

Sixth workshop under the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation

Mainstreaming adaptation, target-setting, methodologies and indicators



Adaptation Division, UNFCCC

Outline

- Objectives
- Evolution of work on the theme of indicators, targets, approaches and metrics
 - ❖ AC technical paper on approaches to reviewing the overall progress in achieving the GGA
 - ❖ Compilation and synthesis of indicators, targets, approaches and metrics
 - ❖ 3rd GGA workshop on methodologies, indicators, data and metrics, monitoring and evaluation
 - ❖ Examples of targets and indicators relevant to GGA

Objectives



Enhancing action and support

- (a) Enable the full and sustained implementation of the Paris Agreement, towards achieving the global goal on adaptation, with a view to enhancing adaptation action and support;
- (d) Enhance national planning and implementation of adaptation actions through the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans and through nationally determined contributions and adaptation communications;
- (g) Strengthen implementation of adaptation actions in vulnerable developing countries;



Enhance understanding of the goal, reviewing progress, and facilitate M&E

- (b) Enhance understanding of the global goal on adaptation, including of the methodologies, indicators, data and metrics, needs and support needed for assessing progress towards it;
- (c) Contribute to reviewing the overall progress made in achieving the global goal on adaptation as part of the global stocktake referred to in Article 7, paragraph 14, and Article 14 of the Paris Agreement with a view to informing the first and subsequent global stocktakes;
- (f) Facilitate the establishment of robust, nationally appropriate systems for monitoring and evaluating adaptation actions;



Enhance Communications and reporting

- (e) Enable Parties to better communicate their adaptation priorities, implementation and support needs, plans and actions, including through adaptation communications and nationally determined contributions;
- (h) Enhance understanding of how communication and reporting instruments established under the Convention and the Paris Agreement related to adaptation can complement each other in order to avoid duplication of efforts;

AC technical paper

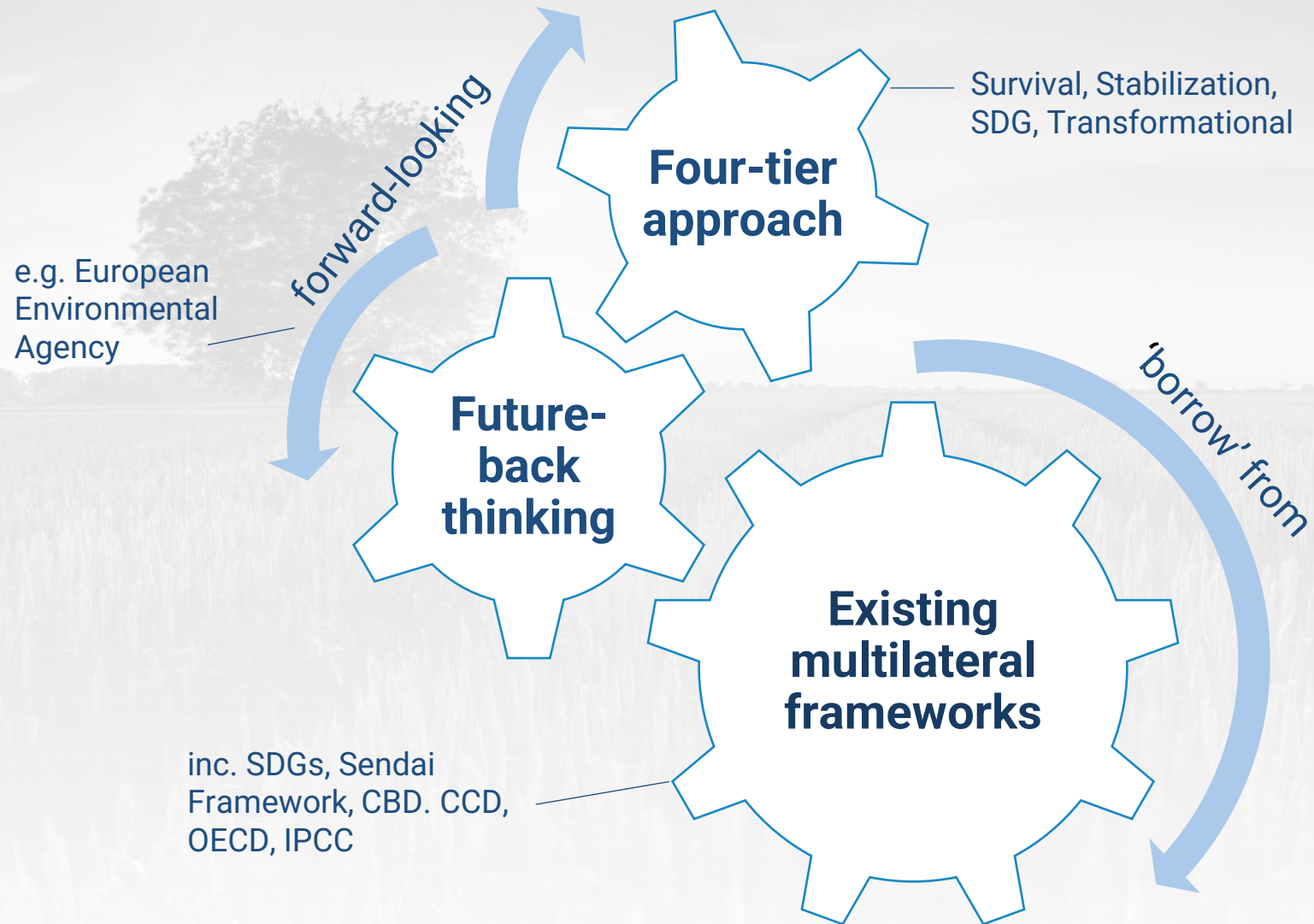
- Basic quantitative indicators (e.g. number of NAPs submitted, number of countries reporting on vulnerability assessments)
- Using existing data and indicators from the SDGs, Sendai Framework, or other relevant international sources
- Qualitative synthesis of Party inputs
- Informal knowledge exchange
- Modifying existing data and indicators from the SDGs, Sendai Framework, or other relevant international sources
- Creating, distributing, and analyzing voluntary questionnaires or self-assessments
- Defining, negotiating, and/or implementing a standardized suite of indicators
- Conducting and aggregating in-depth evaluative proximity-to-target analyses for each country



