Session 6: Element D: Reporting, Monitoring and Review

Experience and lessons learnt from the NAPA and the NDP Process of the Republic of Uganda

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Element D: Reporting, Monitoring and Review

Experience from the Republic of Uganda

Presentation outline

• Preamble
• The key Planning and Budgeting, and M&E Frameworks
• The case of NAPA and NDP
• Challenges and lessons to inform the NAP Process
• Food for thought
Preamble

• Most Economic Sectors are climate sensitive and therefore CC is one of the contemporary issues in Uganda’s development aspirations.

• Hence the Climate change Policy has prioritised the following sectors for CCA;


• The policy emphasizes that climate change response is not a stand alone undertaking and therefore should be mainstreamed in all sectors

• The main concept behind CCA is enhanced resilience of Ecosystems, Communities and ultimately national development
Existing planning & budgeting framework in Uganda

- Long-term planning and expenditure forecasting at Central Government level
  - Vision 2040
  - LTEF

- Medium-term planning and expenditure forecasting at Central Government level
  - PEAP to NDP
  - MTEF

- Medium-term planning and expenditure forecasting at Central Government level and sector level
  - Sector Plans
  - SBFPs

- Short-term to medium-term planning at Local Government level
  - DDPs
  - LGBFPs and AWPs

Development Plans

Expenditure Allocation frameworks and Budgets

16/04/2014
Existing M&E Frameworks in Uganda -

• National Performance Assessment Tool/Guidelines for Local Government - (Rewarding /Penalty system)
  ➢ The guidelines have performance indicators based on nationally funded priorities
  ➢ The National Assessment Team is constituted by sectors whose indicators are catered for
  ➢ The guideline lacks indicators on climate change related interventions
• Sector performance Contracts based on mandate
• Clients Charter
• Project/Programme specific (e.g. NAPA and NDP)
Focus of the National Assessment Tool
(Led by MoLG)

• Operation, maintenance & sustainability of investments.
• Performance of council sector committees.
• Functionality of LG education sector/dept.
• Functionality of LG health sector.
• Functionality of LG water & sanitation sector
• Functionality of LG road & building sector
• Functionality of the production sector.
• Functionality of LG environment & natural resources sector
• Functionality of LG on HIV/AIDS mainstreaming / integration.
• Gender mainstreaming performance now stand alone.

NB: Under each, Performance indicators/guidelines have been developed
Features/Indicators of Resilience to CC under the NAPA

- To ensure resilience, a programmatic/integrated approach is adopted

- **Hence at the Household level, it should be:**
  - food secure with food storage & value addition,
  - water harvesting techniques (roof & runoff),
  - soil & soil water conservation related practices (e.g. mulching & agro forestry),
  - fodder banks for dry seasons,
  - diversified livelihood options beyond agriculture,
  - Deep and well located pit-latrines,
  - disease preventive measures/ hygiene (public health),
  - energy saving technologies & practices.
Indicators of Resilience Cont’d

• At Community level, there should be;
  - data collection centres (e.g. climatic & general developmental information),
  - community level organization (structures),
  - community demos for adaptation technologies / strategies;
  - landscape use and care (e.g. terraces & wetlands use) for proper ecosystems management.
Implementation of the NDP-1

- Monitored by NPA through quarterly/annual sector reports on progress of implementation of the 5yr NDP.
- Unfortunately CC is reflected as a standalone chapter in the NDP-1 and not costed.
- One of the key strategic objectives is to climate proof national development planning processes. Among the interventions is to mainstream cc in all planning.
- Other than MWE which hosts the CCU, the rest of sector reports are silent about CC.
- This is a big lesson for the current review towards NDP-2 where it is now being proposed that CC should be reflected in all sectors.
Some of the current challenges to inform NAP Process

- Climate Change is not among the core national development funding priorities
- Lack of development indicators in the performance assessment guideline to monitor climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction at LGs
- The understanding of climate change as a development issue varies at different levels
- Lack of capacity and tools to carry out periodic CC community vulnerability assessments to inform planning and decision making
- Weak revenue base at local governments - overdependence on conditional grants from central government
- Local Governments plan on the basis of indicative figures given by the center
- Data and Information inadequacy and management still a major challenge. No adequate information system to feed into the existing structures
Lessons for the NAP Process

- Need to strengthen CC Information Management Systems (data/information collection, analysis and storage mechanisms; Governance issues; Reporting;.....)
- Develop a National PMF and Sector Specific PMFs for purposes of monitoring progress of implementation
- Review the National Performance Assessment Manual and guidelines for LGs to integrate CC and DRR
- Integration of the Theory of change in the M&E system may go along way to generate information that incentivises sustained public investment for CCA
- Ownership of the plans is crucial for effective participation of all stakeholders in both implementation and monitoring progress
- Besides project planning and budgeting, all implementing agencies and partners need strong support in M&E capacity right from the beginning.
Food for thought

• *Reporting, Monitoring and review*: Is the order of the sub-elements in this ‘Element D’ of any concern?

• Considering the costs involved in M&E and the comprehensiveness required to inform policy and reviews, should the NAP process be monitored separately or be integrated in the existing National Assessment Tool?