Fostering innovation in reporting government actions on climate change adaptation

"SAIs & NAP Teams ensuring effective, accountable, and inclusive reporting on Adaptation"

Orville Grey, August 2024

NAP Global Network

About the NAP Global Network

Our goal: Enhance national adaptation planning and action in developing countries

What we do:

Support national-level action on NAP development & implementation.

67 developing countries have received direct technical support.

Help countries learn from each other through South-South peer learning and exchange.

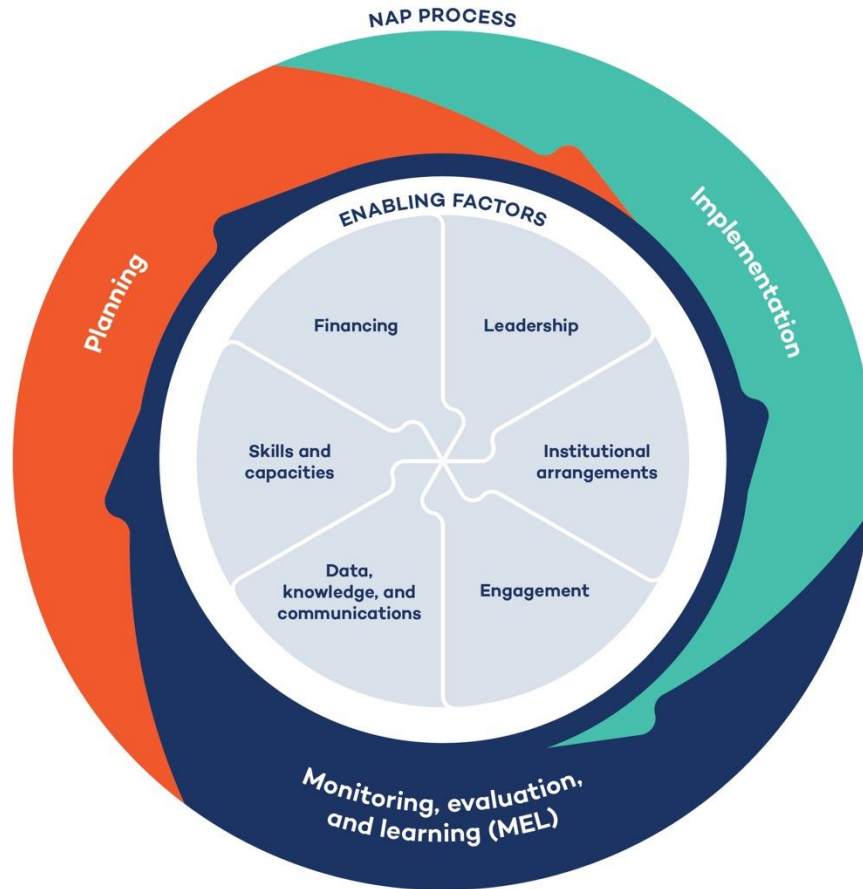Over **600** people from *more than 70 countries* have participated in peer learning and exchanges.

Generate, synthesize, & share knowledge on NAP processes.

Over **300** knowledge materials have been produced.

