

Data, indicators, and monitoring & evaluation for Adaptation

UNECE Expert Forum for Producers and Users of Climate Change-Related Statistics
31 August – 3 September 2021, Geneva, Switzerland (online)

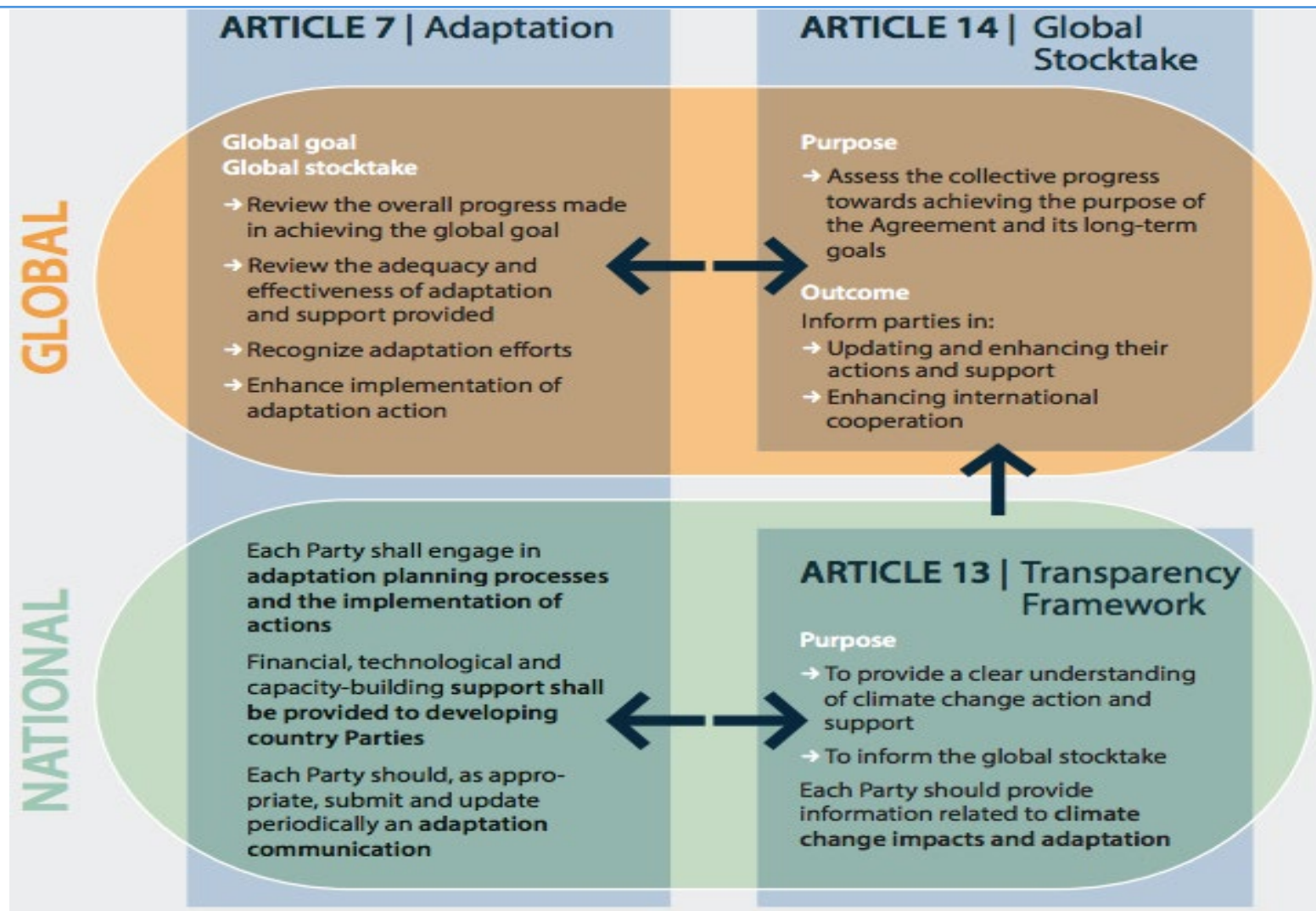


Overview

- National adaptation goals/indicators under the Paris Agreement
- Relationship between adaptation, SDGs and Sendai indicators
- Assessing global progress on adaptation planning
- Approaches to reviewing the overall progress made in achieving the global goal on adaptation
- Data for adaptation at different spatial and temporal scales
- Gaps and challenges



National adaptation goals/indicators under the Paris Agreement



Source: Möhner, Leiter and Kato (2017): Chapter 2 of the UNEP Adaptation Gap Report 2017



