

PATPA Annual Partnership Retreat, 22 October 2019

The adaptation cloud – making sense of adaptation monitoring & reporting

Timo Leiter

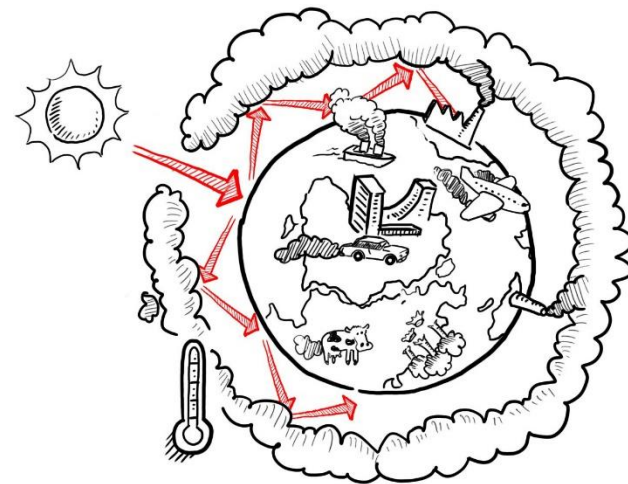
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Differences in measuring mitigation and adaptation progress

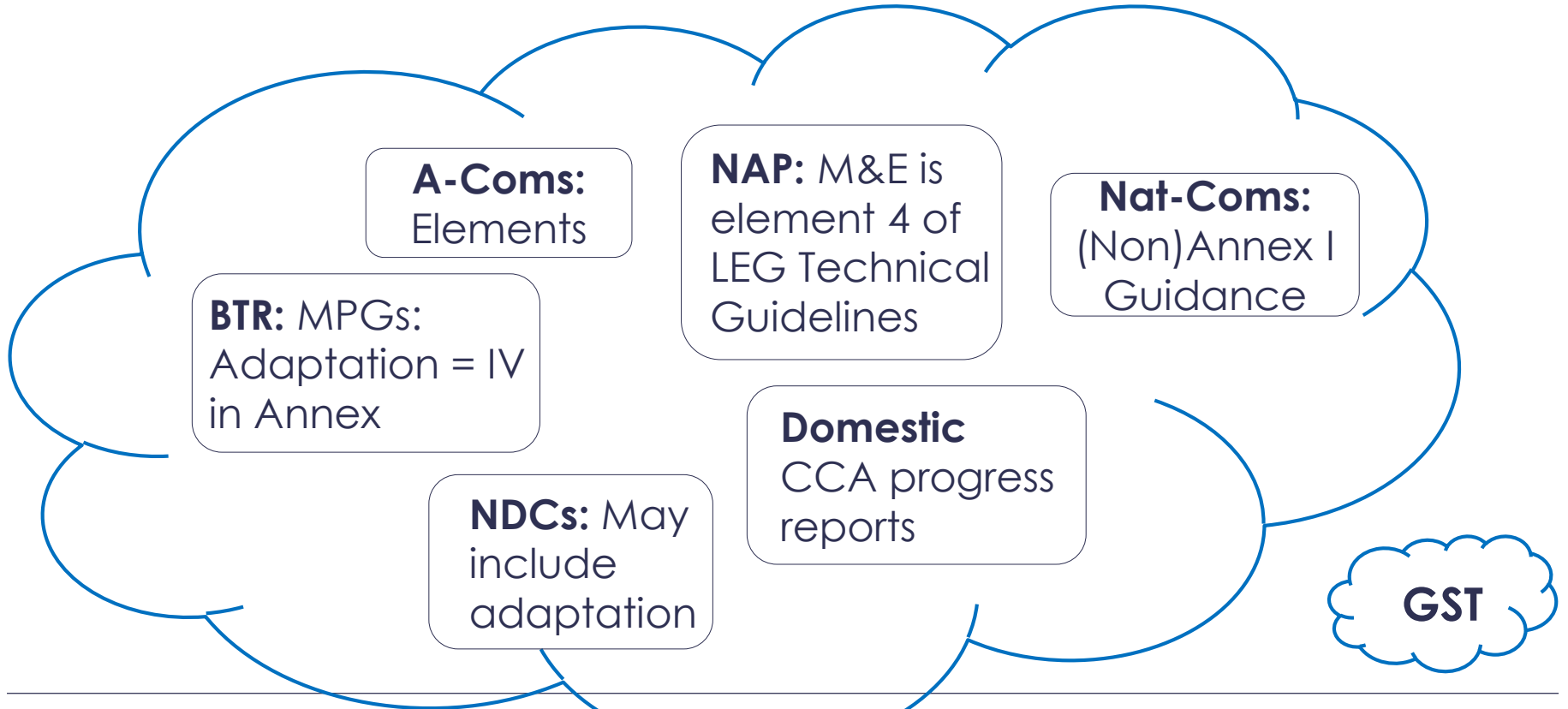
	Mitigation	Adaptation
Subject of measurement	Physical properties	Physical, socio-economic
Objective scale available?	Yes (°C, ppm, tonnes)	No
Unit of measurement context dependent?	No	Yes



