

14<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Adaptation Committee

Agenda item 7(c)

**Report on the expert meeting on national adaptation goals/indicators and their relationship with the Sustainable Development Goals and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction**

Bonn, Germany, 24 to 26 October 2018



***Mr. Frédéric Schafferer, Adaptation Committee member***

## I: Introduction and background

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- ❖ AC agreed to convene a meeting in 2018 in collaboration with NWP to exchange views on national adaptation goals/indicators and how they relate to indicators/goals for sustainable development (SDGs) and for disaster risk reduction in the context of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (SFDRR).
- ❖ The meeting was held in Tokyo, Japan, on 24 and 25 July 2018
  - Co - organizer: UNU - IAS
  - Supporters: Governments of Japan, Australia, Germany and Ireland UNISDR
  - Participants: Four AC members and about 70 experts
  - Followed by 27<sup>th</sup> Asia-Pacific Seminar on Climate Change (Regional TEM-A)
- ❖ Participants discussed;
  - National goals and indicators under the UNFCCC, SDGs and Sendai;
  - Creating synergy among the three agenda and improving the assessment of progress at national level;
  - Addressing capacity - constraints and overcoming barriers at national level.



## II: Next Steps

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❖ The AC may wish to:

- Agree on a set of recommendations for consideration by COP 24;
- Develop a user - friendly information product to disseminate the outcomes of the meeting;
- Consider next steps as part of the next AC work plan



### III: Recommendations

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The COP may wish to invite Parties and relevant entities working on national adaptation goals/indicators to strengthen linkages with the SDGs and the Sendai Framework, taking into account:

- a) The importance of designing adaptation M&E systems according to a country's overall objectives for adaptation, and to consider the benefits and drawbacks of quantitative and qualitative indicators when developing methodologies;
- b) Although full and complete harmonization among the three agendas may not be feasible nor useful, some degree of synergy could be beneficial, where appropriate, leveraging on the existing monitoring frameworks as appropriate;
- c) Enhancing individual and institutional technical capacity for data collection and assessment of adaptation is an ongoing task for many countries. Increased capacity can help to link data gathering and reporting systems for the three global agendas at national level;
- d) Improved coordination results in a reduced reporting burden for countries, improved political oversight, and enhanced cost-effectiveness of measures that cut across the three agendas. Government can draw on their financial and human resources in multiple line ministries/agencies to maximize impact and resource efficiency;
- e) M&E programmes at sub-national level should be linked with national level M&E system to provide a complete picture on adaptation