National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Process

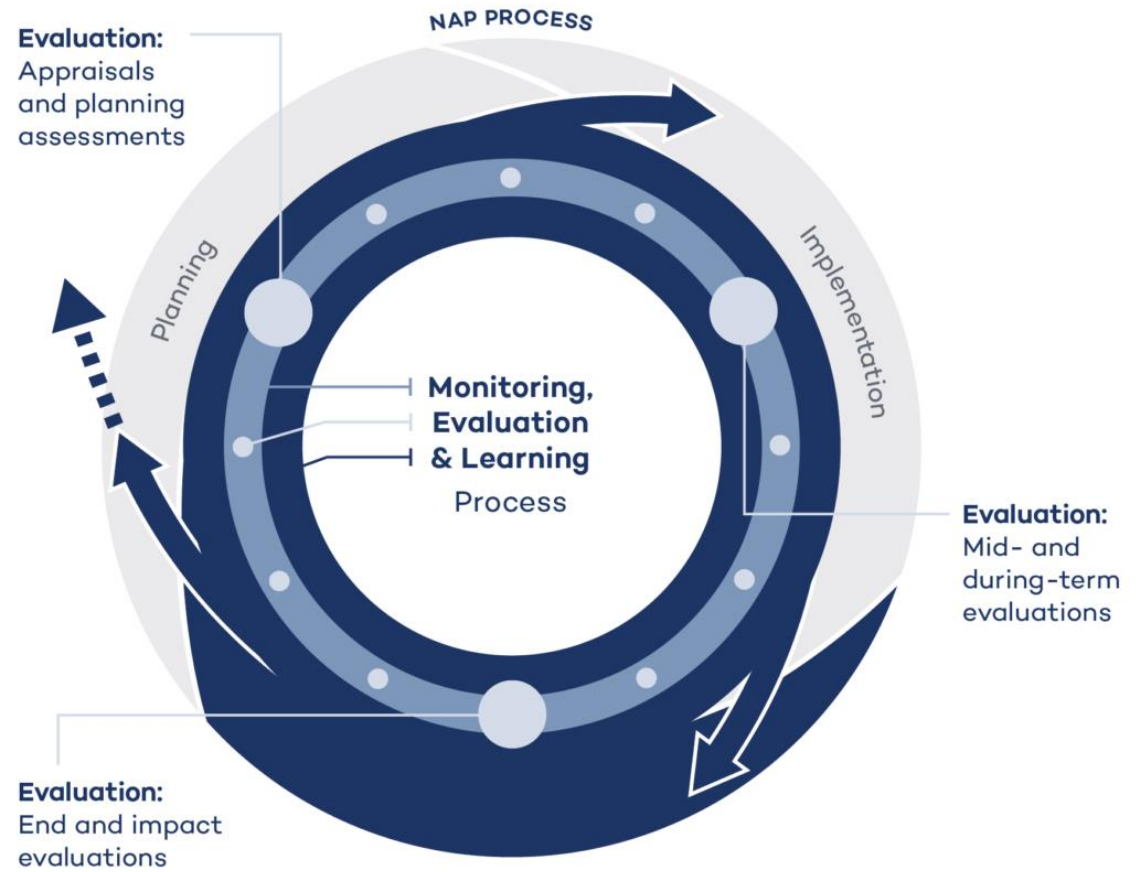*Put adaptation at the heart of decision-making*

- Country-driven and country-owned

- Not prescriptive

- **Identify and address medium- and long-term priorities** for adapting to climate change

  - Assess risk, identify and prioritize options, implement options, track, measure progress – learn

