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Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture

Methods and approaches for assessing adaptation and resilience in agriculture

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In-session workshop on
Methods and approaches for assessing adaptation, adaptation co-benefits and resilience

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Vision for Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture

- The transformation of agriculture requires **long-term approach**: The future of KJWA work streams should be considered beyond 2020.
- **Raising ambition** and generating political will to scale up the process.
- **Assessing** the progress towards set goals is crucial, also in light of limited financial resources and their priority allocations.

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Importance of adaptation

25% of the damages caused by natural hazards affect agricultural sectors and the sector absorbs 80% of damage and loss caused by weather extremes.

Over the past decade, agricultural sectors absorbed 26% of all damage and loss caused by climate related natural disasters.

Economic loss in the agricultural sectors averages between USD 250 billion to USD 300 billion.

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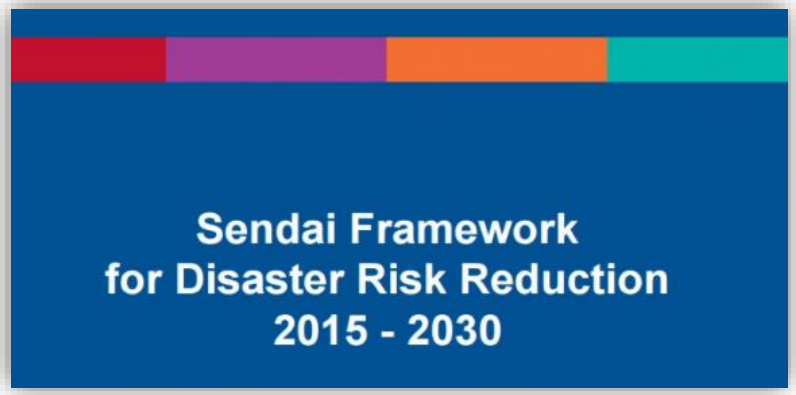
Three International Agreements

Since 2015 – shaping global response to climate change, disaster risk reduction and sustainable development.



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Comparison of the three international agreements

	SDGs (Agenda 2030)	Sendai	Paris Agreement
Quantitative goals or targets at global level	17 global goals. Countries may define additional national targets.	7 global targets. Countries may define additional national targets.	The global goal on adaptation (Art. 7). Countries define their targets through NDCs and NAPs and enhance the ambition.
Development of global M&E framework	Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators. Adopted by UN General Assembly.	Open-ended expert working group, nominated by countries, supported by the UNISDR. Adopted by UN General Assembly.	Global Stocktake by 2023 (Art. 14) Enhanced Transparency Framework (Art. 13) Adaptation Committee with IPCC were requested guidance on adaptation communications to develop by 2022. Parties may develop country-specific adaptation M&E systems (Art. 7).

