



Partnership on Transparency
in the Paris Agreement

giz Deutsche Gesellschaft
für Internationale
Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

Adaptation M&E: insights from practice

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Timo Leiter, GIZ Climate Policy Team

Timo.Leiter@giz.de



@TimoLeiter



AdaptationCommunity.net





The landscape of *things* on adaptation information

- How do these **relate to each other** and how can they be arranged to meet the objectives of the Paris Agreement?



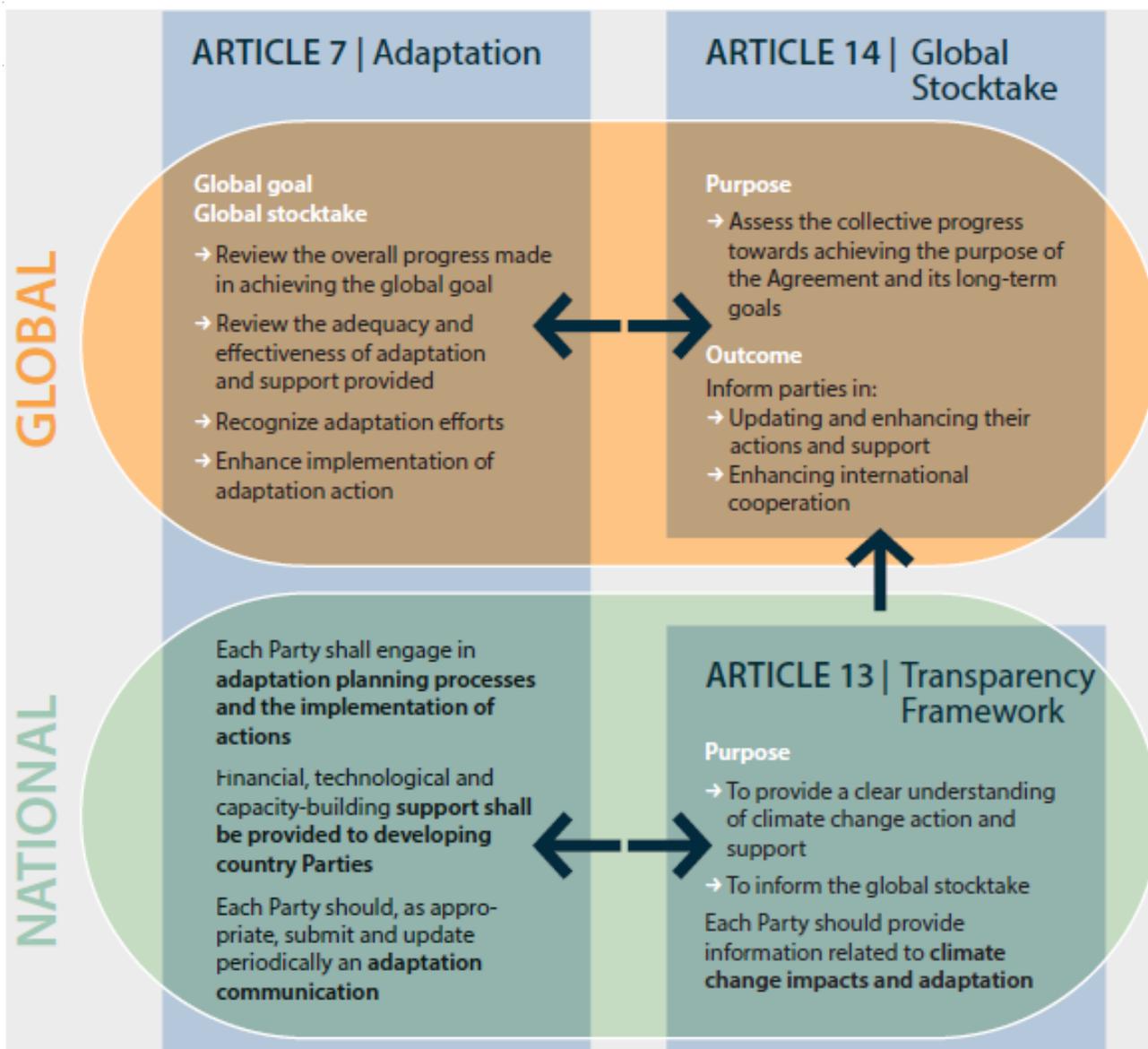
**Scientific
information**

**NAP
process**

**Domestic
documents**

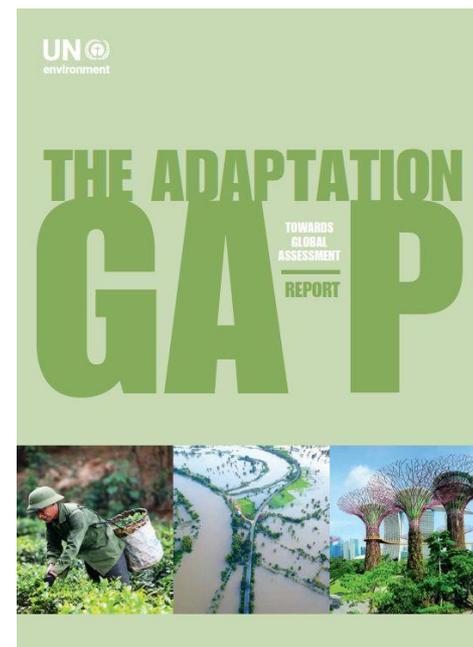
**Non-govt.
information**

Figure 2.1: Provisions relevant to assessing progress made on adaptation under the Paris Agreement and their interlinkages



Source: UNEP (2017). **Adaptation Gap Report 2017.**

- **Chapter 2:** “Adaptation in the Paris Agreement and **provisions for review and reporting**”





Overview of practices on adaptation M&E

- In how far is **adaptation M&E** different from mitigation **MRV?** (Recap from last APR)
- What are **countries already doing** to understand adaptation progress?
 - **Examples** of national adaptation M&E systems
 - Role of the **NAP process**
 - Available **guidance**
 - **Experiences** and challenges





Characteristic	Mitigation	Adaptation
Ultimate outcomes to be measured		
What is being measured?		
Can it be objectively measured?		
Is the unit of measurement specific to a certain place and context?		



Can we simply use some common indicators?

- Is there an equivalent for „GHG reduction in tons of CO₂eq“ as **universal indicator for adaptation**?
