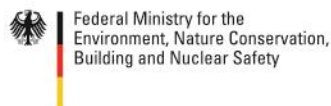




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Integrating Agriculture in National Adaptation Plans

WEBINAR:

STRENGTHENING M&E FOR ADAPTATION IN THE AGRICULTURE SECTORS

Objective of the webinar

- Overview of a seven-step process to support the development of M&E systems for adaptation in agriculture sector
- Share country experiences
- Discuss linkages with Paris Agreement Enhanced Transparency Framework

Speakers

- Elisa Distefano, FAO
- Adriana Martin Ramirez, NAP-Ag/FAO Colombia
- Cecilia Jones, NAP-Ag/FAO Uruguay
- Neha Rai, IIED
- Ninni Ikkala Nyman, UNDP



UNFCCC: The Paris Agreement and M&E

The Paris Agreement states that: *each Party shall, as appropriate, engage in adaptation planning processes and the implementation of actions, including the development or enhancement of relevant plans, policies and/or contributions, which may include [...], (d) monitoring and evaluating and learning from adaptation plans, policies, programmes and actions* (Decision 1/CP.21. Art.7.9.)

Global NDC commitment for M&E

According to FAO, most countries emphasize the importance of monitoring and evaluating the impact of their proposed strategies. Where countries **plan to introduce M&E for specific regions or sectors**, they often express the **intention to scale these measures up** to the national level in the long run. (FAO 2016. *The agriculture sectors in the INDC*).

Comparison of the global targets and monitoring frameworks of three international Agreements

	SDGs (Agenda 2030)	Sendai	Paris Agreement
Quantitative goals or targets at global level	17 global goals with several targets each. Countries may define additional national targets.	7 global targets. Countries may define additional national targets.	For mitigation (well below 2°C and pursuing efforts to 1.5°C). The global goal on adaptation is qualitative. Countries define their own targets (NDCs).
Development of global M&E framework	By an 'Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators', adopted by UN General Assembly.	By an 'open-ended intergovernmental expert working group' comprising experts nominated by States and supported by the UNISDR; adopted by UN General Assembly.	Details of the Global Stocktake are still being negotiated (Art. 14). ' Modalities, procedures and guidelines ' for national reporting under the transparency framework (Art. 13) and details of the Adaptation Communications (Art. 7) are still to be agreed upon by the COP; Parties may develop country-specific adaptation M&E systems (Art. 7).

FAO and UNDP Guidance note: Strengthening monitoring and evaluation for adaptation planning in the agriculture sectors



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Integrating Agriculture in National
Adaptation Plans (NAP-Ag) Programme

*Safeguarding livelihoods and promoting
resilience through National Adaptation Plans*

**Strengthening monitoring
and evaluation for
adaptation planning in
the agriculture sectors**

Designing an M&E framework and plan for adaptation in the agriculture sectors

Step 1.	Understanding the policy context
Step 2.	Developing a shared understanding of the adaptation goal and pathways for integrating adaptation in the agriculture sector
Step 3.	Defining the purpose and focus of the M&E framework
Step 4.	Developing an M&E Framework for adaptation in the agriculture sector
Step 5.	Identifying indicators to track adaptation in the agriculture sector
Step 6.	Identifying the sources and type of data and information required for each indicator
Step 7.	Operationalising M&E for decision-making on adaptation in the agriculture sector

STEP 1.

