



Adaptation Briefings

Monitoring and evaluation of adaptation - an Introduction

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The Adaptation Briefings under the NDC Support Cluster are a series of papers that provide concise and easy to digest information on various key topics relevant to projects working on climate change adaptation. The Briefings – besides short thematic introductions – offer insights into the often complex debate under the UNFCCC and help translating negotiation results into practical implementation of the Paris Agreement at country level. Well-selected references provide a rich source of further knowledge and information on practical solutions and can help projects navigate adaptation process in their respective countries.

1 M&E of adaptation actions for better learning

Investing in robust MEL systems can help countries understand whether they are doing the right things, whether they are doing them well, how they know they are doing them well and what they could have done differently. By learning in this way, governments can work out:

- Which adaptation actions are instrumental in reducing climate vulnerability?
- Whether they are addressing the most urgent adaptation needs
- Whether climate policies are having the desired effect, and
- Whether communities are becoming more resilient.

Adaptation Briefing information

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Box 1. What is MEL for adaptation?

Through monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL), governments can learn from their monitoring and evaluation (M&E). This will allow them to adapt effectively and ensure climate change does not affect development progress. The three separate parts to MEL are:

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.

1.1 The benefits of investing in MEL

Implementers or governments seeking to assess adaptation performance will find several benefits to investing in appropriate M&E systems. Better systems can help policymakers take **planning decisions** on adaptation actions that seek to improve resilience. Countries already use M&E approaches to assess policies, plans and programmes and report on national adaptation performance. Evaluative systems can also help countries gather valid information for **reporting** under the Paris Agreement. M&E systems can also demonstrate downward and upward **accountability** by measuring the extent to which adaptation actions bring benefits to communities and households and whether adaptation spending is showing results. In principle, a robust MEL system will contribute to showing long term impacts of adaptation efforts rather than short term output focussed results.

Investing in MEL systems will inform policymakers and practitioners about what works well and why. They can then use this knowledge for better decision making. For example, **learning** from the effectiveness of adaptation actions can help improve future interventions by investing in what worked.

Figure 1. Benefits of investing in MEL systems



There is no one-size-fits-all approach to adaptation MEL. There are several approaches, depending on the purpose and level of application. So, practitioners would use different approaches for management, learning or accountability purposes and to assess adaptation at project, national and global levels. For example:

- Country governments might use their M&E findings to ensure that their domestic development objectives are climate resilient
- Development agencies might use adaptation results to demonstrate spending outcomes and value for money, and
- Project managers may want to understand the effectiveness of specific adaptation investments.

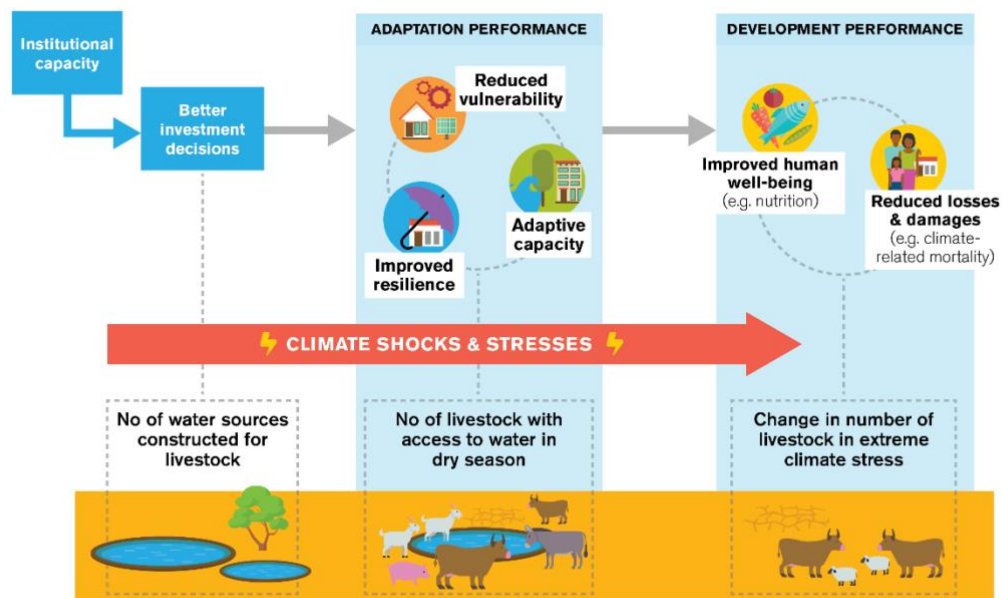
2 Understanding adaptation and development performance

