

On behalf of:



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

of the Federal Republic of Germany

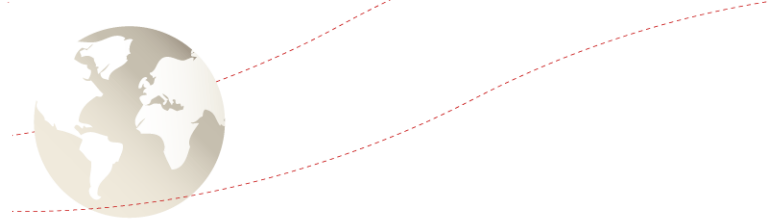


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# Evolving landscape of Transparency and Monitoring and Evaluation of Adaptation and SDG



PATPA Workshop, Bangkok March 28 – 30 2018



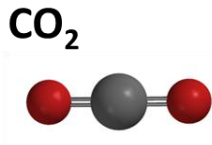

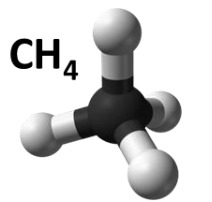

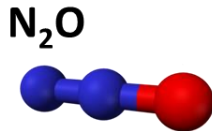

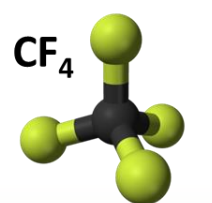

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- How to adapt to climate change?
- What is adaptation M&E?
- Why to undertake M&E of adaptation?
- How to measure adaptation?
- Adaptation M&E in the Paris agreement
- Challenges for M&E of adaptation



# Why to adapt to CC?

## The earth is committed to warming even if we manage to mitigate!

	molecule	lifetime in the atmosphere	global warming potential over 100 years
 <chem>CO2</chem>	 carbon dioxide	~ 200 years	1
 <chem>CH4</chem>	 methane	12 years	24
 <chem>N2O</chem>	 nitrous oxide	114 years	310
 <chem>CF4</chem>	 carbon tetrafluoride	50,000 years	6500



## Why to adapt to CC?

- more frequent and **extreme weather events** → droughts, floods, glacier lake outbreaks
- **Insidious change** of climatic conditions: → shifting ecosystems, sea level rise, rise of ocean temperature, glacier melting...