- **Put in place the systems and capacities** to make this a part of regular development planning and budgeting
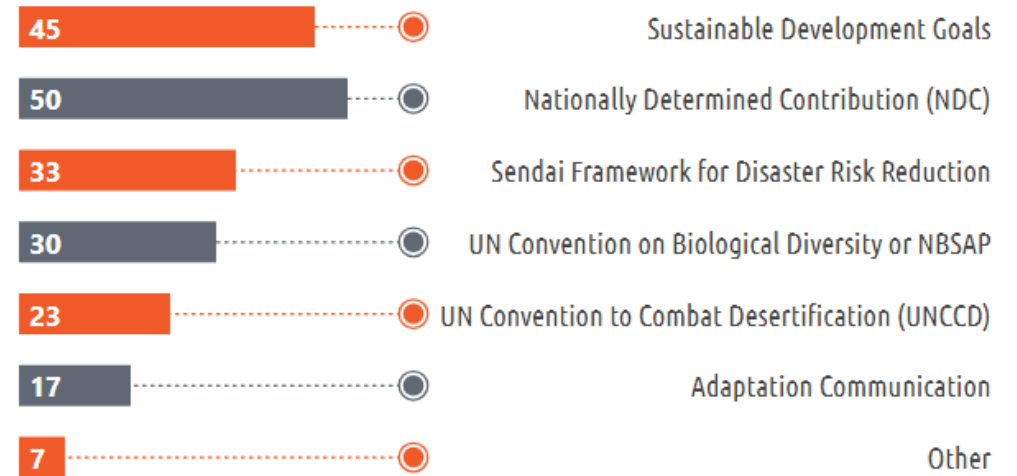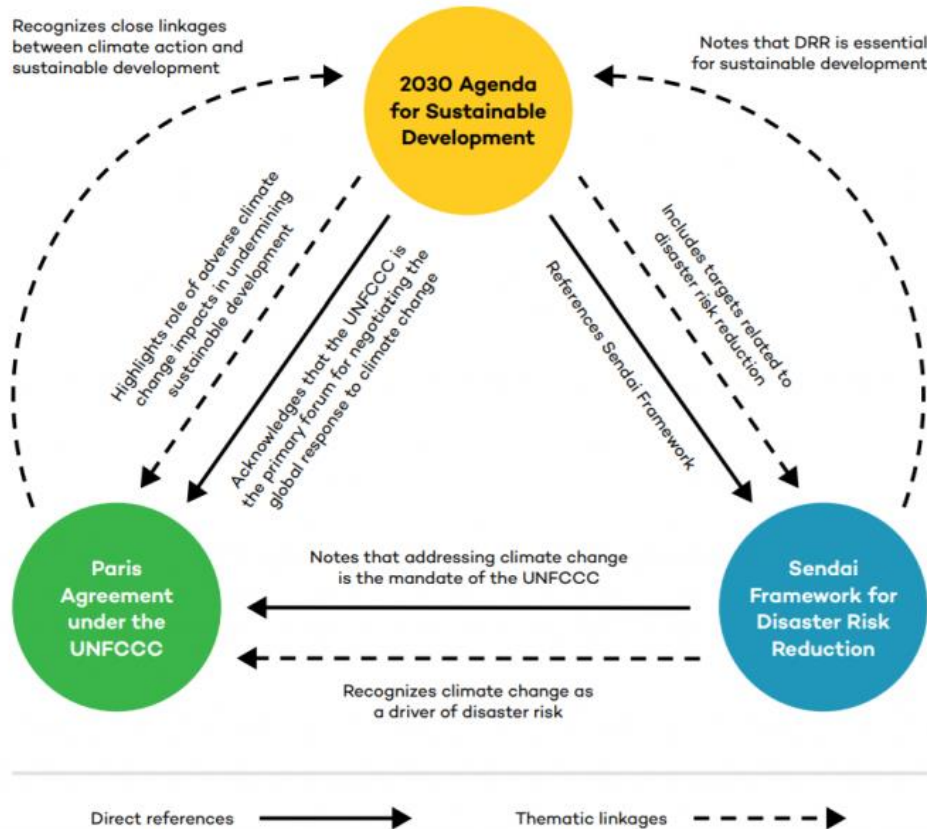
How we visualize Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL)...

- MEL occurs to both a distinct phase and a dedicated set of activities throughout the adaptation process.

- **Monitoring and evaluation** must be embedded in learning throughout the NAP process

- Adaptation is a **learning process** in itself => MEL is an adaptation action not a side line.

There is a need to change perspectives about the role of M&E towards learning rather than primarily on (upward) accountability.

Alignment with other processes

External Auditing supporting Monitoring, Evaluation & Learning on Adaptation

- Provide **independent monitor, evaluation and learning feedback** on the implementation of adaptation commitments