We can evaluate adaptation outcomes on their effectiveness in securing development outcomes and human wellbeing in the face of climate change risks. There is also an opportunity of linking the monitoring of adaptation and development outcomes as Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) reporting will support and enable the Enhanced Transparency Framework, particularly for the indicators to track progress against Goal 13- *Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts*. A potential advantage of connecting the monitoring and reporting lies in reduced resource requirements arising from sharing data sources, indicators and institutional arrangements to minimise monitoring burden. M&E systems for assessing adaptation and development performance will therefore need a diverse set of variables to:

- Assess institutional capacity for climate adaptation
- Capture key factors influencing vulnerability and resilience
- Measure changes to human and environmental wellbeing, and
- Track evolving climatic conditions and hazards.

Figure 2 illustrates how a holistic approach to adaptation MEL based on the theory of change for the UK's Department for International Development's Building resilience and adaptation to climate extremes and disasters (BRACED) programme assesses institutional capacity, resilience and vulnerability, development performance and climate stresses.

Figure 2. Assessing adaptation and development performance



Based on theory of change for DFID BRACED programme

To assess each aspect, we need to ask the following questions:

- 1. How well are institutions and governments managing climate risks?** Better informed institutions and systems will mean better climate-resilient investment decisions and interventions. For example, practitioners responsible for livestock management decide how many water sources to build for livestock by considering the climate risks that make livestock vulnerable
- 2. How are the actions of institutions and governments influencing people's and systems' vulnerability, resilience and adaptive capacity?** By resilience, we mean their ability to continue functioning in the face of shocks and by vulnerability we mean their susceptibility to being harmed when exposed to an external shock or hazard. Adaptation actions should improve communities' underlying capacity to cope with, recover from and adapt to climate-related stresses. For example, investing in the right number of water sources in climate-vulnerable regions will make livestock more resilient (because they have access to water) in the dry season.
- 3. How are trends in vulnerability, resilience and adaptive capacity affecting longer-term development outcomes and wellbeing in the context of evolving climate hazards?** For example, by getting access to water, climate-vulnerable livestock will survive a dry season in the short term. This means they will be able to multiply and grow, bringing long-term developmental benefits to communities, despite the climate risks.
- 4. Which extremes, long-term trends and other climate stresses have the potential to affect development outcomes?** For example, the dry season or a shortfall of rain affects cattle's access to water.

3 Challenges in assessing adaptation

There are **several technical challenges** to assessing adaptation. There is no quantifiable metric for assessing the global effectiveness of adaptation actions, which are highly context-specific (Brooks *et al.* 2011). The impacts of adaptation actions are also uncertain and may only be evident over longer timeframes. But governments need to report on progress on relatively short timescales — for example, five years, in the case of the global stocktake. So, countries will need to develop baselines or reference data to measure adaptation progress. Identifying appropriate metrics for these is one challenge, while shifting baselines or changing climate contexts make it difficult to establish reference points (Dinshaw *et al.* 2014).