→ affecting environment, society and all sectors of economy at all levels



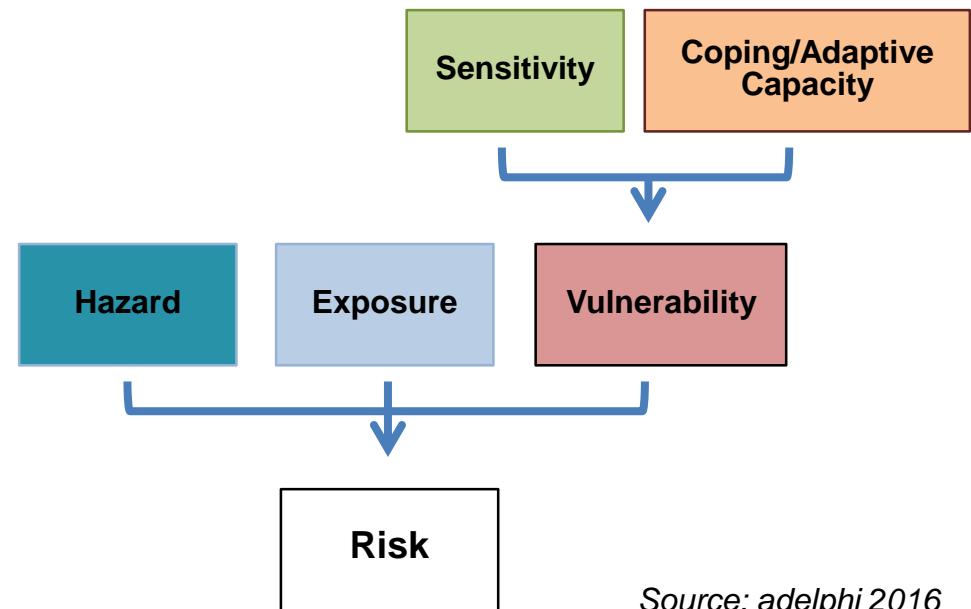


## How to adapt to CC?

- Reducing vulnerability
- Minimizing risks
- Increasing resilience

→ Central role of increasing adaptive capacity

### IPPC AR 5 Risk Model



Source: adelphi 2016

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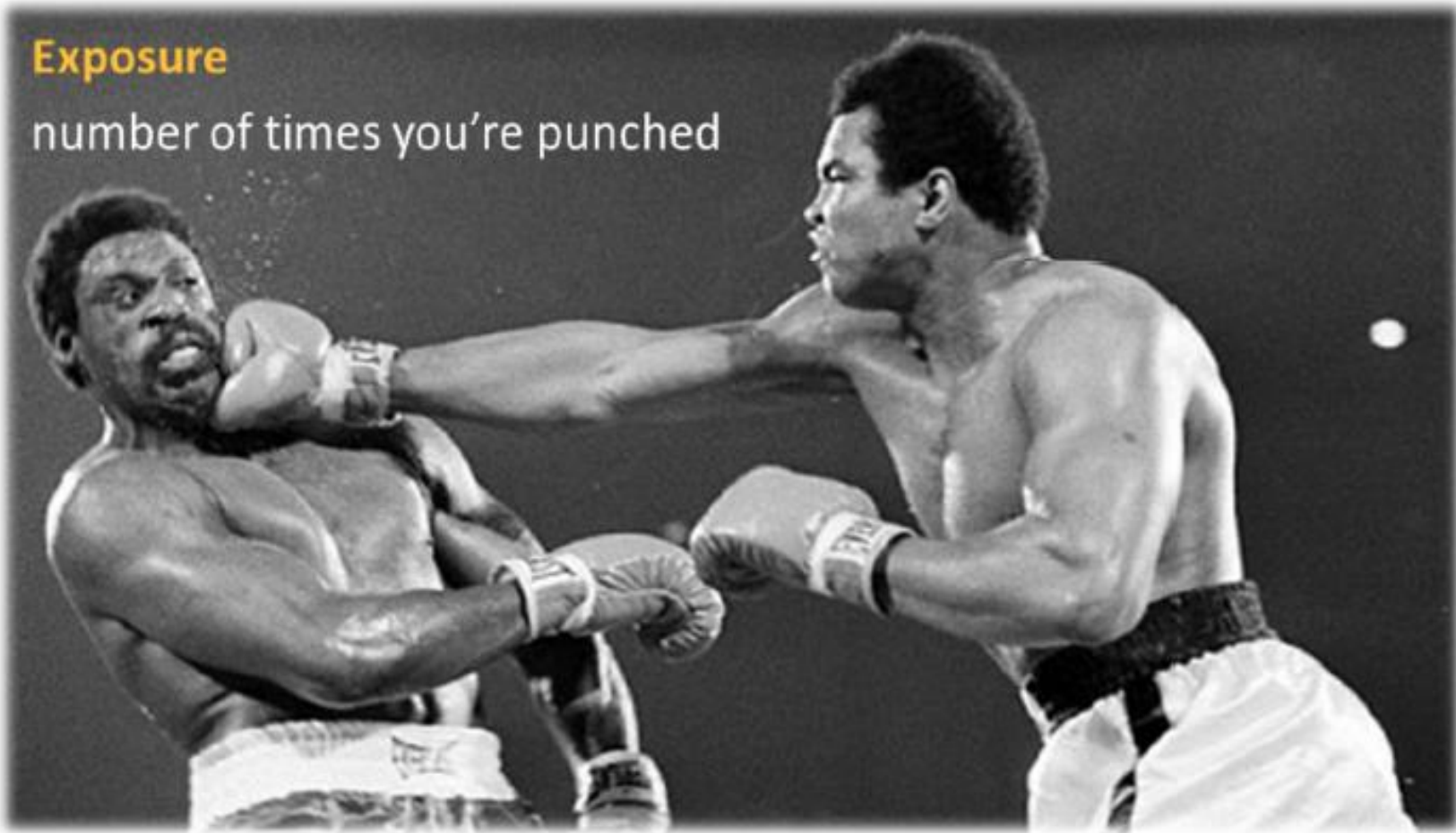
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# How to adapt to CC?