 - **No.** There is **no global universal adaptation metric**
- Different purposes for M&E require different indicators
 - Indicators need to be **specific to the purpose of M&E & the context**
- Indicators have limitations:
 - Don't explain **WHY** or **HOW** change took place



Further details: Leiter, T. & Pringle, P. (2018)

Open access via

R^G

ResearchGate

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Timo Leiter
Deutsche Gesellschaft
für Internationale
Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)
GmbH*



Patrick Pringle
United Kingdom Climate
Impacts Programme/
Climate Analytics/The
Secretariat of the Pacific
Regional Environment
Programme (SPREP)

UNEP DTU
PARTNERSHIP

Adaptation metrics: Perspectives on measuring, aggregating and comparing adaptation results

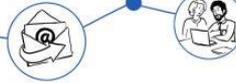
Pitfalls and potential of measuring climate change adaptation through adaptation metrics

Abstract

The need to understand progress in climate change adaptation is increasingly being recognized at the global, national and subnational levels, including in the context of the Paris Agreement. Indicators or metrics are commonly viewed as being critical to this process. The article first examines distinct characteristics of climate change adaptation and mitigation and the implications for measuring progress in these two interrelated policy domains. The multiple purposes of adaptation metrics are then presented and analysed, including identifying adaptation needs, allocating resources, tracking implementation, assessing results and aggregation across scales. Reflecting upon recent practice, the article outlines some of the pitfalls of applying adaptation metrics