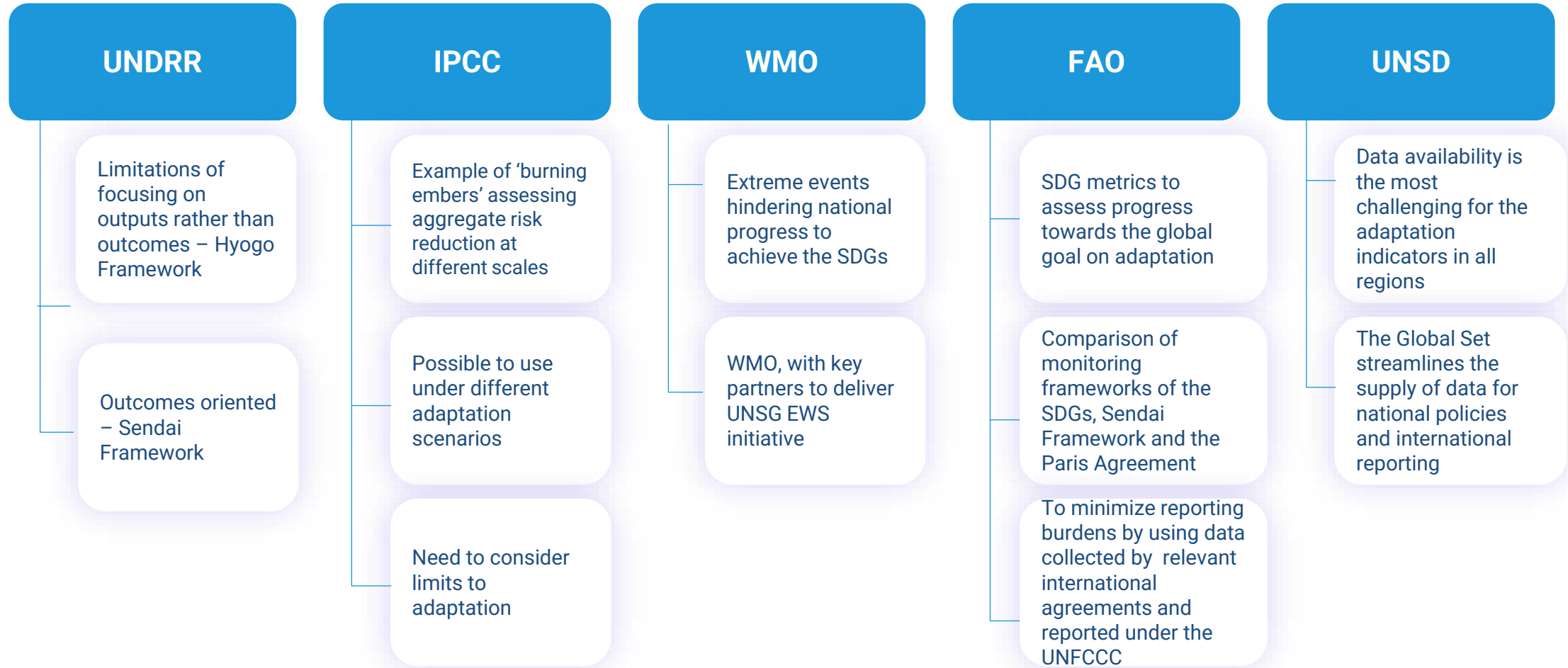
Combining various approaches to reviewing overall progress made in achieving the global goal on adaptation, including qualitative and quantitative approaches, can generate a more holistic picture of adaptation progress

