

# Reviewing adaptation information

Considerations for enhancing adaptation action

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# What is the purpose of reviewing adaptation information ?

- Ensure transparency in assessing progress towards (forthcoming) GGA
- Improve reporting efficiency
  - Sharing view, best practices & experience
- Voluntary
- Currently little information on the review process

- SBSTA 56 agenda item 11 & Reference Manual on ETF

***The purpose of transparency lies in enhancing effectiveness through access to (valid) information and assessments of collective progress (GST)***

***What does this mean for adaptation?***

# No one-size fits all approach



**Adaptation is context-specific...**  
**... there is no global adaptation metric to measure success**

**Data robustness and gaps can be due capacities rather than lack of progress**

**Assessing attribution /contribution is tricky: multiple compounding factors contribute to adaptation results**

**Evaluating the success of an adaptation measure takes a long time**

# Linking national actions to the global ambitions: the global goal on adaptation (& GST)

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The Paris Agreement established the global goal on adaptation in 2015 in response to calls from developing countries to scale up action on adaptation:

- Bring adaptation on a parity with mitigation;
- Increase visibility of adaptation actions and needs.

The GGA is currently being discussed through workshops in the Glasgow-Sharm el-Sheikh work programme **until COP28**

Article 7.1 of the Paris Agreement states:

*“Parties hereby establish the global goal on adaptation of **enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change [...]**”*

# There is already a basis for common grounds on which to discuss the GGA

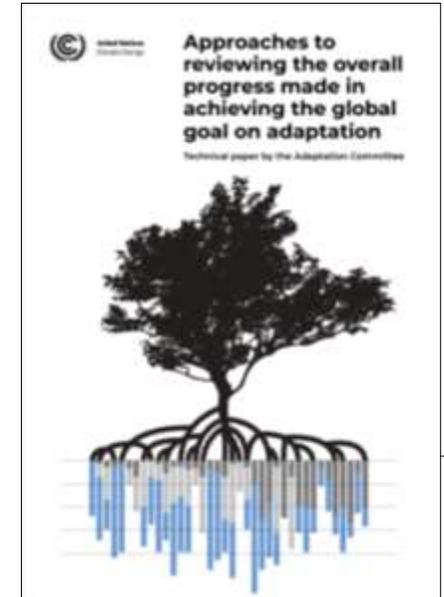
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- The GGA should include several dimensions of adaptation.
- Methods for the GGA must be country driven.
- The GGA should inform the scaling up of finance for adaptation.
- The GGA is a learning and iterative process.
- AdComms and BTRs, as well as NAPs and NDC, will inform the GGA.

But there is a lack of consensus on how to assess collective progress on adaptation.

AC 2022. Technical report Approaches to reviewing the overall progress made in achieving the global goal on adaptation  
[https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/AC\\_TP\\_GlobalGoalOnAdaptation.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/AC_TP_GlobalGoalOnAdaptation.pdf)

Beauchamp & Motaroki. 2022. Taking stock of the GGA: from the Paris Agreement to the GlASS work programme (En, Fr, Sp, Pt)  
<https://pubs.iied.org/20876iied>



## Taking stock of the global goal on adaptation

From the Paris Agreement to the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme

Emilie Beauchamp and Lilian Motaroki

Working Paper  
April 2022

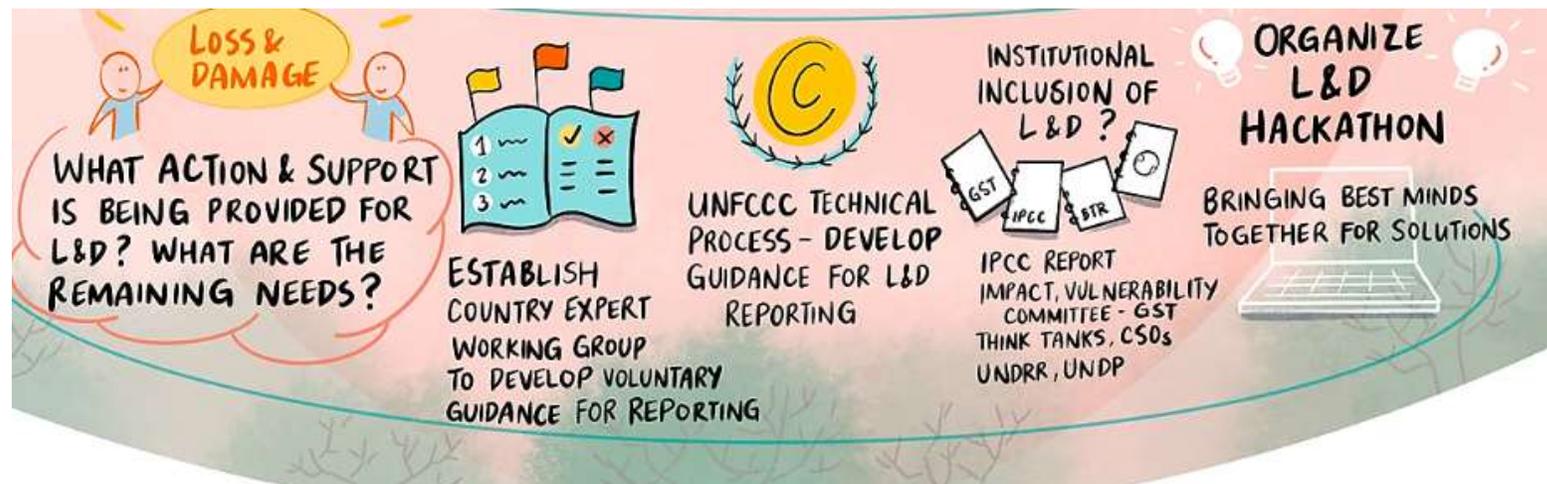
Climate change  
Monitoring, evaluation and science  
Working Paper  
Climate Change Adaptation, Paris Agreement, climate change  
resilience, monitoring and evaluation

# What about loss and damage...?

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Yet unchartered dimension of the Paris agreement linked to adaptation, yet already discussed as:

- Assessing risks and identifying priorities – regions, actions and sectors
- Assessing (expected) damages and needs – assets, people, finance



# Countries are already reporting adaptation (and L&D) information

Example: progress reporting of Kenya's NAP

- Countries are already using NDCs, NAPs, Adcoms, national comms to share information on adaptation
- It's critical for BTRs to build on existing data, tools and communications (e.g. look at the NAP process)
- Countries have different configurations of national Monitoring, Evaluation & Learning systems (e.g. progress reporting )



## 3.2 Food and nutrition security

Agriculture plays a key role in terms of food and nutritional security, rural livelihoods, and poverty alleviation. The NCCAP reported that the agriculture sector contributed 31.5% of GDP in 2017; provided around 75% of employment and supported over 80% of the rural population. Agriculture remains largely rain-fed making it highly susceptible to climate vagaries such as temperature increase, changes in precipitation, and extreme events.