► **No single global universal metric for adaptation progress**



The adaptation cloud: the landscape of adaptation information



The adaptation cloud: the landscape of adaptation information



Adaptation Communications

Elements of an adaptation communication



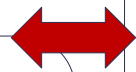
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➤ Duplication vs synergies

Different frequencies

Nat-Coms:
Circumstances
Vulnerabilities
Challenges
Policies

NDCs: May
adaptation
targets,
support
needs



NAP:

- Priorities
- Goals
- Plan
- Measures
- M&E

**National
circumstances**

**Impacts, risks,
vulnerabilities**

**Priorities,
barriers & gaps**

**Strategies, policies,
plans, goals, actions**

Support needs and provision

Implementation

**Progress &
results achieved**

**Efforts for
recognition**

**Cooperation &
Lessons learned**

M&E

**Any other
information**

*Connections are
examples & incomplete*

BTR – Adaptation (Annex: IV)

➤ COP24 – Decision 18/CMA.1



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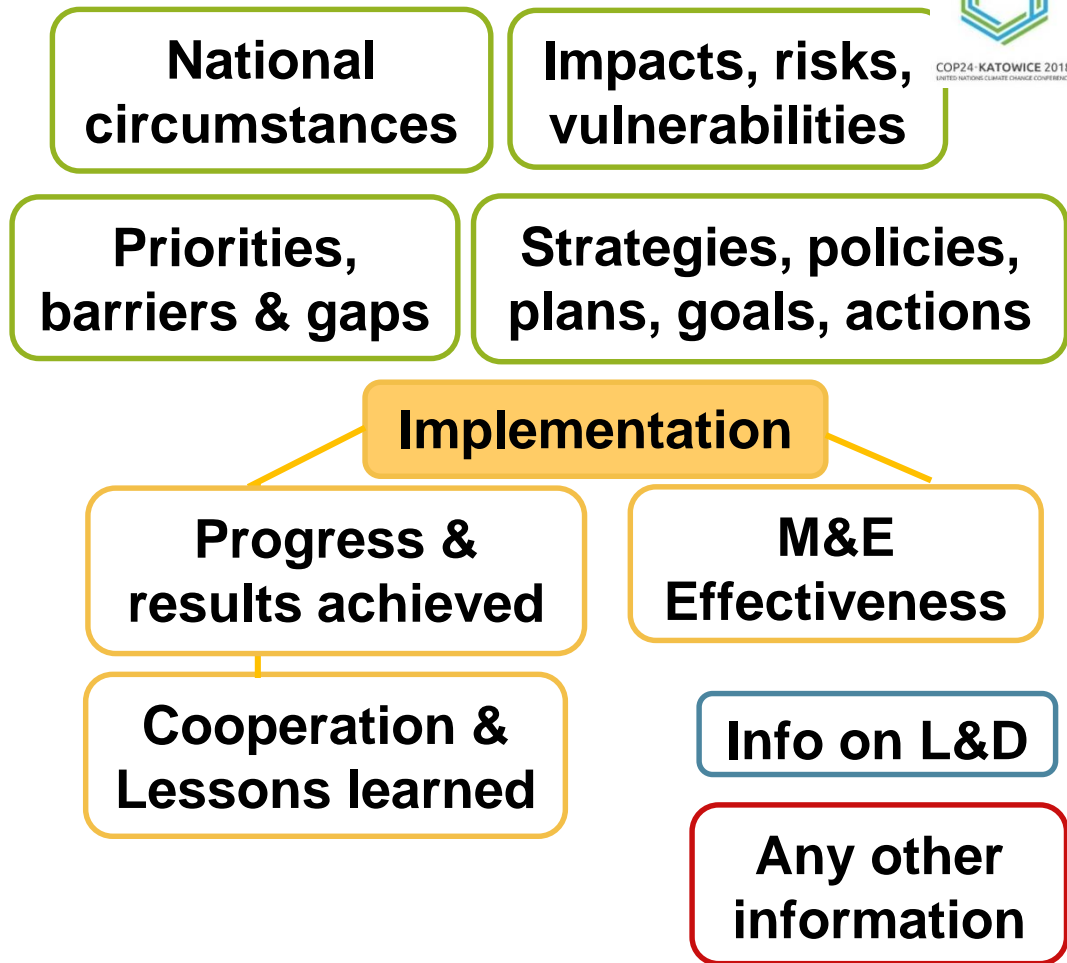