There are also **operational challenges**. Evaluating climate action at the global level and multiple reporting requirements inevitably require measurable metrics that are comparable across countries. The highly context-specific nature of adaptation makes such comparability challenging. For example, adaptation performance needs to be interpreted in the context of specific climate stresses, shocks and development contexts. Financing M&E can also be costly for developing countries, who may need to invest in reporting adaptation assessment (Barrett 2014). Funding through external technical assistance and support quickly becomes unsustainable once funding cycles are complete, thus requiring, a review and use of existing systems and indicators wherever possible. Tracking adaptation performance at national and global levels will also require considerable improvements in data availability and quality as well as data collection and management systems and resources.

But countries are addressing some of these problems with innovative frameworks that evaluate intermediate processes and outcomes. For example:

- Kenya, Mozambique and Cambodia are using IIED's Tracking Adaptation and Measuring Development (TAMD) framework to assess institutional preparedness and capacity to confront long-term adaptation issues.
- Countries such as Ethiopia, Nepal, Senegal and Mali are also using TAMD and the BRACED approach to address shifting baselines by contextualising climate data.
- Cambodia, the Philippines and Morocco are investing in or harnessing existing national M&E systems and databases to deal with operational issues around financing M&E by building on their existing systems.

Figure 3 Challenges in assessing adaptation



4 What you need to know about the debate on M&E and transparency under the Paris Agreement and Katowice

Under the Paris Agreement, several provisions help countries communicate adaptation priorities, assess progress and provide reliable information on actions they have taken, including support received, to advance adaptation goals.

- **The global goal on adaptation** (Article 7) seeks to enhance countries' adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience and reduce climate vulnerability, to contribute to sustainable development and ensure adequate adaptation response in the context of the temperature goal.
- **The enhanced transparency framework** (ETF) (Article 13 for action and support) has built-in flexibility on parties' capacities and builds on collective experience to help countries develop mutual trust and confidence. Each party should provide information on climate change impacts and adaptation in their Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs)
- **The global stocktake** (Article 14) is a five-year assessment of collective progress towards achieving the Paris Agreement's long-term goals, including the global goal on adaptation. It will inform parties updating and enhancing their actions and support. It will review the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support for adaptation and recognise adaptation efforts.
- **Regular country updates (Article 7.10)**: Countries should submit and update periodically an adaptation communication which can include information on priorities, plans, actions and implementation and support needs, without creating additional burden for developing countries.

Parties negotiated the modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPGs) for the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) as well as further guidance on adaptation communications and the global stocktake

during the Conference of the Parties (COP) 24 in Katowice, 2018. They discussed the following crunch issues in detail:

- **Minimum elements in communication and reducing burden for countries:** The Adaptation Communication will be an effective tool for sharing plans, priorities and adaptation needs and biennial transparency reports will update on countries' progress in implementing adaptation measures and any support provided, among other issues. But communication and reporting will need to build on existing systems to reduce the burden on developing countries.
- **Timeframes and aggregation:** How do we create a cycle to help the global stocktake aggregate information, including on support required for adaptation? To what extent does the global stocktake bring together and meaningfully assess progress towards a global goal on adaptation?
- **Streamlining and harmonising:** What is the best way to harmonise reporting on adaptation to avoid overburdening parties and the UNFCCC secretariat? This will include considering different capabilities and periodicity of reporting.
- **Effectiveness and M&E:** What approaches can countries adopt to assess effectiveness in adaptation? Adhering to transparency principles will require high-level capacity to provide good-quality adaptation data. This can be challenging for countries with low reporting capacity.
- **Flexibility:** Countries can choose the vehicle for their adaptation communication, including through national adaptation plans (NAPs), nationally determined contributions or national communications, but there must be minimum communication elements for the global stocktake. So, parties need to explore how flexibility can or should be applied to adaptation reporting.

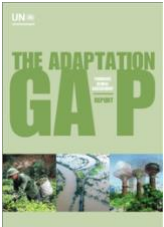

MPGs for the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) agreed at COP 24 provide guidance for reporting on climate change impacts and adaptation in the Biannual Transparency Report (BTR). While adaptation reporting under the ETF is not mandatory nor subject to review, it is nevertheless vital in order to have a clear picture of adaptation efforts and implementation as well as to inform the global stocktake (GST).