  - supporting routine monitoring, evaluation and learning of NAP activities,

  - assessing effectiveness of NAP process, and

  - tracking how climate change adaptation is being integrated into development planning and budgeting at all levels.
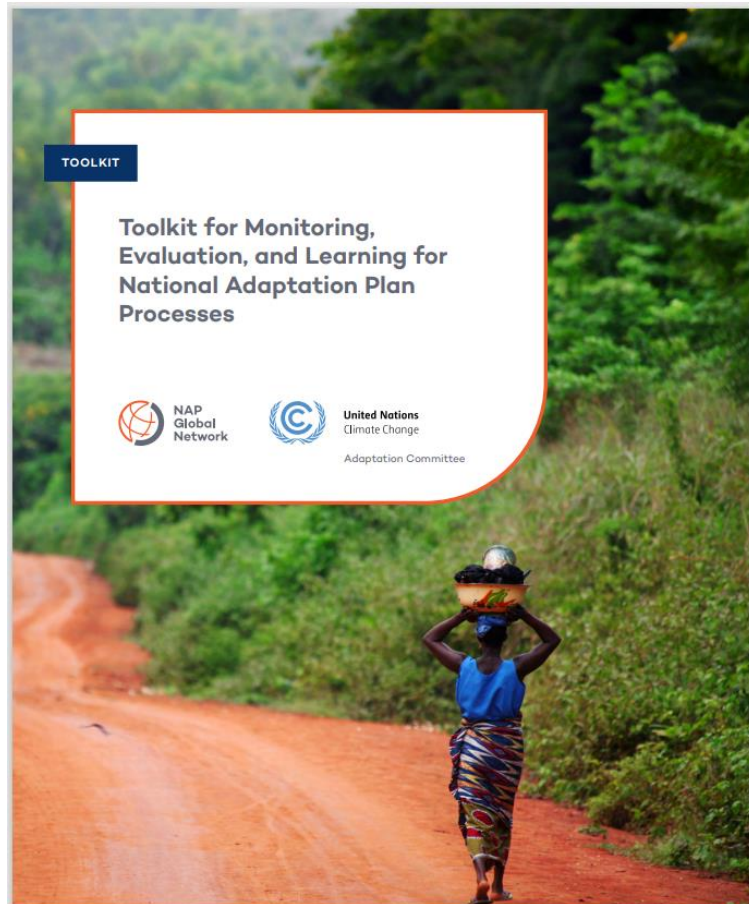
#	Objectives	Examples of methods used by countries
1	Tracking the implementation status of climate adaptation activities	• Yes/No has work started • List of achievements and challenges • Qualitative completion criteria • Colour code • Percentages • Indicators
2	Evaluating the NAP implementation and its enabling environment	• List of evaluation criteria with associated questions • Thematic evaluation (e.g., gender) • Case studies, stories of change • Strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats analysis • Risk Assessment heatmaps
3	Evaluating the integration of climate change adaptation in development planning	• Scan of strategic documents • Key experts' evaluations
4	Building capacity and raising stakeholder awareness and engagement for climate action	• Surveys • Consultation workshops

Supportive ways to hold governments accountable on NAP implementation and report on progress made

NAP Progress Reporting

Toolkit for Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning for National Adaptation Plan Processes

Tools are available!

SAIs can help:

- **Identify gaps in the MEL process** that helps build capacity, inform learning loops as well as support the identification of successes and challenges in NAP implementation.

- **Provide inputs** from monitoring and reporting on NAP processes to feed into country's national and internation reporting requirements.

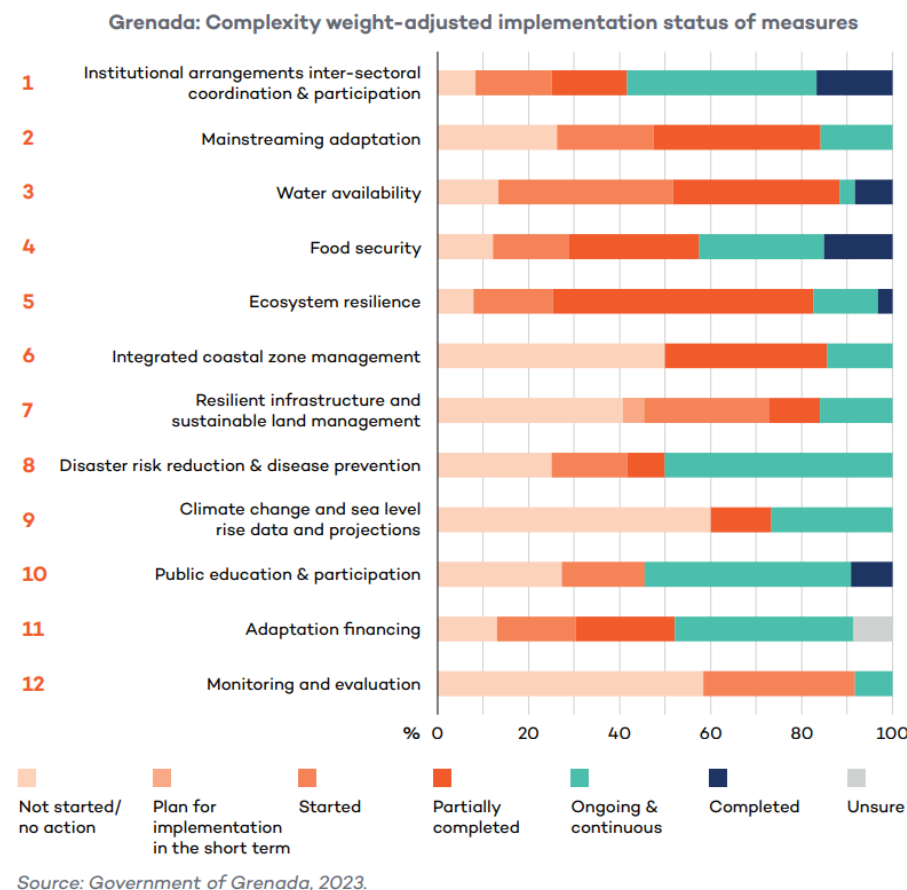- **Help to define what progress and success look like** based on a country's specific needs and resources.