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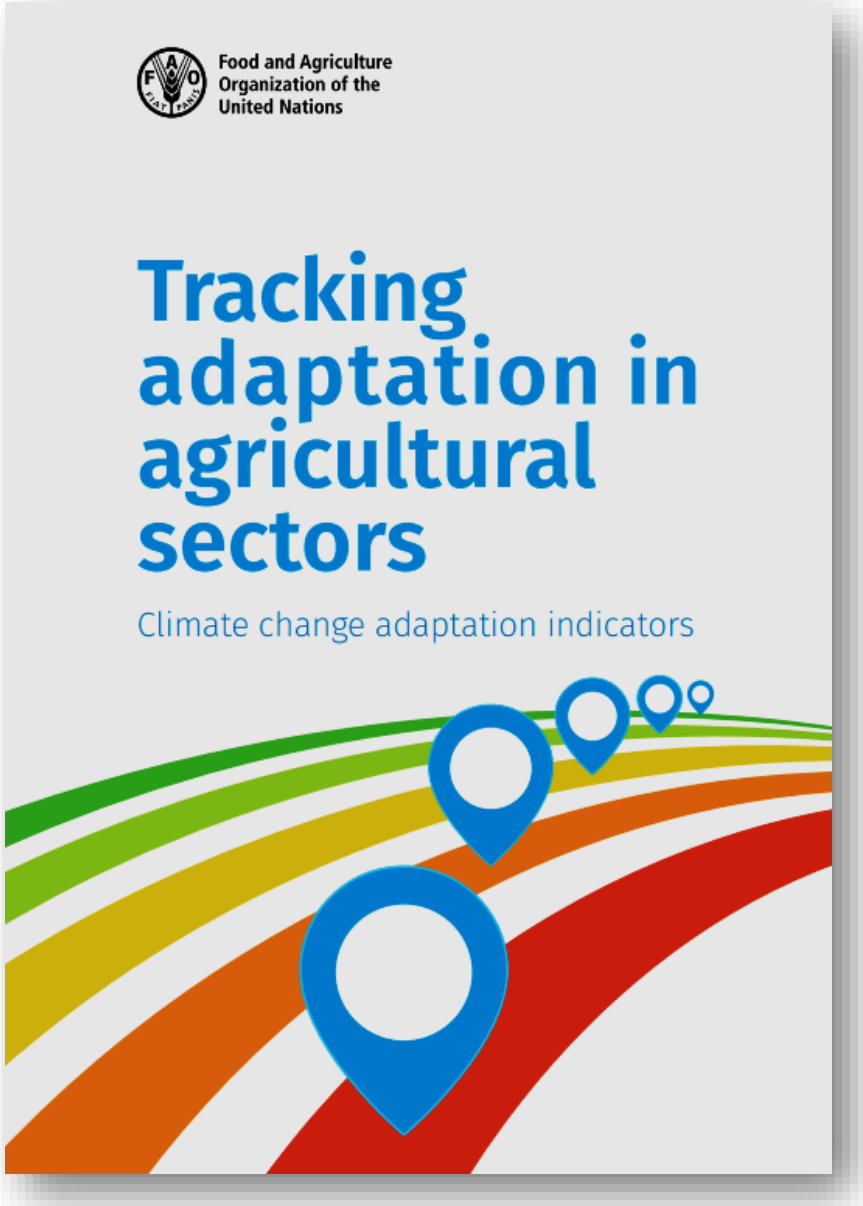
FAO work on adaptation indicators

Based on 112 indicators

- Natural resources and ecosystems
- Agricultural production systems
- Socio-economics
- Institutions and policy making



Bottom-up approach for M&E in NAP

Step 1	Understanding the policy context
Step 2	Developing a shared understanding of the adaptation challenge, goals and the theory of change behind integrating adaptation in the agriculture sectors
Step 3	Defining the purpose and focus of the M &E framework
Step 4	Developing an M &E framework for adaptation in the agriculture sectors
Step 5	Identifying indicators to track adaptation in the agriculture sectors
Step 6	Identifying the sources and type of data and information required for each indicator
Step 7	Operationalizing M & E for decision-making on adaptation in the agriculture sectors

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Frameworks applied in the countries

- Indicators of *Tracking Adaptation in Agricultural Sectors* are being tested in **Malawi**, **Mozambique** and **Zambia**.
- **Colombia**, **Guatemala** and **Uganda** presented their adaptation M&E framework during the Global NDC Conference in Berlin (12-14 June 2019).

Findings *– a need for more coherent indicators framework to allow aggregation of progress and reduce burden to countries.*

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The way forward

FAO is committed to developing guidance for coherent methods and approaches for adaptation in agriculture sector, through:

- Close collaboration with Parties, SBSTA, SBI, Constituted Bodies, IPCC and other partners.
- Contribution to the development of the supplementary guidance for use by Parties, to be developed by the Adaptation Committee and IPCC Working Group II by 2022.
- How can KJWA support the development of coherent guidance and methods for adaptation?