Under the ETF, countries are invited to provide information on, among other things, impacts, risks and vulnerabilities, adaptation priorities and barriers, policies, progress on the implementation of adaptation and monitoring and evaluation of adaptation – including on the establishment or use of domestic systems to monitor and evaluate the implementation of adaptation actions.


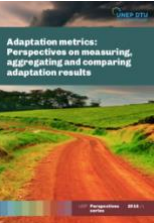
The ETF requires substantial progress in countries' domestic monitoring, evaluation and reporting systems for adaptation. Robust national systems can help countries better plan and communicate progress on adaptation and meet further international reporting requirements such as the Global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the Sendai Disaster Risk Framework and the ETF of the Paris Agreement, etc.



5 Sources of information and practical solutions


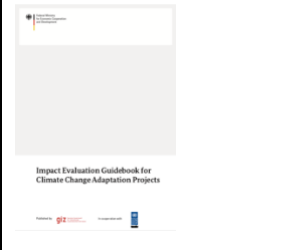
This table contains an annotated and prioritised list of knowledge resources — studies, guidelines, case studies, good practice examples and proven [M&E](#) approaches — and support initiatives including projects, knowledge platforms and networks.



Resource	Focus	Author	Purpose	Key messages
General adaptation M&E literature				
Adaptation gap report (2017) 	Adaptation M&E in the Paris Agreement Country-specific and global M&E requirements	UNEP DTU	The report highlights opportunities and challenges in assessing adaptation outcomes, particularly to prepare for implementing the Paris Agreement. It also explores issues related to concepts, methodologies and data for adaptation assessments.	The Paris Agreement and other framework agreements offer opportunities to improve evaluative approaches for assessing adaptation progress. Aggregable metrics provide opportunities to compare countries on their adaptation progress, but also have considerable challenges, particularly around different countries' context specificity. Current M&E approaches and systems are designed to focus on project-level M&E and have little scope for assessing national progress on common metrics at a global level. National adaptation M&E systems can facilitate global reporting while helping countries make better decisions on adaptation.
Guidance note 1: Twelve reasons why climate change adaptation M&E is challenging (2014) 	Challenges in M&E for adaptation	Bours, D, McGinn, C and Pringle, P	This guidance provides an overview of the range of challenges that evaluators encounter in assessing climate change adaptation and reflects on ways to address those challenges.	Adaptation is a process, not an outcome. So, adaptation M&E should be an iterative learning process rather than a stand-alone activity. Climate change impacts will become evident in longer timeframes that are beyond programme timeframes. In such an evolving context, countries can assess intermediate impacts by integrating a theory of change approach into the programme design and measuring process indicators.



