

Tracking progress on adaptation to climate change under the enhanced transparency framework

Linking Adaptation to the Global Context: Towards Implementing the Paris Agreement

Kampala – 8-10 May 2019

Henry Neufeldt, UNEP DTU Partnership

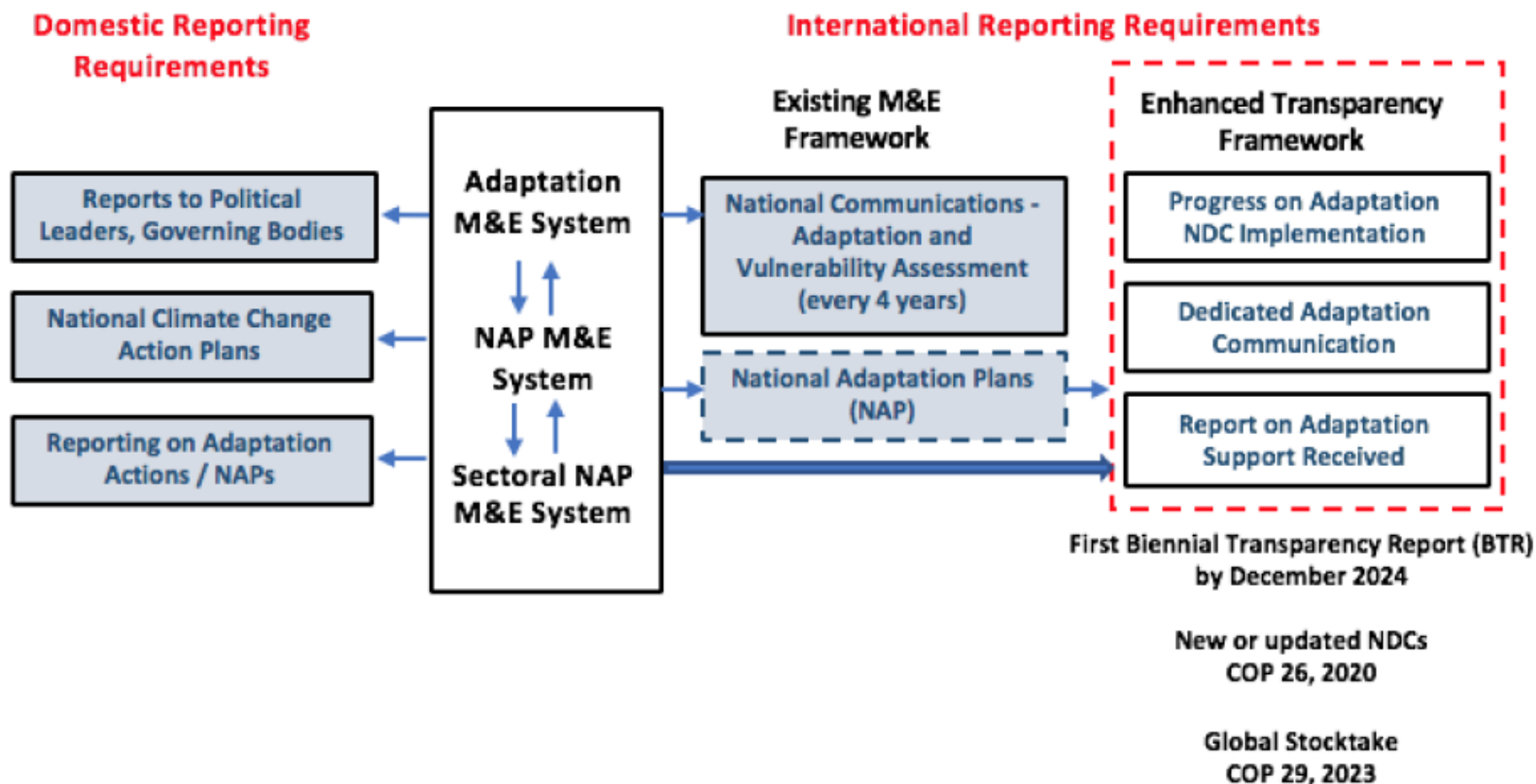


MINISTRY OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENT
REPUBLIC OF UGANDA