Three Experiences of SIDS

Haiti:

- Reviewed policies and plans on climate action,

- Focused on adaptation efforts critical for building resilience, eradicating poverty, and promoting gender equality.

- Focus on adaptation priorities and implementation goals in priority sectors – including agriculture, forestry, water, and coastal zones.

Saint Lucia:

- Review highlighted accomplishments on adaptation and progress on integrating cross-cutting considerations such as gender-responsive and youth-related adaptation projects.

Grenada: Complexity weight-adjusted implementation status of measures

1	Institutional arrangements inter-sectoral coordination & participation
2	Mainstreaming adaptation
3	Water availability
4	Food security
5	Ecosystem resilience
6	Integrated coastal zone management
7	Resilient infrastructure and sustainable land management
8	Disaster risk reduction & disease prevention
9	Climate change and sea level rise data and projections
10	Public education & participation
11	Adaptation financing
12	Monitoring and evaluation

% 0 20 40 60 80 100

Legend: Not started/no action | Plan for implementation in the short term | Started | Partially completed | Ongoing & continuous | Completed | Unsure

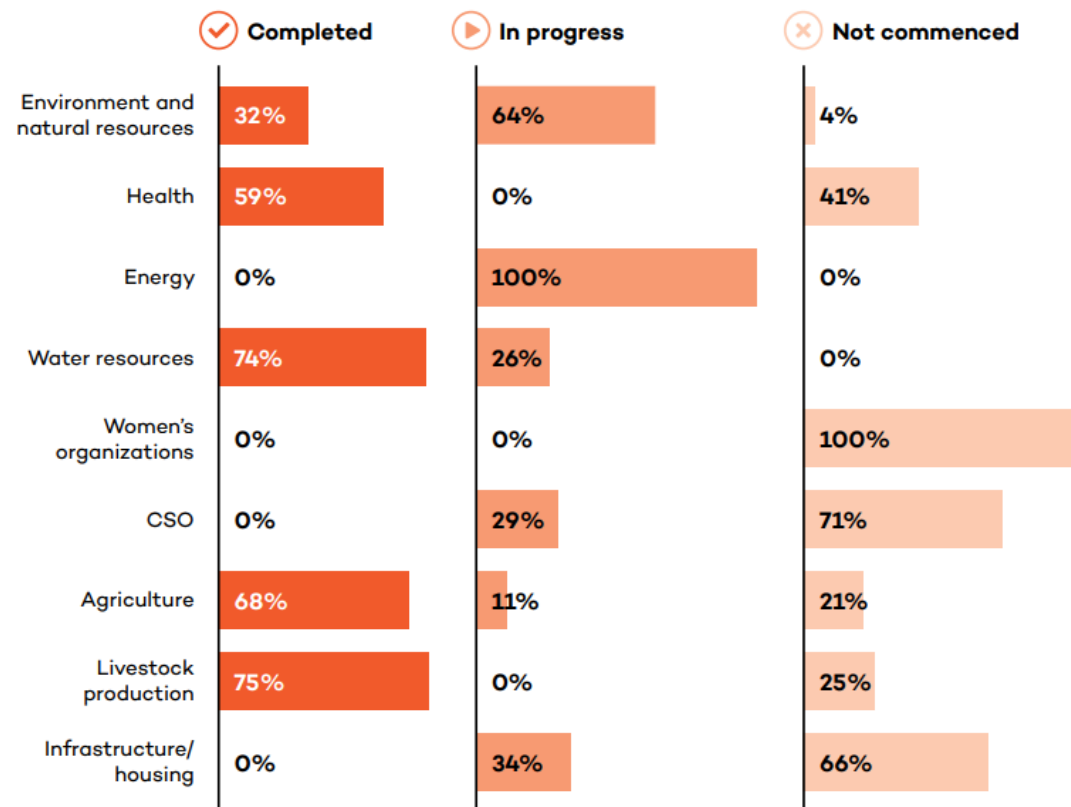Source: Government of Grenada, 2023.