Resource	Focus	Author	Purpose	Key messages
<p>Designing the enhanced transparency framework part 1: reporting under the Paris Agreement (2017)</p> 	<p>Reporting requirements of the Paris Agreement and under the UNFCCC</p>	<p>Elliot, C, Levin, K, Thwaites, J, Mogelgaard, K and Dagnet, Y</p>	<p>This working paper unpacks the Paris Agreement reporting requirements, analyses the UNFCCC reporting system and proposes approaches for designing specific reporting modalities, procedures and guidelines.</p>	<p>There is significant experience to build on within the UNFCCC transparency system. We should retain effective practices and improve or substitute others.</p> <p>Parties must clarify the functions of each reporting channel, streamline the process and ensure coherence to avoid undue burden.</p> <p>Parties will need to weigh numerous approaches to designing the reporting system to assess which can best drive improvements in overall transparency and fulfil the Paris Agreement’s objectives. Capacity building is critical for developing countries that need it.</p>
<p>Measuring the adaptation goal in the global stocktake of the Paris Agreement climate policy (2018)</p> 	<p>The global adaptation goal and the Paris Agreement</p>	<p>Craft, B and Fisher, S</p>	<p>This paper identifies four main challenges to designing a meaningful assessment under the global stocktake. It also proposes a mixed-methods approach to addressing these challenges that combines short-term reporting needs with longer-term aims of enhancing national adaptation actions.</p>	<p>It is possible to identify broad domains of adaptation activity within each of the adaptation goal's objectives and to measure and aggregate progress through simple scorecards.</p> <p>The goal should have process and outcome indicators as well as a narrative that links activities to outcomes over time.</p> <p>Reporting could be a compilation of national data from qualitative and quantitative sources. This would align with the global stocktake’s aim of enhancing national actions and reducing immediate reporting burdens.</p> <p>There would be a complementary role at least in the short term for an expert assessment of priority areas.</p>
<p>Measuring effective and adequate adaptation (2016)</p>	<p>The issues behind defining effective and adequate adaptation to</p>	<p>Craft, B and Fisher, S</p>	<p>This paper demonstrates that we can test adaptation effectiveness in different ways, focusing on the</p>	<p>We can measure progress through indicators that track institutional changes or vulnerability and resilience.</p> <p>Some developing countries use standard development indicators</p>



Resource	Focus	Author	Purpose	Key messages
 <p>Measuring effective and adequate adaptation World Bank and Sustainable Planet</p>	<p>provide a context and way forward on these discussions.</p>		<p>process — for example, improved planning systems for climate change — or the outcomes, such as fewer deaths from climate-related extreme events.</p>	<p>that track longer-term wellbeing — such as income, mortality, education and health access — to measure adaptation success. Indicators like these track the goal of adaptation efforts: that development continues as anticipated despite climate risks. It is important to ensure that adaptation is not only effective but also adequate. To assess adequacy, it is useful to identify measures of quality and quantity. The way we use information to improve adaptation or upscale efforts is important.</p>
<p>Adaptation metrics: perspectives on measuring, aggregating and comparing adaptation results (2018)</p> 	<p>Paris Agreement's ETF</p>	<p>Christiansen, L, Martinez, G and Naswa, P UDP perspective series</p>	<p>This series looks at how can we measure, aggregate and compare climate change adaptation needs and results across activities, countries and sectors.</p>	<p>Adaptation metrics have evolved from identifying climate-vulnerable countries to assessing effectiveness and global progress. It is important to learn from the pitfalls of adaptation metrics as policymakers can prevent mismatch between the theory and practice of what metrics can deliver. Objectives of adaptation metrics can differ significantly depending on who is being consulted. Universal metrics such as economic benefits and disability-adjusted life years are complicated. But they are sometimes necessary, either for making funding decisions or for comparing which intervention has worked better. Metrics should reflect local realities and contexts. We can use scorecards to compare across local contexts. National M&E might be challenging due to issues around data, institutional and budgetary capacity. To avoid undue financial and institutional burden on countries, it might make sense to embed adaptation M&E systems within existing data and processes and general national planning and development.</p>
<p>Monitoring and evaluation of climate change adaptation (2014)</p>	<p>Methodological approaches that can be used to monitor and evaluate climate</p>	<p>Dinshaw, A, Fisher, S, McGray, H, Rai, N and</p>	<p>This paper focuses on three methodological challenges related to M&E that are particularly relevant for</p>	<p>We often assess the attribution of development interventions to final outcomes by constructing a counterfactual. But, as adaptation is often a relatively small component of larger development initiatives, it may be more meaningful to consider an</p>