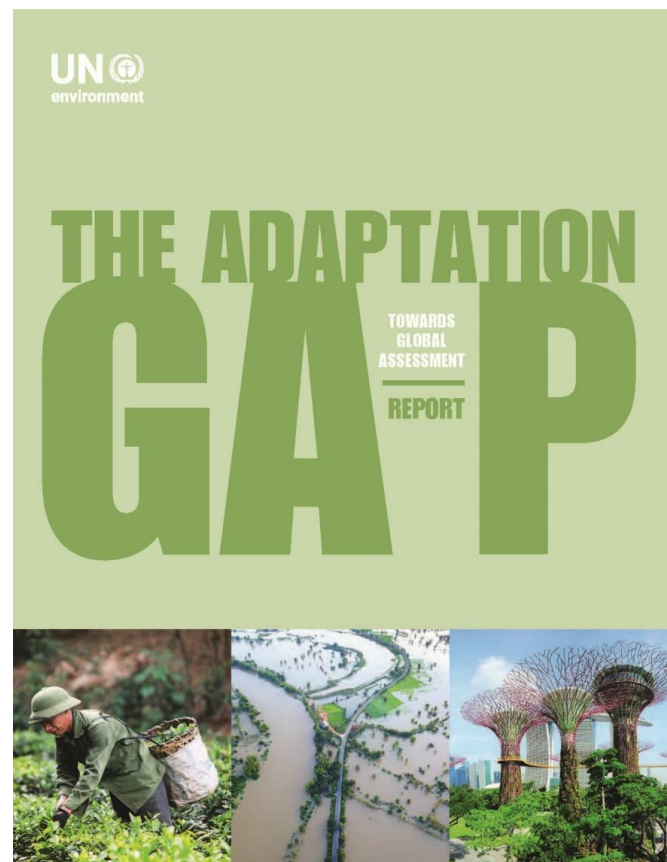
Partnership on Transparency
in the Paris Agreement

Adaptation M&E: International and Domestic Reporting Frameworks



A new starting point and impetus for assessing progress on adaptation at the global level

<https://www.unenvironment.org/resources/adaptation-gap-report-2017>



Key adaptation provisions in the Paris Agreement and their interlinkages

GLOBAL

ARTICLE 7 | Adaptation

Global goal Global stocktake

- Review the overall progress made in achieving the global goal
- Review the adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support provided
- Recognize adaptation efforts
- Enhance implementation of adaptation action

ARTICLE 14 | Global Stocktake

Purpose

- Assess the collective progress towards achieving the purpose of the Agreement and its long-term goals

Outcome

- Inform parties in:
- Updating and enhancing their actions and support
 - Enhancing international cooperation

NATIONAL

Each Party shall engage in **adaptation planning processes and the implementation of actions**

Financial, technological and capacity-building **support shall be provided to developing country Parties**

Each Party should, as appropriate, submit and update periodically an **adaptation communication**