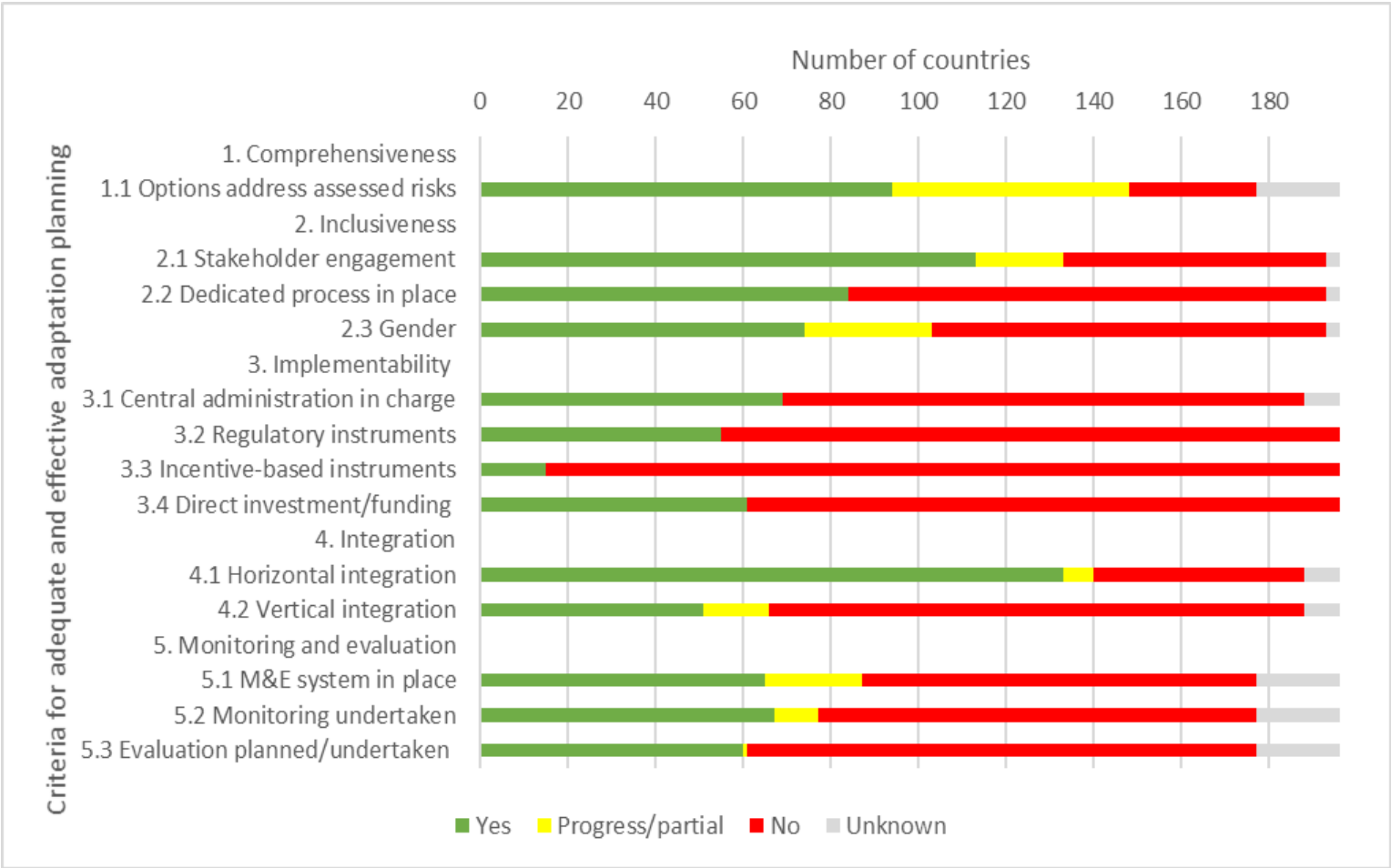
Relationship between adaptation, SDGs and Sendai indicators

Goals/ indicators Levels	UNFCCC and Paris Agreement	Agenda 2030 and SDGs	Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030
Global	Global goal on adaptation of enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change, with a view to contributing to sustainable development and ensuring an adequate adaptation response in the context of the temperature goal of limiting temperature increase to well below 2 degrees and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5 degrees C above pre-industrial levels No targets or indicators	17 global goals, with SDG 13 to take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts Several targets for each goal 232 indicators as part of the global indicator framework for the SDGs and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	Objective of substantially reducing disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries 7 targets 38 indicators were identified to measure global progress
National	Countries have reported on progress made towards national goals and indicators through their national communications, their national adaptation plans or nationally determined contributions	Countries may define national SDG indicators (based on the global framework), set baselines and assess progress through scorecards	Countries may select national indicators from the Sendai Framework Monitoring System

Source: UNFCCC. 2018. Expert meeting on national adaptation goals/indicators and their relationship with the Sustainable Development Goals and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk. Report by the Adaptation Committee. Available at https://programme.unfccc.int/drive/Adaptation/files/10.0%20Conference%20and%20events/AC%20Events%20and%20workshops/2018%20Indicators/Background%20paper/indicators_background_paper.pdf



Assessing global progress on adaptation planning



Source: Möhner, Navi and Tawfig (2020): Chapter 3 of the UNEP Adaptation Gap Report 2020



Approaches to reviewing the overall progress made in achieving the global goal on adaptation (GGA)

Article 7 of the Paris Agreement established the **global goal on adaptation** of enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change, with a view to contributing to sustainable development and ensuring an adequate adaptation response in the context of the temperature goal referred to in Article 2.