Two Experiences of LDCs

Liberia:

- Reviewed key messages from NAP and improve communication with international community and national stakeholders.

- Condensed version of NAP translated and communicated in local communities.

Burkina Faso:

- Review of NAP process provided lessons learned, good practices, and recommendations:

  - on capacity building and efforts to align the NAP and NDC,

  - Areas for improvement (e.g., communication, engagement with civil society and women's organizations in implementation, refined MEL approach)

Burkina Faso: Percentage achievement of objectives by sector

	Completed	In progress	Not commenced
Environment and natural resources	32%	64%	4%
Health	59%	0%	41%
Energy	0%	100%	0%
Water resources	74%	26%	0%
Women's organizations	0%	0%	100%
CSO	0%	29%	71%
Agriculture	68%	11%	21%
Livestock production	75%	0%	25%
Infrastructure/ housing	0%	34%	66%

Source: Ministry for the Environment, the Green Economy and Climate Change, 2021.

Brazil - Sectoral

Source: Ministry of the Environment, Secretariat for Climate Change and Forests, 2017

Objectives:

- Highlighting achievements and challenges

- Provides both qualitative and quantitative assessments tailored to sector

- Output based

- Bullet point approach – ease to share, read, and understand

- Good basis for assessing Learning over time

Points to note

- Implementation periods for developing strong MEL systems for adaptation take time
  - **2-7 years**

- To date – most are focused on tracking progress of implementation on adaptation – **few on tracking outcomes or both**

- Examples of good practices exist

Key Challenges

- ❖ Not all sectors have similar understanding of NAP process

- ❖ Coordination and leadership challenges still exist

- ❖ Systematic M&E of adaptation not evident in most sectors

- ❖ Data availability

- ❖ Financial and resources constraints for conducting audits/reporting at strategic times, including staff shortages

Recommendations

Four things SAIs & NAP Teams can work together on:

1. **Build capacity and raise awareness in the NAP process**

   - Opportunity for assessments and reporting exercises to transform into multi-faceted activities, serving the purpose of reporting and facilitating stakeholders' comprehension of the NAP process

   - For example, a general survey not only serves to collect initial information relevant to the progress report; it can also raise awareness of the NAP process itself and clarify reporting requirements ahead of the one-on-one consultations

2. **Build progress reporting over time and learn from it**

   - Flexible MEL approach that can be used at any point across the NAP cycle because it is an iterative and ongoing process.

   - For example, developing templates and digital tools to streamline data collection and analysis processes ahead of the following reporting period can address the lack of standardization of reporting across sectors.

Recommendations

Four things SAIs & NAP Teams can work together on:

3. Increase participation, transparency, and inclusion to increase compliance

- Developing entirely new systems and processes requires time and resources that countries often do not have. Therefore, it is essential to harness the existing resources at the national, sectoral, and local levels to simplify and streamline the progress reporting process.

- Leveraging existing institutional arrangements, indicators, and data collection and reporting methods can contribute to making the process more efficient

- Help accelerate positive adaptation outcomes, and avoid negative ones/maladaptation

4. Crafting engaging and actionable progress reports

- Progress reports do not need to be long and dull.

- While technical details may be necessary for SAIs and NAP teams, a shorter, more straightforward version may be beneficial if the intent is to communicate to the citizens or a global audience.

Thank you!

Email:
info@napglobalnetwork.org

Website:
www.napglobalnetwork.org

@NAP_Network   NAP Global Network

NAP
Global
Network

This project is undertaken with the financial support of:
Ce projet a été réalisé avec l'appui financier de :

Secretariat hosted by:
Secrétariat hébergé par :

In partnership with
Canada

Federal Ministry
for Economic Cooperation
and Development

Government
of Ireland
International
Development
Programme

IISD