UNDERSTANDING THE
POLICY CONTEXT

Policy context

First step is to identify how an M&E Framework for adaptation in the agriculture sectors fits within the broader policy and M&E context of a country – **what are the entry points?**

1. Climate change impacts in the agriculture sectors

- *Vulnerability assessments*
- *National Communications*
- *Other key studies*

2. Existing policies and plans

- *National development plans*
- *Climate change adaptation policies and strategies, incl. NAPs and NDCs*
- *Agriculture development strategies or climate smart strategies*
- *Environmental plans and strategies*
- *Gender and Social Inclusion Policies*

3. Adaptation outcomes and targets (of above policies and plans)

4. Adaptation in agriculture policies

5. Existing M&E mandates and frameworks (in policies and plans)

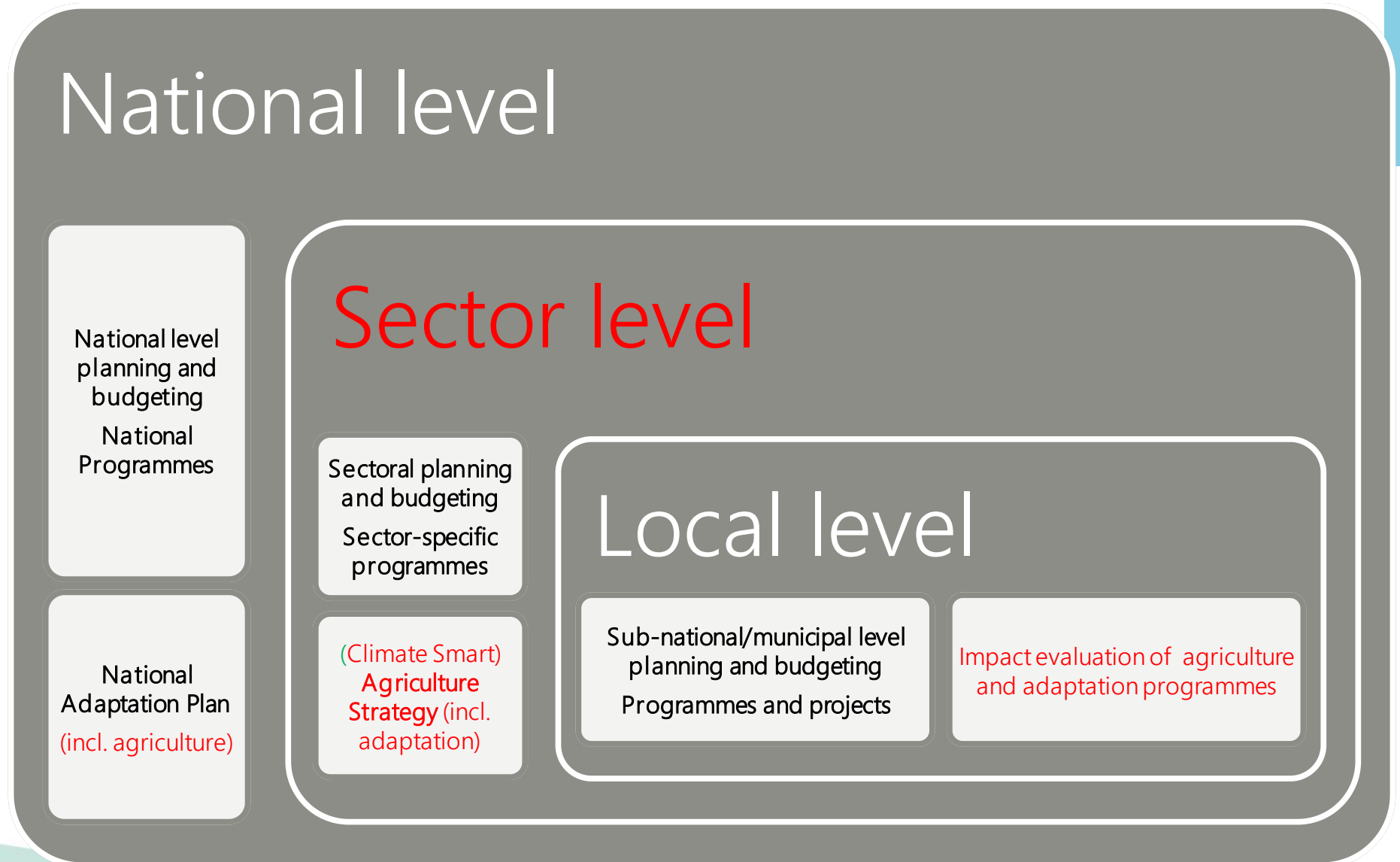
STEPS 2 AND 3: DEFINE
THE PURPOSE, OBJECTIVE
AND FOCUS OF THE
ADAPTATION M&E
FRAMEWORK