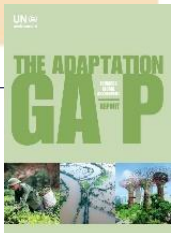
Table 4.1: Development stages of adaptation M&E systems with country examples as of October 2017

Development stage of the M&E system

>50 countries are developing CCA M&E systems!

Beginning Fully operational

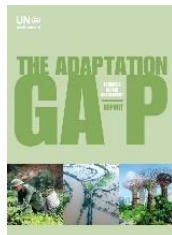
Monitoring			Evaluation
Initial steps	Advanced stage, but not completely operational yet	Fully operational and regularly reporting	Explicit evaluations of national adaptation progress
Argentina, Australia, Albania, Brazil , Cameroon, Costa Rica, Grenada, Lithuania, Mozambique, Slovakia, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Togo Vietnam, Jordan	Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Colombia, Kenya, Moldova, Netherlands, Philippines, South Africa, Uganda Mexico, Japan, St.Lucia	Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Morocco (sub-national level), Spain, Switzerland , United Kingdom	Chile, Finland, Switzerland, United Kingdom EU



Country-specific adaptation M&E systems

➤ Vary according to national context

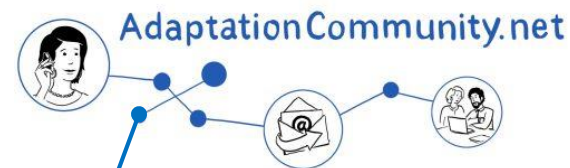
- Mandate, purpose and scope
- Methodology and data used
- Institutional arrangements
- Communication formats & channels
- Resource requirements



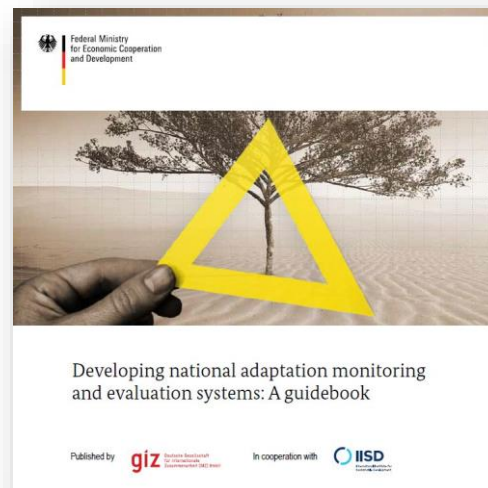
➤ **Produce different types of information**

