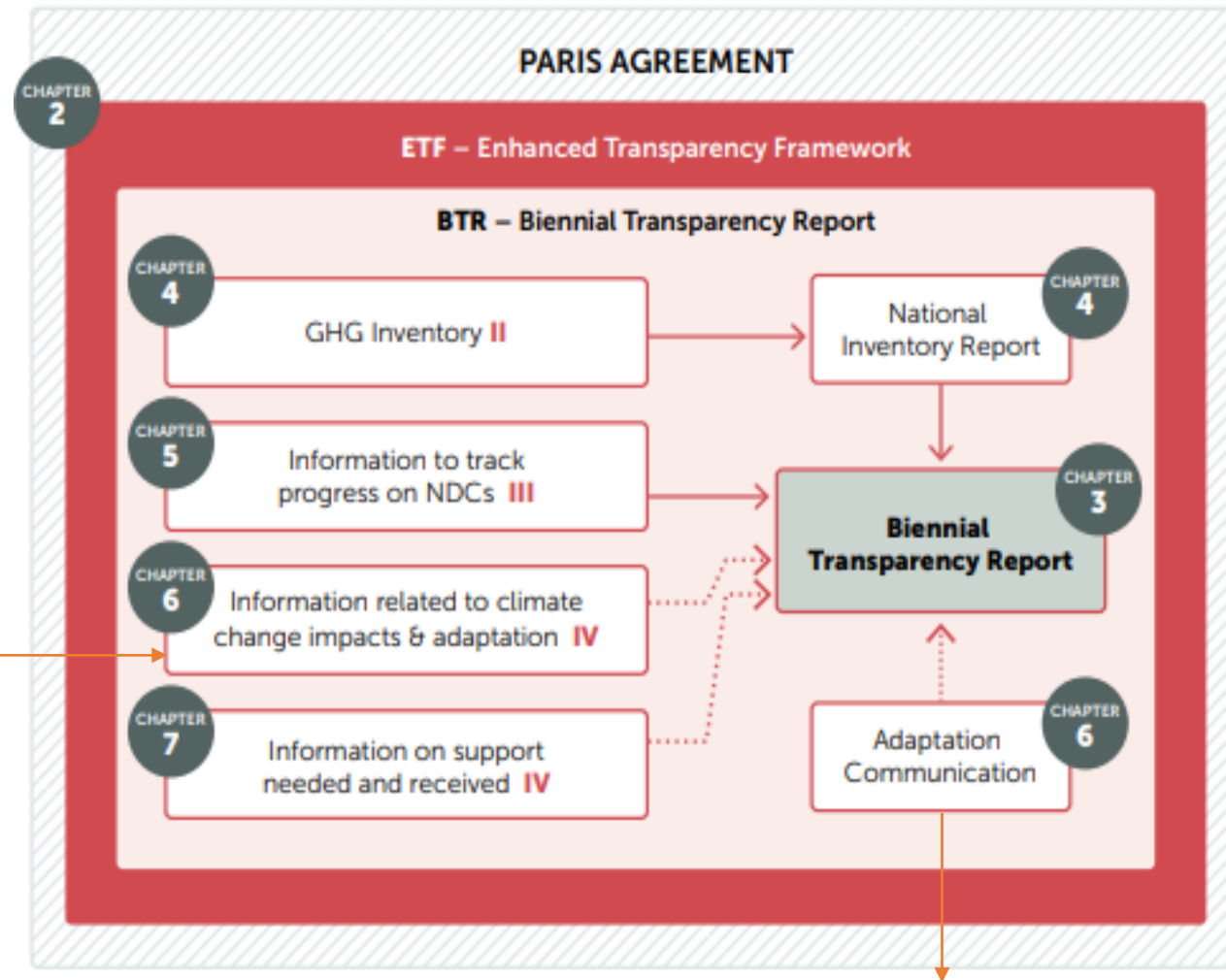


- **Input indicators (UNDP, UNEP, GCF, etc.)**
  - Number of NAPs, amount of adaptation finance, number of adaptation projects
  - Existence and number of institutional and regulatory frameworks, technology deployment, development, transfer, etc.
- **Output indicators (GCF, GEF, AF, etc.)**
  - Number of beneficiaries
  - Assets improved or protected
  - Meters of coastline protected
  - Income
  - Number of hectares improved or protected
  - Early warning systems
  - Training on adaptation
- **Outcome indicators**
  - Human Development Index
  - Sustainable Development Goals
  - Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

# Leveraging the NAP Process for developing a BTR (Adaptation)

## Information from NAPs

- Information on vulnerability to climate change, and on adaptation measures taken to inform NAP process.
- Adaptation goals, actions, objectives, undertakings, efforts, plans, strategies, policies, programmes and efforts to build resilience under the NAP (national, subnational or sectorial).
- *Integration of adaptation into development efforts and other policies*
- *Gender-responsive adaptation actions and traditional knowledge, knowledge of indigenous peoples and local knowledge systems related to adaptation*
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Countries can submit ACs as components of or in conjunction with other communications or documents, including a BTR, national adaptation plan, a nationally determined contribution and/or a national communication. **It is not mandatory.**

# Conclusions

- Purpose of adaptation MEL to gauge Enhanced adaptive capacity; Strengthened resilience; Reduced vulnerability
- Parallel, redundant M&E processes add burden to constrained capacity in countries; National systems require purposive effort and resources to integrate MEL
- Climate policies and strategic planning processes (SDG, SFDRR) are good potential framework and build synergy for adaptation priorities in addition to the Paris Agreement (NDCs, NAPs)
- Engagement of statistical offices, academia and think tanks help address both top down and bottom-up dimensions to MEL
- Continuous dialogue is needed for feedback loop (learning and readjusting for national and local realities)
- In relation to the ETF and BTRs, adaptation reporting is purely voluntary, if they choose to report, they can use the ongoing work their NAP, NCs, NDCs processes to communicate as a standalone section in their BTR or in conjunction with their other adaptation communications instruments which include – NCs, NAPS, NDCs.



# Thank you

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