Approaches to reviewing the overall progress made in achieving the global goal on adaptation: Adaptation Committee Technical paper: <https://unfccc.int/documents/309030>

Compilation and synthesis of indicators, targets, approaches and metrics



3rd workshop – Global perspectives



5th workshop

Transformational adaptation: changing mindsets, indigenous wisdom, and cross-cutting issues



CBD Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework: four global goals and 23 targets to 2030, a 2050 vision



IPCC developing impact indicators based on the IPCC's burning embers



Potential indicators: quality of interactions with indigenous knowledge-holders



Extending equitable and gender-sensitive distribution of adaptation investments and opportunities (e.g. to marginalized communities)



UNEP repositories of information as a custodian of specific SDGs



UNICEF Children's Climate Risk Index



BBNJ Treaty 60 per cent of oceans are outside national borders, only one per cent of them are protected



Proxy indicators on the basis of qualitative analysis and case studies



Relevant global targets/indicators

- UNDRR (Sendai Framework)
- Global Forest Finance pledge
- InsuResilience
- UNSG/WMO (Early warning systems)
- Regen 10
- Congo Basin pledge
- World Food Programme (Global Shield against Climate Risks)



- UN SDGs (FAO, UNICEF, UNESCO, World Bank, OECD, UNEP, UN-Habitat, UNFCCC, UNECE, Ramsar, ICAO, BLI, IUCN, WTO)
- UN CBD (Kunming-Montreal GBF)
- Addis Ababa Action Agenda
- Sharm el-Sheikh Action Agenda
- UN WHO (Triple billion)
- Race to Resilience
- Indigenous People's and local communities' pledge
- UNSD Global Set

Regional and National targets and indicators

Regional

The horizontal assessment scoreboard of the European Commission

European Environment Agency Climate-ADAPT

National

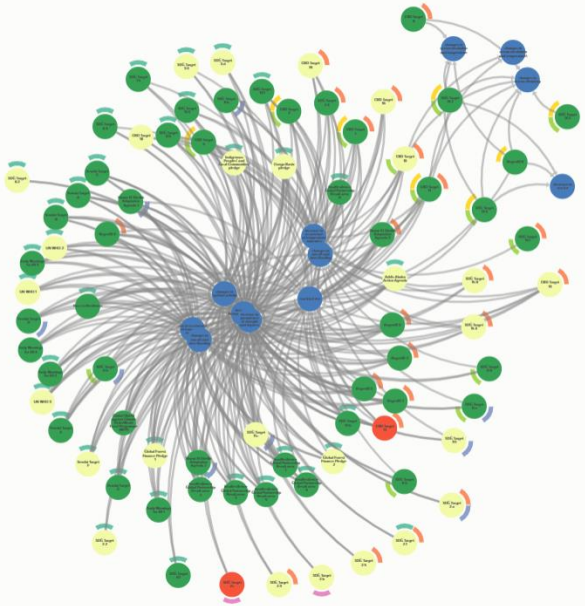
Italy's experience contributing to the EEA Climate ADAPT platform

Design and implement green-gray infrastructure along 60% of Liberia's highly vulnerable coastline by 2030. (Liberia, NDC)

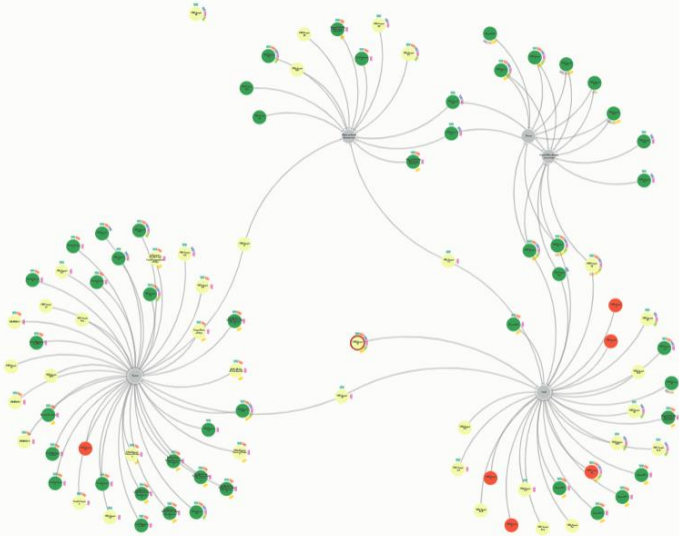
Eradicate waterborne diseases by 2030 (South Sudan, NDC)

75% of infrastructure projects in community & indigenous territories designed & built based on risk assessment. (Costa Rica NAP)

IPCC Hazards view



IPCC sectors view



Dynamic representation

Thank you for your attention



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