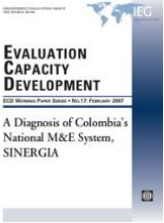


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	<p>change adaptation initiatives at project and programme levels.</p>	<p>Schaar, J OECD environment working papers</p>	<p>adaptation: assessing attribution, establishing baselines and targets and dealing with long time horizons.</p>	<p>intervention's contribution to observed adaptation outcomes. It can be difficult to identify appropriate baselines for building a counterfactual for adaptation when the underlying contexts are constantly changing. Techniques to overcome this challenge, which have been tested in the context of conflict and fragile states, include reconstructing baselines and using shifting or rolling baselines. In many cases, the effects of adaptation initiatives will only become apparent over a long-time horizon. So, it is important to adjust the nature and timescales of M&E approaches accordingly. Integrating learning into programme design can improve accountability to beneficiaries and climate finance providers.</p>
Toolkits and M&E frameworks				
<p>Adaptation M&E toolbox</p> 	<p>Adaptation M&E methods and approaches</p>	<p>GIZ</p>	<p>This toolbox is a repository for guides and adaptation M&E support tools GIZ has developed for practitioners working at or across different scales. Available online, it provides a straightforward and comprehensive overview of the main issues around adaptation M&E.</p>	<p>The tool box can be used by practitioners, policy makers and planners at different national, subnational and project levels depending on the purpose of the M&E</p>
<p>Tracking Adaptation and Measuring Development (TAMD)</p>	<p>Adaptation MEL framework: a national and subnational step-by-step guide for M&E</p>	<p>IIED</p>	<p>IIED's work on TAMD outlines methodologies to evaluate adaptation performance by measuring key climate-sensitive development metrics and human wellbeing indicators and interpreting these against climate</p>	<p>TAMD has a twin-track framework that evaluates adaptation success as a combination of how widely and how well countries or institutions manage climate risks (Track 1) and how successfully adaptation interventions are reducing climate vulnerability and keeping development on course (Track 2). The aim is to generate bespoke frameworks for individual countries tailored to specific contexts.</p>

Resource	Focus	Author	Purpose	Key messages
			<p>data describing the evolution of relevant climate hazards, such as shocks and stresses.</p>	<p>TAMD's dual approach can track adaptation at all levels and from all sources — from initiatives involving several countries to various interventions in a single country and individual local projects. We can use TAMD to assess whether climate change adaptation leads to effective development and how development interventions can boost communities' capacity to adapt to climate change. There are case studies from Kenya, Mozambique, Nepal, Pakistan, Senegal and Tanzania.</p>
<p>Impact evaluation guidebook for climate change adaptation projects (2015)</p> 	<p>Project-level M&E</p>	<p>Silvestrini, S, Bellino, I and Väth, S GIZ</p>	<p>This guidebook supports project managers with an overview of impact evaluation methods and how they can be applied to climate change adaptation projects. It offers practitioners a selection of rigorous impact evaluation designs, differentiated according to the type of impact — micro, meso or macro-level — they can measure.</p>	<p>Establishing causality is crucial to understanding why particular incidents occur during and after a project or programme. Using a counterfactual assessment can be useful. There is no one-size-fits-all rigorous impact evaluation design. At the individual level, if a baseline is available (ex-ante and ex-post data from the treatment and control groups), you can use experimental, quasi-experimental or regression discontinuity designs to evaluate a climate change adaptation project. If there is no baseline, you can use a pipeline approach or panel design. If an intervention aims to generate an impact on institutional and system levels, you can use time series designs and structural equation modelling.</p>
Linking national and subnational M&E systems				
<p>Vertical integration: linking national and sub-national adaptation planning processes (2017)</p>	<p>Vertical integration in M&E systems where subnational adaptation processes, outcomes and learning are linked with national-level systems and processes.</p>	<p>Dazé, A NAP Global Network and IISD</p>	<p>This paper has a dedicated section with guidance on linking M&E systems at subnational and national levels to help capture and integrate subnational results and lessons into ongoing decision making and planning and to ensure national-level results and lessons learned inform</p>	<p>It is important to establish mechanisms for linking national and subnational M&E systems from the outset, with actors from all levels involved in developing the system. As they learn about what works and what does not, it is important to share experiences and integrate lessons into policy and practice. Building capacity will ensure the consistent and systematic application of M&E frameworks and methods. It is important to incorporate subnational adaptation actions in</p>