In 2019, the CMA requested the Adaptation Committee to **consider approaches to reviewing the overall progress made in achieving the global goal on adaptation** and to reflect the outcome of this consideration in its 2021 annual report.



Approaches to reviewing the overall progress made in achieving the GGA

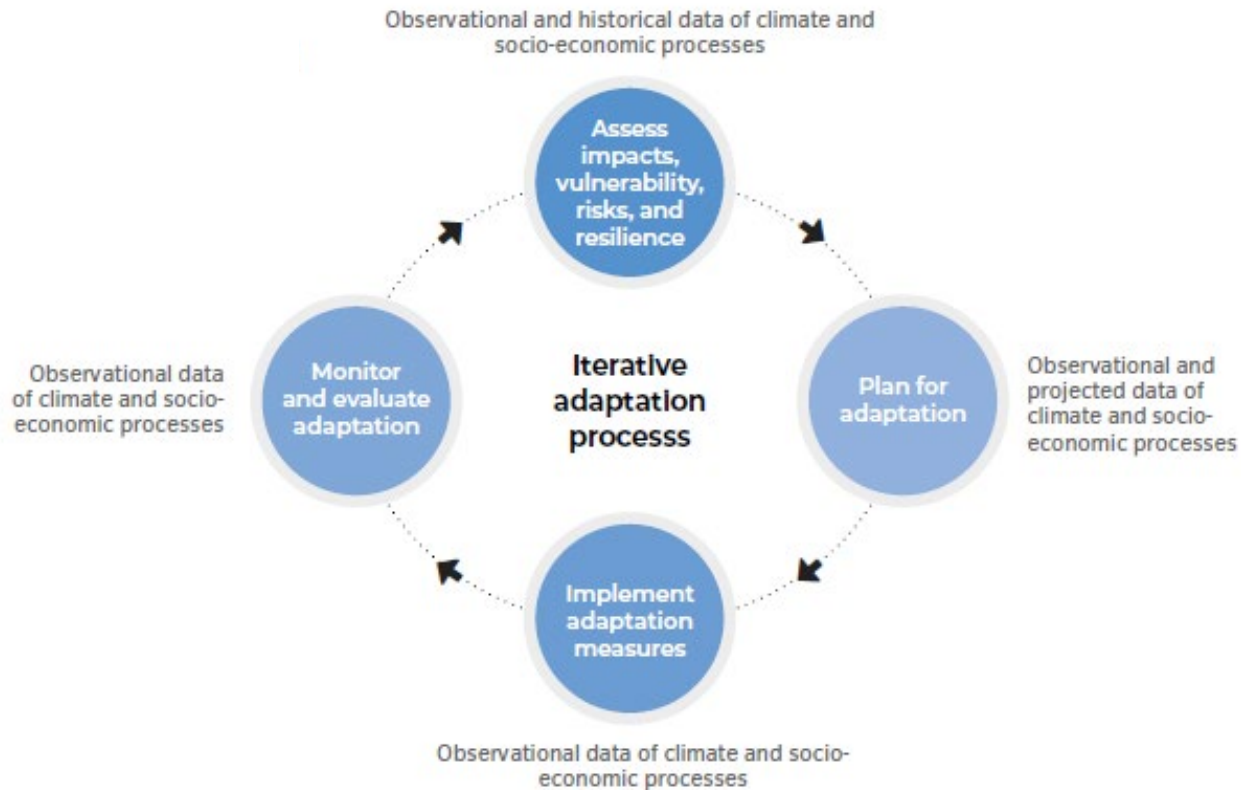
- Basic quantitative indicators (e.g. number of NAPs submitted, number of countries reporting on vulnerability assessments)
- Using existing data and indicators from the SDGs, Sendai Framework, or other relevant international sources
- Qualitative synthesis of Party inputs
- Informal knowledge exchange
- Modifying existing data and indicators from the SDGs, Sendai Framework, or other relevant international sources
- Creating, distributing, and analyzing voluntary questionnaires or self-assessments
- Defining, negotiating, and/or implementing a standardized suite of indicators
- Conducting and aggregating in-depth evaluative proximity-to-target analyses for each country



Source: UNFCCC. 2021. Approaches to reviewing the overall progress made in achieving the global goal on adaptation. Report by the Adaptation Committee. Available at https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/ac2021_tp_gga.pdf



Data for adaptation at different spatial and temporal scales



Source: Adapted from UNFCCC. 2019. 25 Years of Adaptation under the UNFCCC. Report by the Adaptation Committee. Available at https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/AC_25%20Years%20of%20Adaptation%20Under%20the%20UNFCCC_2019.pdf



Gaps and challenges of assessing progress on adaptation

- Gaps and challenges in terms of data coverage and capacity for its management and interpretation;
- Lack of agreement on what counts as adaptation
- Difficulty of designing a system that can aggregate results across scales and contexts



Thank you

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