

# **Establishing M&E framework for NAP Experience from Bulgaria and Moldova**

## **TAIEX TRATOLOW**

## Domestic workshop on Monitoring and Indicators for Climate Change Adaptation

Montenegro

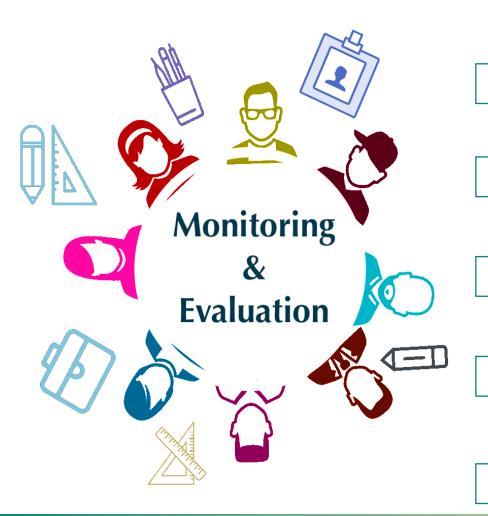
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# In this presentation:

Drivers for framing Climate Change Adaptation M&E at international, regional and national level

M&E framing conditions for NAS/NAP-1 in Moldova – gaps and recommendations for NAS/NAP-2

M&E framework for the NAS/NAP in Bulgaria – what is missing and what could be improved

Common lessons learned about M&E for CCA in the previous and ongoing NAP cycles

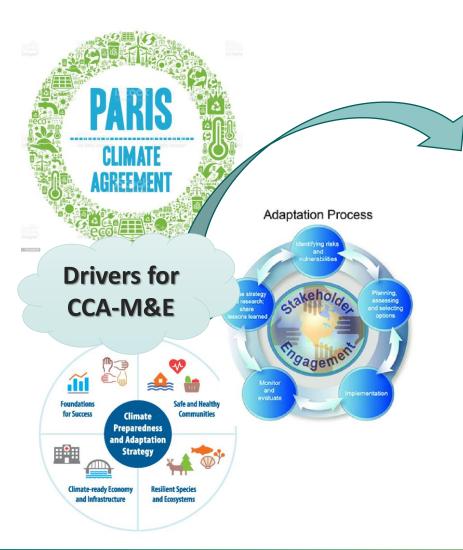
Recommended approach for M&E and indicators to be applied in National Adaptation Planning (NAP)



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## Framing M&E for CCA



**GLOBAL STOCKTAKE:** CoP to take stock of collective progress towards achieving the global goal on adaptation (2-y process every 5 years)

**PA REQUIRES EACH PARTY TO:** "... submit and update periodically an adaptation communication, which may include its <u>priorities</u>, implementation and <u>support needs</u>, <u>plans</u> and <u>actions</u>..."

**2013 EU ADAPTATION STRATEGY**: did not establish clear M&E for CCA Strategy & MRV Implementing Regulation to address them

**BOTTLENECKS OF M&E FOR CCA: ①**Long timeframes; **②**Uncertainty about actual climate change patterns and their effects locally; **③**Lack of universal indicators; **④**Diversity of key definitions and terms

**2020 UNEP ADAPTATION GAP REPORT**: CCA M&E systems operational in **34%** of the countries, while **11%** are planning or developing M&E frameworks for CCA **C** Relevant and comparable indicators needed!







## M&E for CCA framework NAS & NAP – Republic of Moldova

#### Moldova NAS & NAP 2014-2020 Adopted 2013 (6 sectors covered)

- Comprehensive M&E framework and CBT mechanism developed <u>after</u> NAP adoption **C** Not formally applied
- NAS includes a monitoring procedure (chapter VII) Six annual reports produced for 2015-2020
- Inter-sectoral Climate Change Commission is assigned with NAS/NAP evaluation, while reporting is done by line ministries and coordinated by MOE (MARDE)
- **Performance indicators** included per activity in the AP, but **result indicators** for the sectoral goal of reducing the climate change risks by 50% (SO3) are missing
- NCCAS evaluation carried out in 2021 according to 5 OECD criteria enshrined in a Gov. Regulation: relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, sustainability

#### 2021 evaluation of NAP-1

#### Gaps identified in the M&E framework

- Beyond formal reporting poor inter-institutional coordination and lack of efficient cooperation
- No clearly established links between the performance indicators set in the NAP and the reported information on implemented actions
- Most monitoring indicators were not measurable, while for others statistical data was not identified
- Lack of a baseline and specific indicators to assess the degree of risk reduction/resilience increase
- No data available on the expenses related to the actions in the NAP Discrepancies found in CCA funding reported under NAP and in sectoral plans





## M&E for CCA framework NAS & NAP – Bulgaria

#### Bulgaria NAS & NAP 2020-2030 Adopted 2019 (9 sectors covered)

#### 2021 stock taking exercise Gaps identified in the M&E framework

- Ministry of Environment and Water assigned with M&E for CCA and a reporting mechanism set in the NAS
- Reporting on CCA action every 2 years, starting in 2021, according to the Energy Union Governance Regulation
- Mid-term Assessment in 2025 to track progress in implementation of NAP measures
- Final Report in 2031 to evaluate the overall implementation of the Strategy and its Action Plan
- Each activity in the NAP includes target indicators with expected outcomes for monitoring performance
- **High priority actions identified** for the short term focus (mainly "soft" measures)
- Climate Budget Tagging (CBT) indicators missing