## **f** (Exposure, Sensitivity, Adaptive Capacity)

**Exposure**

number of times you're punched



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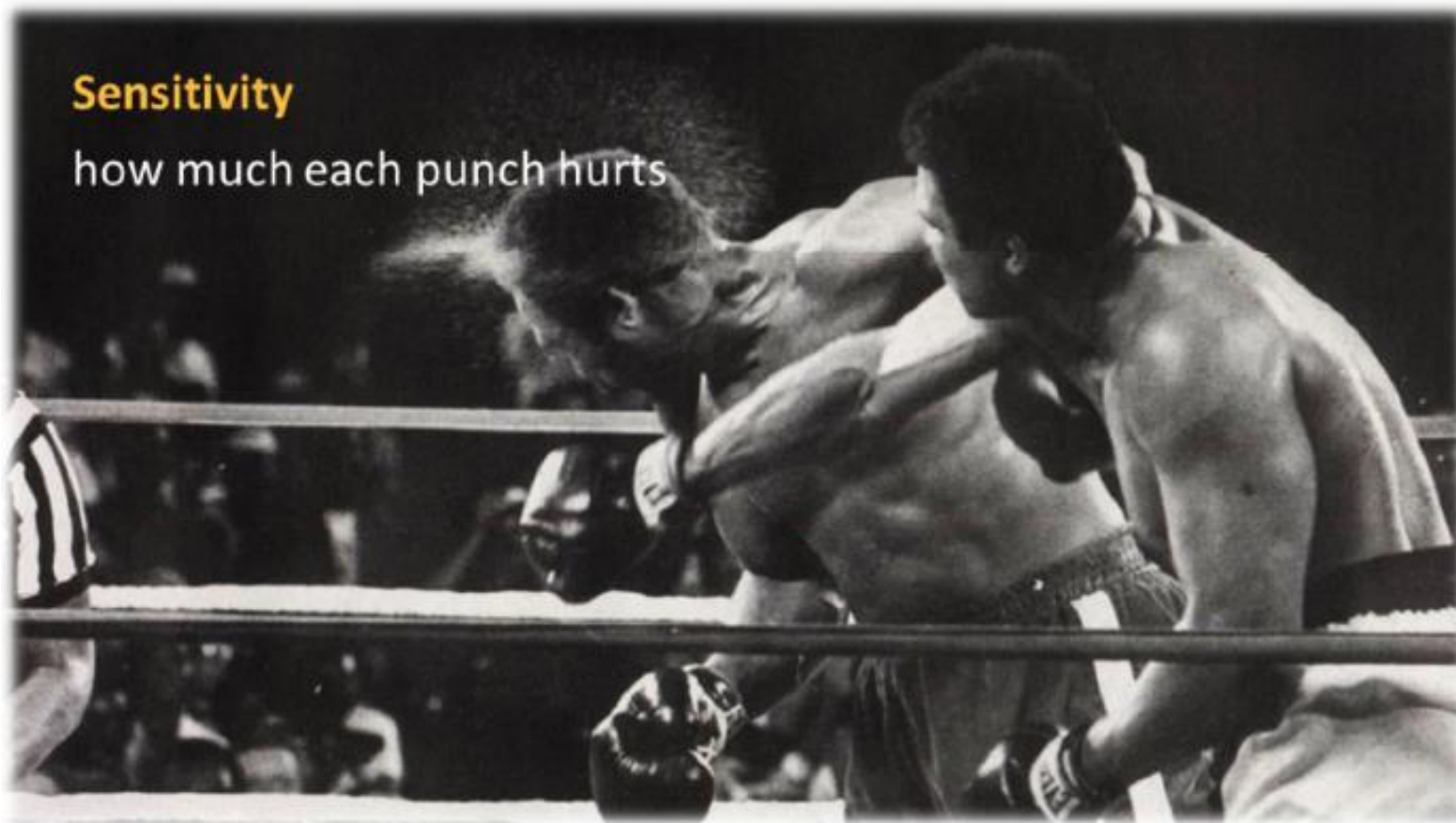