Purpose, objectives and scale

Measuring the process of adaptation

Measuring adaptation outcomes:

- Adaptive capacity
- Vulnerability
- Loss and damage



Uganda M&E System



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations



Federal Ministry for the
Environment, Nature Conservation,
Building and Nuclear Safety



Empowerment Through
Development

The Uganda Performance M&E Framework for the agriculture sector NAP is embedded in the existing MAAIF M&E framework.

MAAIF will take a lead in operationalizing the framework, and potential users have been trained widely

Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries

**Performance Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for National
Adaptation Plan for Agriculture (NAP-Ag)**



Key performance dimensions

NAP for Agriculture M&E framework Components	Performance dimension
Component 1: Crop Production	Record of vulnerability and crop suitability assessments
Component 2: Livestock Development	Adaptive and productive livestock breeds
Component 3: Fisheries and Aquaculture	Resilient and sustainable fishing practices
Component 4: Climate Information, Early Warning and Disaster Preparedness Systems	Weather monitoring stations and Timely information dissemination on weather patterns
Component 5: Land Use Land Use change and Forestry (LULUCF)	Increase water use efficiency in agricultural production; afforestation and SLM practices
Component 6: Research for climate resilient agricultural development	Adoption of best practises and local technologies
Component 7: Knowledge Management and Partnerships for climate action	Evidence of coordination and efforts to seek, obtain and utilize CCA partnerships
Component 8: Gendered Approach to climate change adaptation	Extent to which gender issues have been incorporated in the approaches to adapt to climate change effects

STEPS 4, 5 AND 6:
DEVELOPING THE M&E
FRAMEWORK,
IDENTIFYING INDICATORS
AND DATA SOURCES

Type of indicators

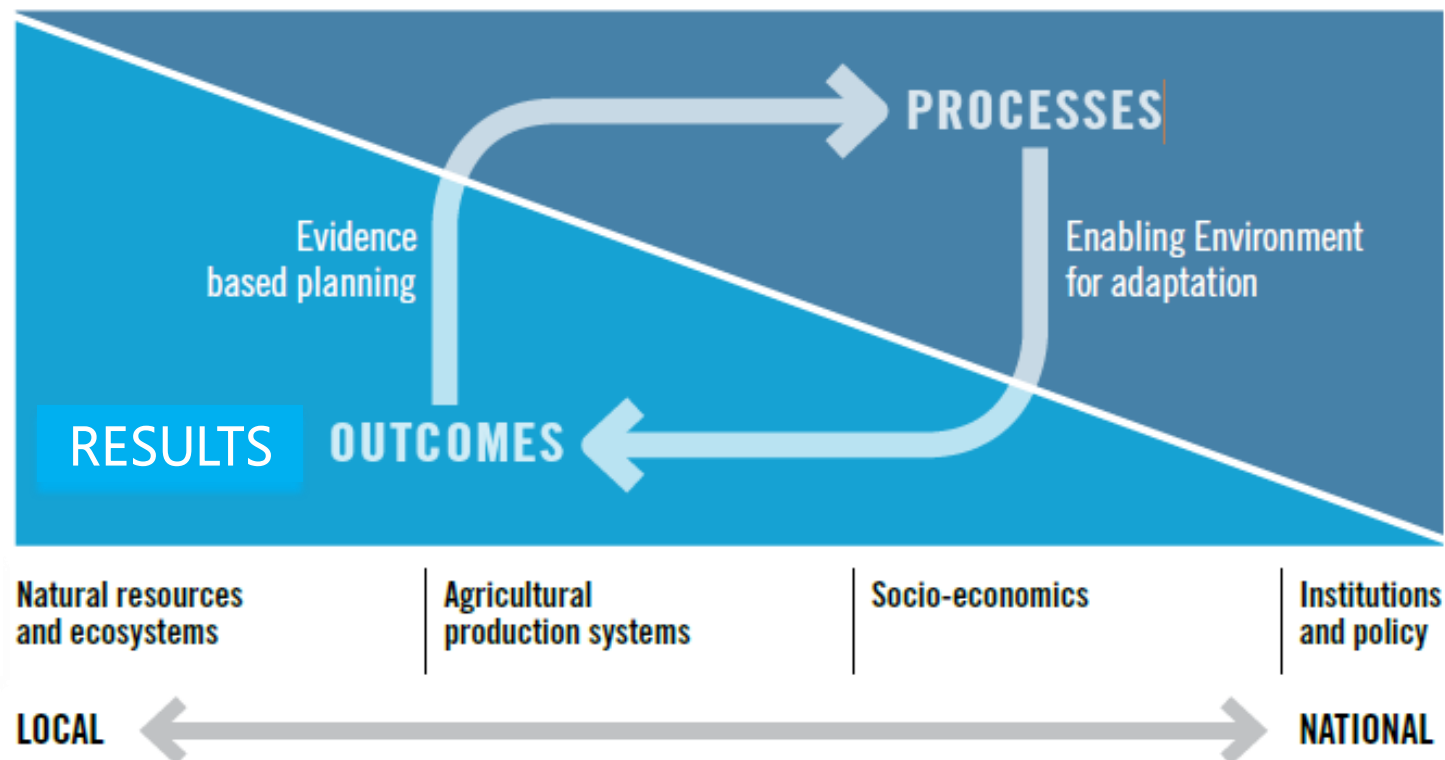
- **Process Indicators** indicators measure progress in implementing adaptation policies, plans, projects or changes in institutional decision-making capacity, which create an enabling environment for adaptation.