Resource	Focus	Author	Purpose	Key messages
			subnational planning and implementation.	national M&E systems by collecting, aggregating and synthesising data at national level.
How bottom-up M&E insights can inform national adaptation planning and reporting 	Linking up local M&E systems with national and global M&E	Neha Rai and Simon Anderson	The briefing explores how learning from the local to national level informs planning and reporting from the bottom up, providing stronger evidence for adaptation assessments. Drawing on experience in Mali, Senegal, Morocco and Kenya, it unpacks how effective vertical integration of subnational and national M&E can improve national planning and lead to more robust reporting while saving time and resources by making use of existing data collection mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Learning from robust local-level evidence can improve the contribution climate adaptation interventions make to achieving sustainable development now and into the future. - Integrating climate adaptation into devolved national planning will lead to more resilient development and help achieve synergies in climate actions delivery. To leave no one behind, we must know what works where, when and for whom. - Developing bespoke climate adaptation M&E that ensures learning from the local level informs national-level planning and reporting will make national and global assessments more robust.
Synergies with other frameworks' M&E				
Synergies in monitoring the implementation of the Paris Agreement, the SDGs and the Sendai Framework. (2017)	M&E in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Paris Agreement	Leiter, T and Olivier, J GIZ policy brief	This brief provides suggestions for harmonising and building on national and global monitoring reporting frameworks to achieve common climate change objectives.	National development goals should reflect adaptation and disaster risk reduction. Countries should consider integrating SDG and Sendai indicators into their own adaptation M&E systems, adding relevant national indicators and information to their progress reporting against these frameworks. Connecting adaptation M&E to SDG monitoring could help with political buy-in for adaptation M&E.

Resource	Focus	Author	Purpose	Key messages
				<p>Countries should consider reporting coherence against multiple frameworks as far as is feasible.</p> <p>Information generated for the SDGs and Sendai Framework can be used for the global stocktake.</p>
<p>Monitoring and evaluation in the NAP process: opportunities, challenges and emerging solutions. An overview brief (2018)</p> 	<p>An overview brief of M&E in the NAP process, outlining opportunities, challenges and emerging solutions.</p>	<p>Ospina, A International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD)</p>	<p>The briefing explores the subject of M&E in the NAP process. It is the first of the series of briefings illustrating the different approaches countries have taken to develop their M&E systems under the NAP process.</p>	<p>M&E systems should focus on process and adaptation outcomes where process refers to mechanisms and policies to promote adaptation and outcomes refer to impacts this may have.</p> <p>The design of M&E systems could factor in the constantly evolving opportunities and challenges related to M&E of adaptation.</p> <p>Case studies show that developing country governments are continuously developing ways to address the challenges particularly by investing in -stakeholder engagement and alignment, resource strengthening and data quality and effective use.</p>
<p>How integrated monitoring and evaluation systems can help countries address climate impacts</p>	<p>Integrated M&E systems</p>	<p>Nick Brooks, Neha Rai, Simon Anderson IIED briefing</p>	<p>This briefing shows how governments will need to think differently about how they monitor and evaluate their adaptation initiatives if they want to keep sustainable development on track</p>	<p>If adaptation and development measures are to succeed, governments will need robust MEL mechanisms, which could improve national planning.</p> <p>Governments could streamline the evaluation process by integrating these adaptation monitoring systems with existing sustainable development frameworks.</p>