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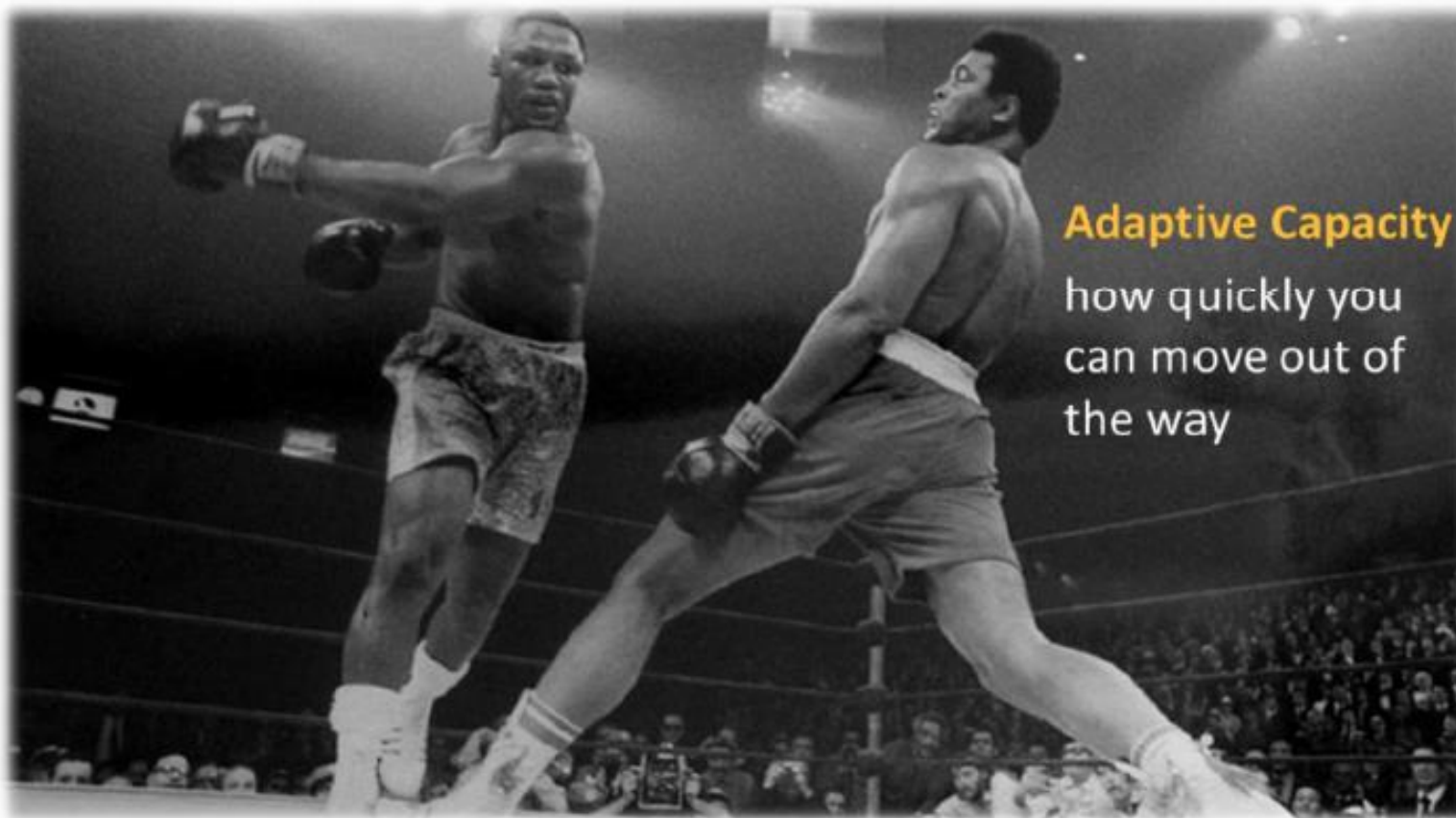
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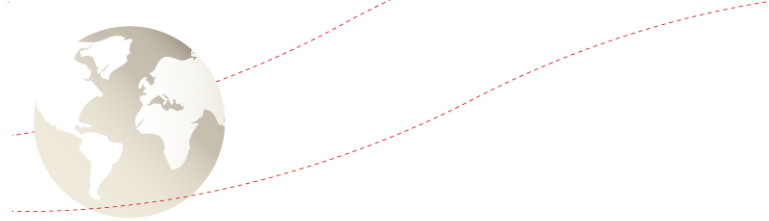
# How to adapt to CC?