- **Outcome/Results Indicators** are used to evaluate whether or not the activity, plan or policy achieved the intended objectives or results.

- Quantitative indicators
- Qualitative indicators



ELEMENTS OF M&E FOR ADAPTATION IN AGRICULTURE



Existing data sources in Kenya

Data source	Relevant sector	Description of data
Kenya Meteorological Department	All Agriculture	-Climatic data -Agro-meteorological stations collect data on climate
Kenya Agricultural Research Institute	Agriculture Livestock	-Data on food, horticultural and industrial crops, animal production, animal health, soil fertility, vegetation, agroforestry, and irrigation. *
Department of Resource Surveys & Remote Sensing	Forestry Wildlife Livestock	Data on livestock/wildlife numbers and distribution, vegetation cover, forests, species composition, biofuel, biomass, crops, land degradation, and human settlements.
Water Resources Management Authority	Water	Data on flow volumes at river gauging stations; from hydro meteorological weather stations.
Kenya Forest Service	Forestry	National-level statistics on forestry, forest cover, land use change, timber and fuelwood consumption.
National Environment Management Authority	Water	Data on water quality.
Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	All	Socio-economic data.
Monitoring and Evaluation Directorate	All	Process-based indicators on expenditure on adaptation and related activities.

STEP 7

OPERATIONALISING THE M&E FRAMEWORK

M&E operationalization plan

FINANCIAL AND HUMAN RESOURCES

- Define the role of different institutions and human resources needed for 1. Producing and gathering data, 2. Analysing and processing data, 3. Packaging, reporting and disseminating results, 4. Using results for decision-making
- Define a budget for the above activities and identify sources of finance

REPORTING AND COMMUNICATION RESPONSIBILITIES

- Define how M&E results will inform national and international reporting (annual adaptation or climate change progress reports, NDCs and National Communications)

DECISION MAKING

- M&E results can be used to inform national, sectoral and local level planning on adaptation

Thank You

fao.org/in-action/naps | adaptation-undp.org/naps-agriculture | international-climate-initiative.com