Resource	Focus	Author	Purpose	Key messages
				<p>There is therefore an urgent need to better understand how to build on and benefit from these systems as cleanly as possible and maximise the contribution that adaptation can make towards sustainable development.</p>
Country case studies				
<p>The Philippines national M&E system</p> 	<p>The Philippine’s system is primarily geared towards measuring adaptation and focuses on evaluating the outcomes of national adaptation plans through the results-based M&E system.</p>	<p>Climate Change Commission, Office of the President, The Philippines</p>	<p>There is a close link between development, climate change and SDG reporting.</p>	<p>The system acknowledges the longer timeframes needed for adaptation impacts and provides for evaluating output-outcome causalities, near-final impacts and implementation monitoring up to 2028.</p> <p>There is a close link between development reporting and climate change across the development and climate change frameworks. There is a strong coordination mechanism.</p> <p>Annual monitoring reports feed directly into national planning and budgeting.</p>
<p>Colombia’s national results-based management and evaluation system (SINERGIA)</p>	<p>SINERGIA’s two main components are: a performance indicator system for tracking progress against the president’s goals (SIGOB) and impact evaluations.</p>	<p>National planning department</p>	<p>SINERGIA’s mission is to help policymakers make evidence-informed decisions and to strengthen the M&E culture in Colombia and Latin America more widely.</p>	<p>SINERGIA plays a key role in embedding the SDGs into the national development plan.</p> <p>The president uses the system to provide oversight of ministers' and ministries' work.</p> <p>SINERGIA makes significant investment in evaluations and tries to respond to decision makers’ needs by setting the annual evaluation agenda in collaboration with government ministries.</p>

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<p>Morocco's subnational M&E system</p> 	<p>Regional-level M&E system used in the Souss-Massa, Marrakech Safi and Beni Mellal Khénifra regions to monitor and evaluate vulnerability in key sectors.</p>	<p>Office of the Secretariat of State to the Ministry for Energy, Mining and Sustainable Development</p> <p>Regional Directory for the Environment</p>	<p>Morocco's M&E system gathers lessons to develop a learning and assistance tool for decision making. It has integrated process and outcome indicators, developed through participatory mechanisms, into the country's regional environment and sustainable development monitoring systems (SIREDDs) and will aggregate these at national level.</p>	<p>The system is linked to the NAP process, as two of the three regions covered by the system have developed regional climate change plans using data from SIREDDs. The aim is for SIREDDs to constitute an integrated information system spanning all regions with specific indicators that will inform adaptation policies and programmes, including the NAP.</p>
<p>South Africa's national system for climate change and development M&E</p> 	<p>South Africa's national evaluation system is closely associated with the government's planning process. This comprehensive climate change response M&E system incorporates international measurement, reporting and verification (MRV) requirements.</p>	<p>Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation</p> <p>Department of Environmental Affairs</p>	<p>The system feeds evidence into decision making. It focuses on the government's strategic priorities and integrating these into national planning and implementation cycles. The system's monitoring section encompasses MRV to track transition to a lower carbon economy. Its evaluation component is designed to analyse impact.</p>	<p>The national system was rapidly but credibly developed and embedded into planning processes at national and sub-national levels. South Africa's demand-driven approach aims to increase the likelihood of departments taking action on the evaluation results. Evaluations focus on the impacts of the government's development programmes and projects and on improving performance and accountability. M&E for climate change is well elaborated and integrates MRV alongside mitigation, climate finance tracking and adaptation.</p>

6 References

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7 Acronyms

BMU	German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety
BRACED	Building resilience and adaptation to climate extremes and disasters
COP	Conference of the Parties
ETF	enhanced transparency framework
IKI	International Climate Initiative
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
MEL	monitoring, evaluation and learning
MPG	modalities, procedures and guidelines
MRV	measurement, reporting and verification
NAP	national adaptation plan
NDC	nationally determined contribution
SINERGIA	Colombia's national results-based management and evaluation system
SIREDDs	Regional environment and sustainable development monitoring systems (Morocco)
SIGOB	Colombia's performance indicator system for tracking progress against the president's goals
SPA	Support Project for the Implementation of the Paris Agreement
TAMD	Tracking Adaptation and Measuring Development
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

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