To comply with the new Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1208 on structure, format, submission and review of climate-related information (Art.4 & Annex I), we need:

- Reporting to be underpinned by **measurable indicators**
- Agreed methodology to evaluate progress towards reducing climate risks, impact and vulnerabilities, and increasing resilience and adaptive capacity
- **Reliable information on** spending earmarked for CCA, including in disaster risk management
- **Reliable information on** the share of spending used to support climate adaptation in each sector
- Overview of CCA measures taken at sub-national level



The project is implemented by the Consortium of Umweltbundesamt GmbH (lead) and NIRAS

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### Common lessons learned about M&E for CCA in the past and current NAP cycles

ABOUT-EU POLICY COUNTRIES TRANSNATIONAL REGIONS CITIES. KNOWLEDGE -NETWORKS Home + Countries, regions and cities + Country Profiles + Bulgar 💼 Bulgaria 🗸 CLIMATE ADAPT tool strongly recommended National circumstances relevant to adaptati for guidance! BIOGEOPHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS > DEMOGRAPHIC SITUATION ECONOMIC AND INFRASTRUCTURAL SITUATION Reporting updated until: 2021-03-15 Legal & policy Strategies, plans & goals Good practices cooperation & Summary Contact evaluatio synergies Status Is National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy actual NAS - adopted National adaptation strategy (NAS C<sup>\*</sup> National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy and Action Plan actual NAP - adopted National adaptation plan (NAP Image: Antional Climate Change and Action Plan actual SAP - adopted Sectoral adaptation plan (SAP) Jimate change impact and vulnerabilit Mateorological observation Climate projections and service adaptation portals and platform Monitoring, reporting and evaluation (MRE) Key reports and publication It https://unfccc.int/NC National communication to the UNFCCO Ittps://rep /dataflow/110 (#) Discial marj covered by new NDCs Login Other European Information System s a partnership between the European Commission and the European Environment Agency. sion Logo EEA Logo BISE Logo WISE Logo FISE Logo Copernicus Climate Logo DRMKC Logo CAMS Log

Currently operational CCA indicator sets are primarily
used for reporting on progress in implementation rather
than for evaluating adaptation policies and measures

A M&E systems for CCA should take into account international indicators (SDGs, Sendai Framework for DRR, EU/EEA, etc), but tailored to domestic circumstances

A To avoid additional administrative burden, the M&E system should use existing frameworks and indicators (e.g. from national development plans, reporting on SDG implementation, sectoral plans evaluation etc.)

**A Responsibility for developing and tracking** indicators must be shared between different sectors/ministries

A National M&E frameworks for CCA should be able to aggregate information from sub-national scales



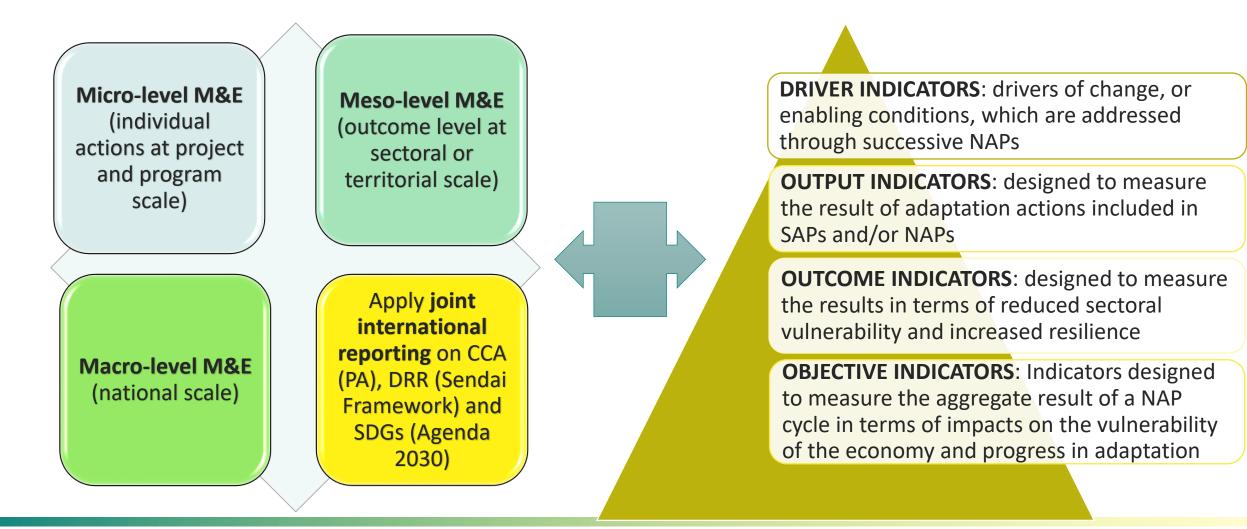
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EU Support for Climate Action in IPA II Beneficiaries



# **Recommended approach for M&E and indicators to be applied in NAPs**

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## THANK YOU FOR THE ATTENTION!