## *f* (Exposure, Sensitivity, Adaptive Capacity)



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## How to adapt to CC?

- Adaptation is about **reducing vulnerability/risks** which occur due to climate change or **increasing resilience** towards the effects of climate change.
- => doing things differently because of climate change, or making the right decision in light of climate change.
- **Vulnerability/Risk Assessments** provide baselines for monitoring adaptation efforts in public and private sectors on all different levels.

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## How to adapt to CC?

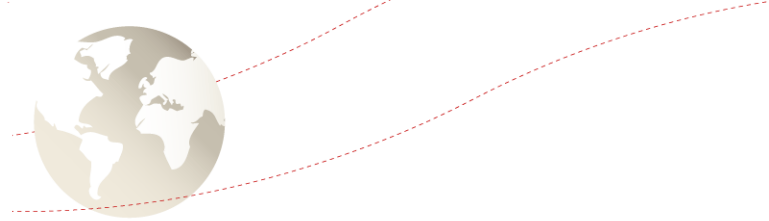


***Resistance = paddling upstream  
Trying to maintain the status quo  
OR return to a previous state***



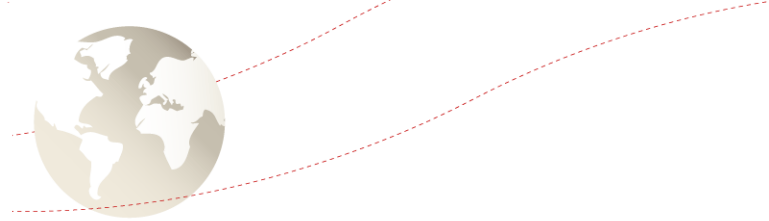
***Adaptation = Going with the flow,  
embracing and facilitating change***

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## What is adaptation M&E?

- Adaptation is **inherently a reflexive process** that requires people to **learn** how best to **deal with changing contexts** and escalating risks.
- Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of adaptation supports **keeping track of the implementation** of adaptation plans and actions and assessing their effectiveness and outcomes.
- M&E is also to a large extent about using the gained knowledge for **adapting the theory of change of planners** (Learning).



## Why to undertake adaptation M&E ?

- Adaptation M&E can support the ongoing **management** of adaptation interventions by assessing progress and pointing out needs for adjustments.
- Adaptation M&E can also support **learning** and exchange about what works well and what does not, thereby helping to improve adaptation actions.
- Adaptation M&E can also provide **accountability** by demonstrating and reporting on results.
- M&E systems can help to gather information that is relevant for provisions of the **Paris Agreement** such as the **transparency framework** or the **Global Stocktake**.



## How to measure adaptation?

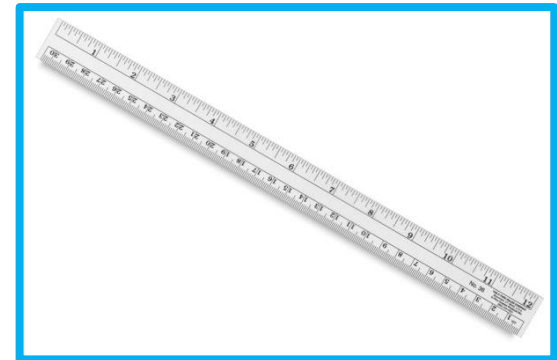
- Approaches differ based on the **purpose for M&E**, e.g. whether the primary focus is on management, learning or accountability
- Since adaptation is context specific and there are different purposes for M&E, there is **no one-size-fits-all** approach to adaptation M&E
- M&E approaches also differ according to the **level of application**, e.g. project level, national level or across levels.