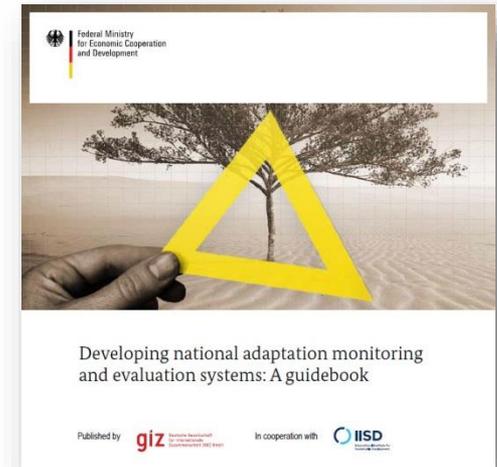
and identifies the potential for a better understanding of adaptation. By acknowledging and learning from the pitfalls of adaptation metrics, practitioners, advisors and policy-makers can avoid mismatches between what metrics are expected to do and what they can actually deliver in practice. Reviewing the pitfalls and potential of adaptation metrics will help inform the international debate and may contribute to improved applications of adaptation metrics in policy and practice.

* The views expressed in this article are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH or its commissioning Parties, in particular the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and the Federal Ministry for Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety (BMUB).



How can adaptation progress be monitored?

- **Indicators are just one aspect of M&E!**
- **Key considerations** include:
 - What is the **purpose** of M&E?
 - What does it **focus** on?
 - Where can you find this **information**?
 - How is the M&E system organised?
 - Can it be embedded into **existing M&E systems** or draw data from them?
 - What **resources** are available for development and operationalization?



➤ **Country-specific!**



A guidebook for national adaptation M&E

- **Guidance for the process of developing an adaptation M&E system**
- Does not prescribe **what or how to monitor**, but what to consider for the development of a useful adaptation M&E system
- **M&E Supplement to NAP Technical Guidelines**, developed **in cooperation with the Adaptation Committee and the LEG**
- Based on **guiding questions**
- Provides **real-case examples**
- Refers to **further resources**

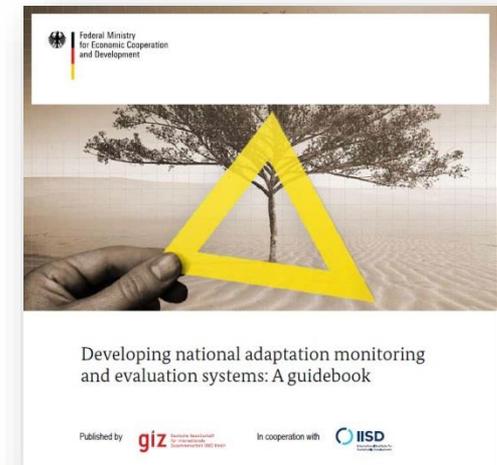




Table 4.1: Development stages of adaptation M&E systems with country examples

**Development stage
of the M&E system**

Beginning

Fully operational

Monitoring

Evaluation

Initial steps

Advanced stage, but not completely operational yet

Fully operational and regularly reporting

Explicit evaluations of national adaptation progress

Argentina, Australia, Albania, Brazil, Cameroon, Costa Rica, Grenada, Lithuania, Mozambique, Slovakia, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Togo

Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Colombia, Kenya, Moldova, Netherlands, Philippines, South Africa, Uganda

Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Morocco (sub-national level), Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom

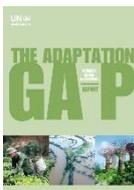
Chile, Finland, Switzerland, United Kingdom

Vietnam

Mexico, Japan

Countries with a NAP process

Source: Leiter et al. (2017). Country-specific assessments of adaptation progress. In: UNEP [Adaptation Gap Report](#) Chapter 4.





Adaptation progress assessment in the UK

- 2008 Climate Change Act
- Independent **Committee on Climate Change**
- **Purpose** of adaptation M&E:
 - Monitor and evaluate the progress made in implementing the NAP
 - Provide **recommendations** and policy advise



Outputs:

- Every 2 years: **report to Parliament** on adaptation progress
- Every 5 years: **national climate risk assessment**



Methodology of adaptation assessment in the UK

3 guiding questions			
Sector	Are there policies and plans?	Have actions been implemented?	Is there evidence of reduction of vulnerability
Natural environment			
Agriculture			
4 other sectors			