Table 2: Food and nutrition security

Actions	Expected Results by 30 <sup>th</sup> June 2023	Results Achieved as of June 2020 (Cumulative)
1. Improve crop productivity through implementation of CSA interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No. of institutions /value chain actors and households harvesting water for agricultural use/production increased to 500,000.</li> <li>Agricultural pre- and post-harvest losses reduced from 40% to 13%.</li> <li>No. of beneficiaries accessing climate-oriented crop insurance increased from 200000 to 3500000 farmers.</li> <li>No. of farmers accessing subsidies for appropriate agricultural inputs increased from 139,000 to 311,300.</li> <li>No. of households and acreage under sustainable land management increased for agricultural production.</li> <li>Support for the reclamation of 60,000 ha of degraded land.</li> <li>Areas under integrated soil nutrient management increased by 250,000 acres.</li> <li>Farm area under conservation agriculture increased to 250000 acres, incorporating</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>156,391 actors harvested water.</li> <li>8.13% reduction in pre- and post-harvest losses</li> <li>382,929 farmers accessed climate-oriented crop insurance.</li> <li>134,308 farmers accessed appropriate agricultural inputs.</li> <li>52,075 Ha of degraded lands reclaimed.</li> <li>Area under soil nutrient management increased by 10,288 acres</li> <li>Area under conservation agriculture increased by 20,050 acres.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>entry at farm level increased from 202,000</li> <li>irrigated fields</li> <li>reseeded in 23 ASAL</li> <li>Annual ASALs water harvesting and storage capacity improved by 1,130,000 MP via</li> <li>subsurface dams constructed and 73 bore holes and shallow wells in 11 ASAL counties.</li> <li>Over 10,086,752 head of cattle were vaccinated in 30 counties in 2019/2020.</li> <li>13 million doses of vaccines completed in 2018-2019</li> <li>18,012 farmer households insured</li> <li>90,060 head of cattle.</li> <li>1,297 households adopted improved</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Area under irrigation increased by 5,013 Ha.</li> <li>1,969 Ha of rangelands re-seeded.</li> <li>Annual ASALs water harvesting and storage capacity improved by 1,130,000 MP from the 38 water pans.</li> <li>8 subsurface dams constructed and 73 bore holes and shallow wells in 11 ASAL counties.</li> <li>Over 10,086,752 head of cattle were vaccinated in 30 counties in 2019/2020.</li> <li>13 million doses of vaccines completed in 2018-2019</li> <li>18,012 farmer households insured</li> <li>90,060 head of cattle.</li> <li>1,297 households adopted improved</li> </ul>



# Key benefits of reviewing adaptation information

- Identify data gaps and capacity needs for future reporting
- Review the quality and justification of methods used
- Ensure representation of local and marginalized voices
- Support analysis of regional and collective adaptation information (GST & GGA)



# Key questions / risks

## **Who are the experts?**

- Need for local / national understanding of needs and practices

## **Burden on experts and countries?**

- Additional support and knowledge transfers for performing review?

## **Can/should resilience outcomes be verified?**

- Is it desirable (and possible) to establish approved methods while recognizing country capacities?
- Methodological limits (shifting baselines, subjective indicators, attribution).

## **How to ensure long-term learning?**

- Ultimate aim is to enhance adaptation actions – how to promote mutual accountability ?



# Linking transparency to the cycle of ambition

## Potential pathways - seeing the reviews as:

- **A capacity-building process** : long-term, supported pairing between experts and countries
- **An exchange platform**: repository for publicly available information, resource exchange and consideration of transboundary risks
- **A learning process**: facilitate peer-to-peer learning, knowledge transfer and
- **A communication process**: supporting downward accountability and fair representation



# Last thoughts...

No one-size-fits-all in adaptation: review process is unlikely to be similar to mitigation's

The review process must:

- Align with requirements of the GGA
- Build on existing systems and structures
- Foster mutual accountability and learning

Area of uncertainty - but opportunities for innovation and creativity!



# Some references

- Reference Manual for the Enhanced Transparency Framework under the Paris Agreement:  
[https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/v2\\_ETReferencemanual.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/v2_ETReferencemanual.pdf)
- Draft text on agenda item 11 from SB56: <https://unfccc.int/documents/510572>
- Understanding reporting and review under Articles 6 and 13 of the Paris Agreement (OECD CCEG)  
[https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/environment/understanding-reporting-and-review-under-articles-6-and-13-of-the-paris-agreement\\_03d6d0f9-en](https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/environment/understanding-reporting-and-review-under-articles-6-and-13-of-the-paris-agreement_03d6d0f9-en)
- Reporting adaptation through the biennial transparency report: A practical explanation of the guidance:  
[https://climateactiontransparency.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/Reporting-adaptation-through-the-biennial-transparency-report\\_an-explanation-of-the-guidance\\_ICAT\\_UNEP-DTU-PARTNERSHIP-min.pdf](https://climateactiontransparency.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/Reporting-adaptation-through-the-biennial-transparency-report_an-explanation-of-the-guidance_ICAT_UNEP-DTU-PARTNERSHIP-min.pdf)

# Thank you!

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