- Degree of **implementation**
- Degree of **goal/target achievement**
- Changes in climate risk or vulnerability **over time**

➤ **Useful for domestic & international purposes**



➔ **M&E** ➔ national factsheets of CCA M&E systems



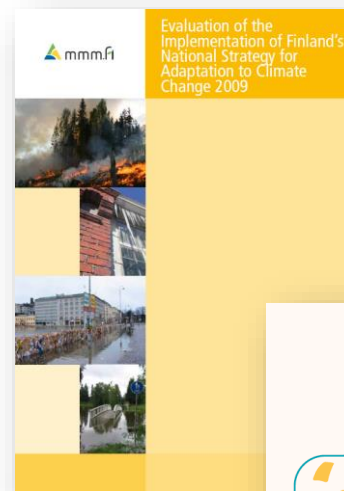
Examples of “light touch” adaptation monitoring

➤ Tracking implementation

- Asking Ministries/entities whether they have implemented their commitments (e.g. from the NAP process), e.g.:
- **Brazil’s NAP progress report 2017:** 96% of NAP measures had begun
- **Finland’s NAP evaluation (2009):** found great differences in implementation between sectors
- **St.Lucia:** Annual survey and consultation workshop

➤ **Tracking adaptation does not need to be complex and indicator based!**

➤ **Even simple ways can provide valuable information**



Global Stocktake

➤ Information gaps on adaptation

Degree of complexity

- **Implementation** of adaptation
 - What is being done?
 - Are objectives being achieved?
 - Adaptation **reaching the most vulnerable?**
- **Results** achieved thru adaptation
 - **Is mainstreaming** having the **desired effect?**
 - Is capacity building effectively utilised?
 - Reduction in vulnerability?



Adaptation metrics background paper



GLOBAL
COMMISSION ON
ADAPTATION

➤ Orienting the discussion

- What are adaptation metrics?
- What can they be used for?
- What are their limitations?
- What current practices exist in:
 - Agriculture & food security (FAO)
 - Finance and investment (EBRD & WB obo MDBs)
 - Cities (GEF)
- Recommendations

➤ **Informing the debate to not jump to indicators without considering purpose & meaning**

Background paper for the Global
Commission on Adaptation



ADAPTATION METRICS

CURRENT LANDSCAPE AND EVOLVING PRACTICES

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Executive Summary

Effective adaptation assessment frameworks and metrics are essential for tracking and assessing climate change adaptation actions and progress. If used properly, adaptation metrics can enhance our understanding of what works and what does not work, why, and under which circumstances. Adaptation metrics are central to the learning process, as well as in guiding future adaptation efforts.

Although frameworks and metrics to track adaptation are still at the early stages of development and application, there is already sufficient knowledge to help guide future efforts. This paper highlights the following emerging lessons:

Start with the purpose, not the metrics. There is a tendency for the international debate to address adaptation metrics generically. However, the choice of metrics depends on the purpose and requires careful consideration of what one intends to measure or achieve, the types of decisions the metric will be used for (e.g., allocation of funding

About this paper

This paper is part of a series of background papers commissioned by the Global Commission on Adaptation to inform its 2019 flagship report. This paper reflects the views of the authors, and not necessarily those of the Global Commission on Adaptation.

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Conclusion & key messages

- Find an **efficient** way to **report** CCA progress
 - Seek synergies between information in NAP, NDC, NatCom, ACom, domestic reports
 - Only reported adaptation efforts can be recognised
- Find a **meaningful** way to **monitor** CCA progress
 - Information on **implementation & achieved results**
 - Design useful M&E systems for domestic needs
 - Closely **align M&E to planning / policy making**
 - Monitoring **doesn't need to be complex!**
 - Do not jump to indicators, but emphasise **learning** and information sharing

Adaptation cloud

1. What to report and where?
2. How to get the information?





Publications on **ResearchGate**: Timo Leiter



@Timo Leiter