Adaptation progress assessment in Brazil

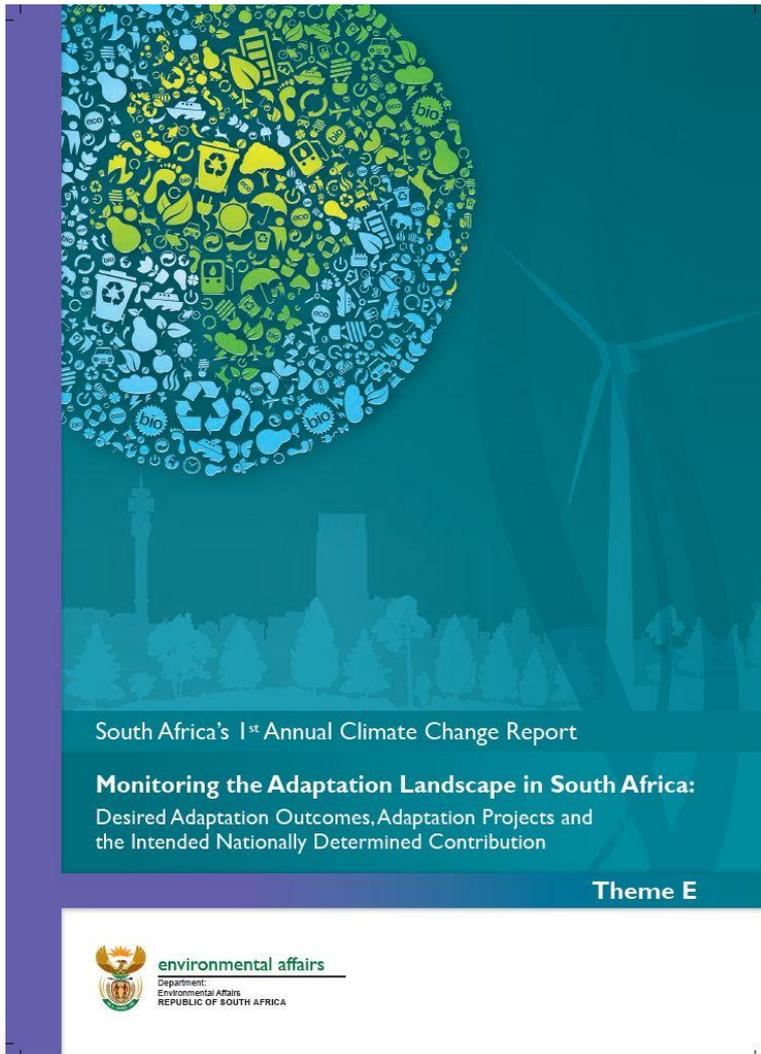


Explicit NAP M&E report

- Status of implementation compared to planning
- Every Ministry has one page to summarize their progress:
 - Main achievements
 - Summary of actions
 - Next steps
- Good example of process-based, non-indicator M&E.



Adaptation progress assessment in South Africa



Annual climate change report

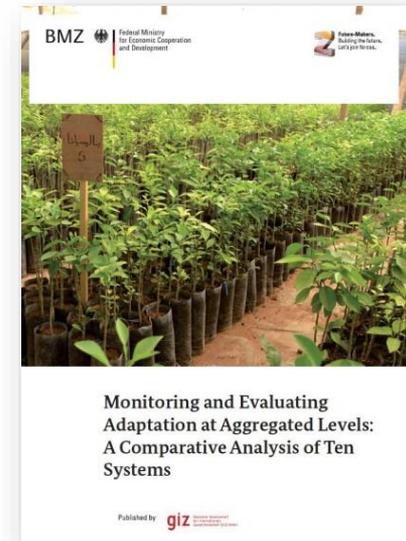
- Multiple parts covering both adaptation and mitigation
- 1st report 2016, 2nd 2017:
 - Adaptation **policies**
 - Adaptation **projects**
 - Method of **Desired Adaptation Outcomes (DAO)**
 - **Focus topics**, e.g. drought
- Does not yet report progress on Desired Adaptation Outcomes



Factsheets of national adaptation M&E systems

First published 2014; updates and new countries added 2017

- UK
- Germany
- Mekong River Commission
- Austria (forthcoming)
- France
- Philippines
- Finland
- Mexico (state level)
- PPCR (global fund)
- Morocco
- Bolivia
- Kenya
- Cambodia
- South Africa