## How to measure adaptation?

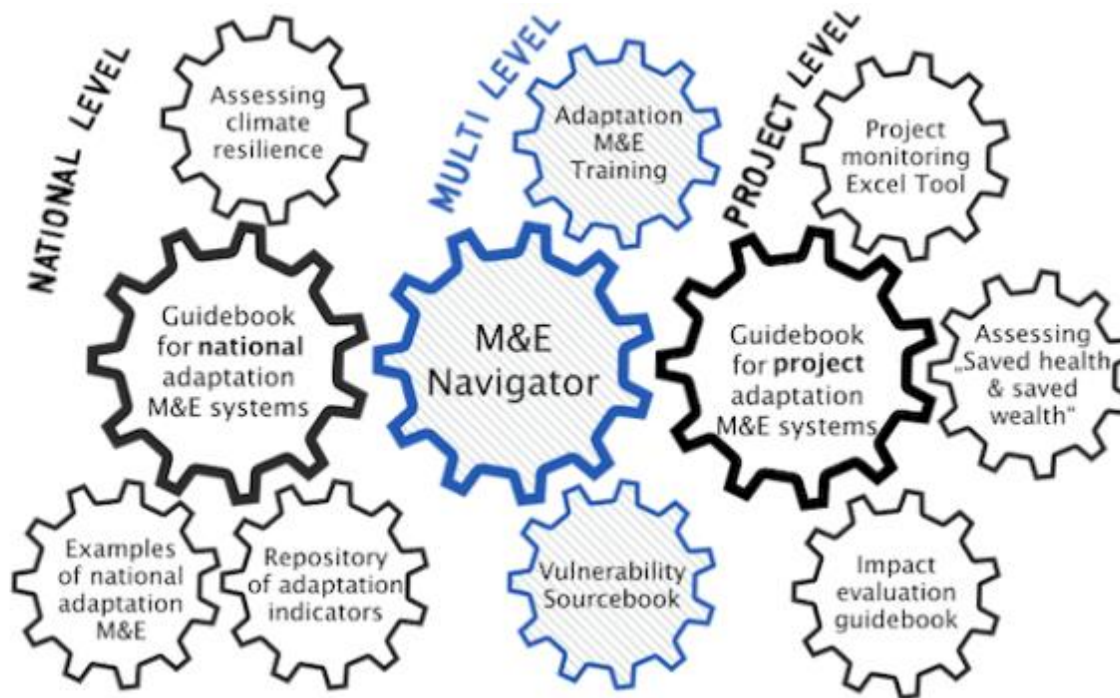
Measuring adaptation is not straight forward:

- No single metric
- Uncertainty and complexity
- Long term horizon
- Context specificity





# How to measure adaptation?



<http://www.adaptationcommunity.net/monitoring-evaluation/>



## M&E of Adaptation under the Paris Agreement

- Paris Agreement has established a **qualitative 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 temperature goal.
- By 2017, a total of 192 countries had submitted (I)NDCs to the UNFCCC. 145 (I)NDCs included adaptation and 55 (I)NDCs specifically referred to the NAP process.







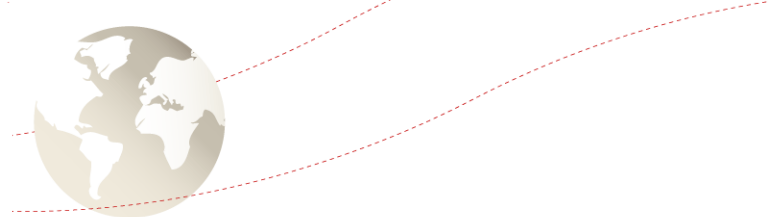
# M&E of Adaptation under the Paris Agreement

Article 7: The Paris Agreement recognizes the importance of monitoring, evaluation and learning of Adaptation

Vehicles for submitting adaptation communications can be:

- NDCs
- National Adaptation Plans
- National Communications
- Other communications or documents

Article 13 §8: “Each **party should** also provide information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under article 7 as appropriate”

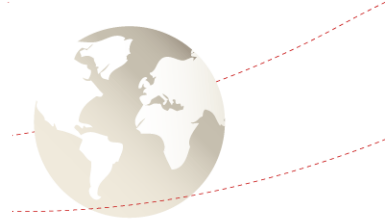


## M&E of Adaptation under the Paris Agreement

In order to assess the collective progress towards achieving the purpose of the PA a **Global Stocktake (GST)** as specified in Article 14 has been stipulated to:

- Recognize adaptation efforts of developing parties
- Enhance implementation of adaptation action
- Review the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support
- Review the overall progress made in achieving the global goal on adaptation

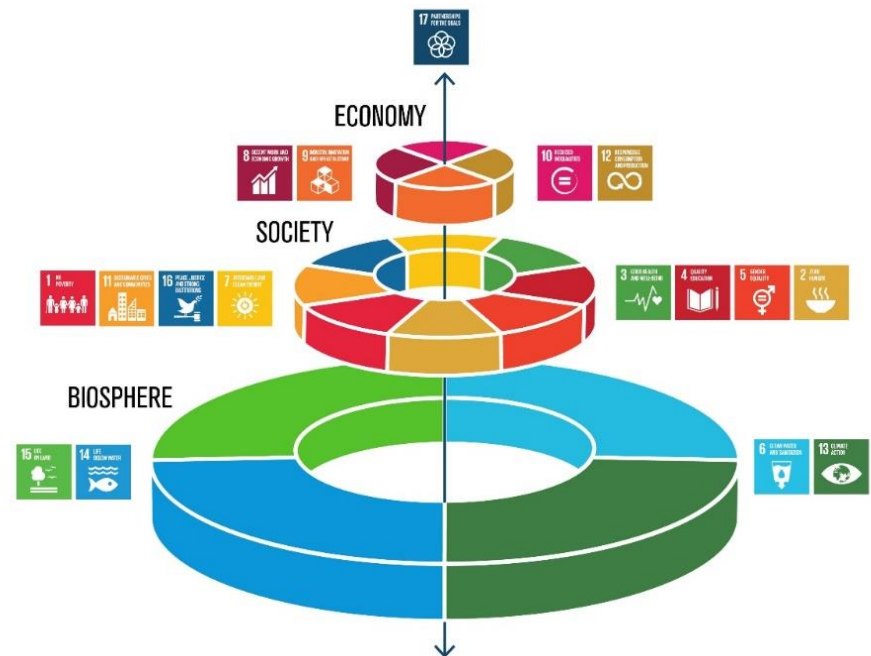




# M&E of Adaptation under the Paris Agreement

In 2015 3 interconnected international agreements: Paris Agreement; Sendai Framework for DRR; SDGs.

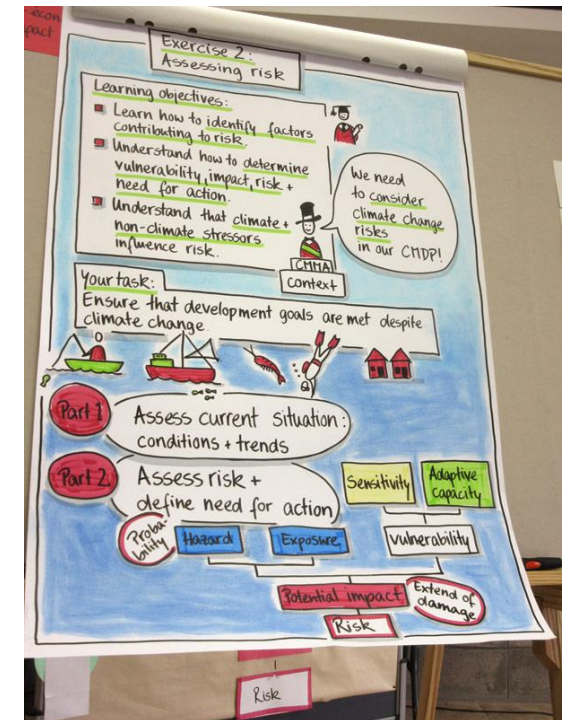
→ Synergies but not substitution





# Challenges for M&E of Adaptation

- Still not finalized definitions of key concepts and its interrelations
- No single metric for adaptation
- Uncertainties and long-time horizons
- Baseline and contextualization challenges
- Attributing adaptation outcomes
- Multi-reporting requirements and lack of M&E&L capacities
- Connecting but not substituting frameworks
- Indicators and comparability
- Financing and sustaining M&E&L within country systems





# Thank you !