Download under „M&E“ at



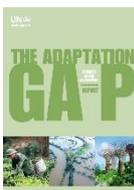


Table 4.4: Types of information produced by national adaptation M&E systems

Focus	Type of information	Country examples
Process / output-based	Extent of implementation of national strategies, plans, or processes	The M&E systems of Austria, France, and the United Kingdom measure the percentage of implementation of national action plans
	Extent of mainstreaming of adaptation across sectors and levels of government	The M&E systems of Cambodia and Kenya measure the degree of mainstreaming of adaptation
Depending on the targets	Degree of achievement of adaptation targets, for example from the NAP process or the NDC	In Brazil, the adaptation M&E system is monitoring the implementation of the targets defined by the NAP
Outcome-based	Changes in climate risk or vulnerability over time	The M&E systems of Colombia, Germany, Morocco, and United Kingdom monitor climate vulnerability or risks over time at national, sub-national, or programme level
	Avoided negative impacts from climate change	Any systems whose methods and indicators focus directly on avoided impacts
	Achievement of development goals despite climate change impacts	Proposed for the M&E systems of Cambodia, Kenya, the Philippines, and South Africa

➤ Key information on transparency can be generated through country-specific adaptation M&E systems

Source: Leiter (2017). Country-specific assessments of adaptation progress. In: UNEP Adaptation Gap Report Chapter 4.





Challenges and capacity needs

- GIZ on behalf of the German government has supported several governments in the development of national adaptation M&E systems (for details: [GIZ's submission to UNFCCC 2017](#))



Common challenges

- Capacity on adaptation M&E
- Many actors involved: complex & time consuming
- Coordination across levels of government
- Availability and accessibility of data
- Data / IT infrastructure
- Interlinkage with existing/related M&E systems
- Resources to operationalize M&E

Call for submission on indicators of adaptation and resilience at the national and/or local level or for specific sectors¹

Submission to the UNFCCC Nairobi Work Programme by **giz** Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

Name of the organization or entity:
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

Type of organization/entity:
Please choose as appropriate:

<input type="checkbox"/> Local government/ municipal authority	<input type="checkbox"/> Regional center/network/initiative
<input type="checkbox"/> Intergovernmental organization (IGO)	<input type="checkbox"/> Research institution
<input type="checkbox"/> National/public entity	<input type="checkbox"/> UN and affiliated organization
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-governmental organization (NGO)	<input type="checkbox"/> University/education/training organization
<input type="checkbox"/> Private sector	

Scale of operation:
 Local National

Specific sectors addressed:

<input type="checkbox"/> Adaptation finance	<input type="checkbox"/> Gender
<input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> Health
<input type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity	<input type="checkbox"/> Heavy industry
<input type="checkbox"/> Community-based adaptation	<input type="checkbox"/> Human settlements
<input type="checkbox"/> Disaster risk reduction	<input type="checkbox"/> Indigenous and traditional knowledge
<input type="checkbox"/> Ecosystem-based adaptation	<input type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure
<input type="checkbox"/> Ecosystems	<input type="checkbox"/> Services
<input type="checkbox"/> Energy	<input type="checkbox"/> Tourism
<input type="checkbox"/> Food security	<input type="checkbox"/> Urban resilience
<input type="checkbox"/> Water resources	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Please specify below): Any sectors covered by countries' or projects' M&E system.

City(ies)/Country(ies)/Region(s) of operation (if appropriate):

Global, and numerous national and sub-national cases (please see below).

¹ FCCC/SBSTA/2016/2, paragraph 18.
GIZ Submission on Adaptation Indicators to the Nairobi Work Programme 2017



Conclusions

- **Country-specific adaptation M&E systems** are already being developed in **40+** countries, but **few yet fully operational**
 - More to come, including through the NAP process
- The adaptation M&E systems need to be **tailored to the country context**. A generic detailed format is not useful.
- Experience shows: the development process is **complex and takes time**
- **Support may be required** to develop and maintain the M&E systems
- Country-specific adaptation M&E systems can provide **useful information** for domestic and international purposes





Thank you very much for your attention!

Timo.Leiter@giz.de

 [@TimoLeiter](https://twitter.com/TimoLeiter)

 ResearchGate: [Timo Leiter](#)