ARTICLE 13 | Transparency Framework

Purpose

- To provide a clear understanding of climate change action and support

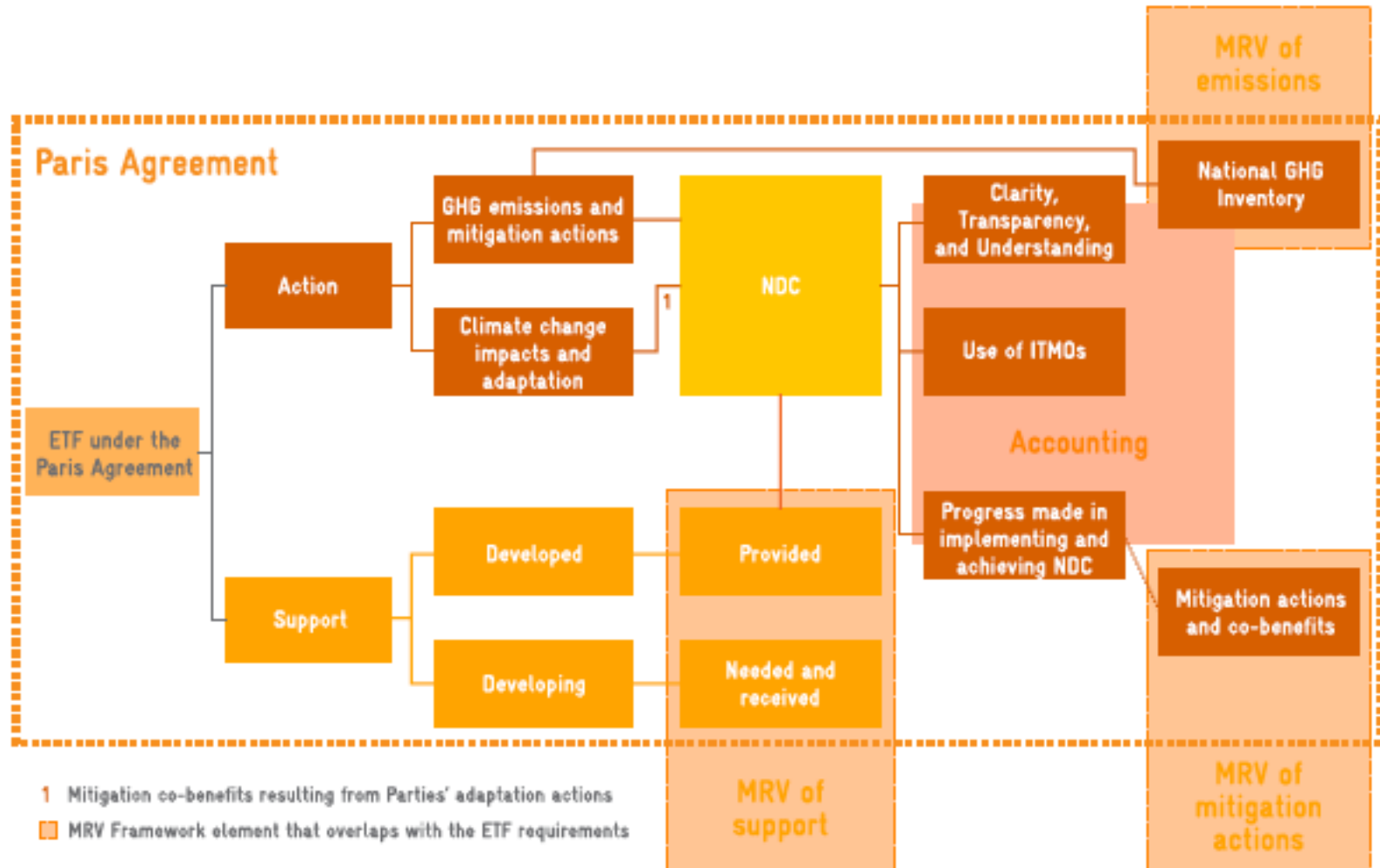
- To inform the global stocktake

Each Party should provide information related to **climate change impacts and adaptation**

Enhanced Transparency Framework

Purpose of the transparency framework is to **provide clarity on tracking of progress toward achieving Parties' NDCs**, including good practices, priorities, needs and gaps, to **inform the global stocktake** and to **provide clarity on support provided and received** in the context of climate change actions

Enhanced Transparency Framework



Modalities, procedures, guidelines - MPGs

- Modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPGs) for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement **agreed**
- Parties shall submit their first **biennial transparency report** (BTR) and national inventory report in accordance with MPGs by end 2024
- SBSTA to develop common reporting tables, outlines of BTRs and a training program for technical experts
- The Consultative Group of Experts to support the implementation of the enhanced transparency framework under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement
- BTRs to provide national GHG **inventories**, information necessary to **track progress** in implementing and achieving Parties' NDCs, **climate change impacts and adaptation**, **support** (financial, technology transfer, capacity-building) provided and received
- Adaptation communications can be submitted as component or in conjunction with a BTR and cross-reference previously reported information

Modalities, procedures, guidelines - MPGs

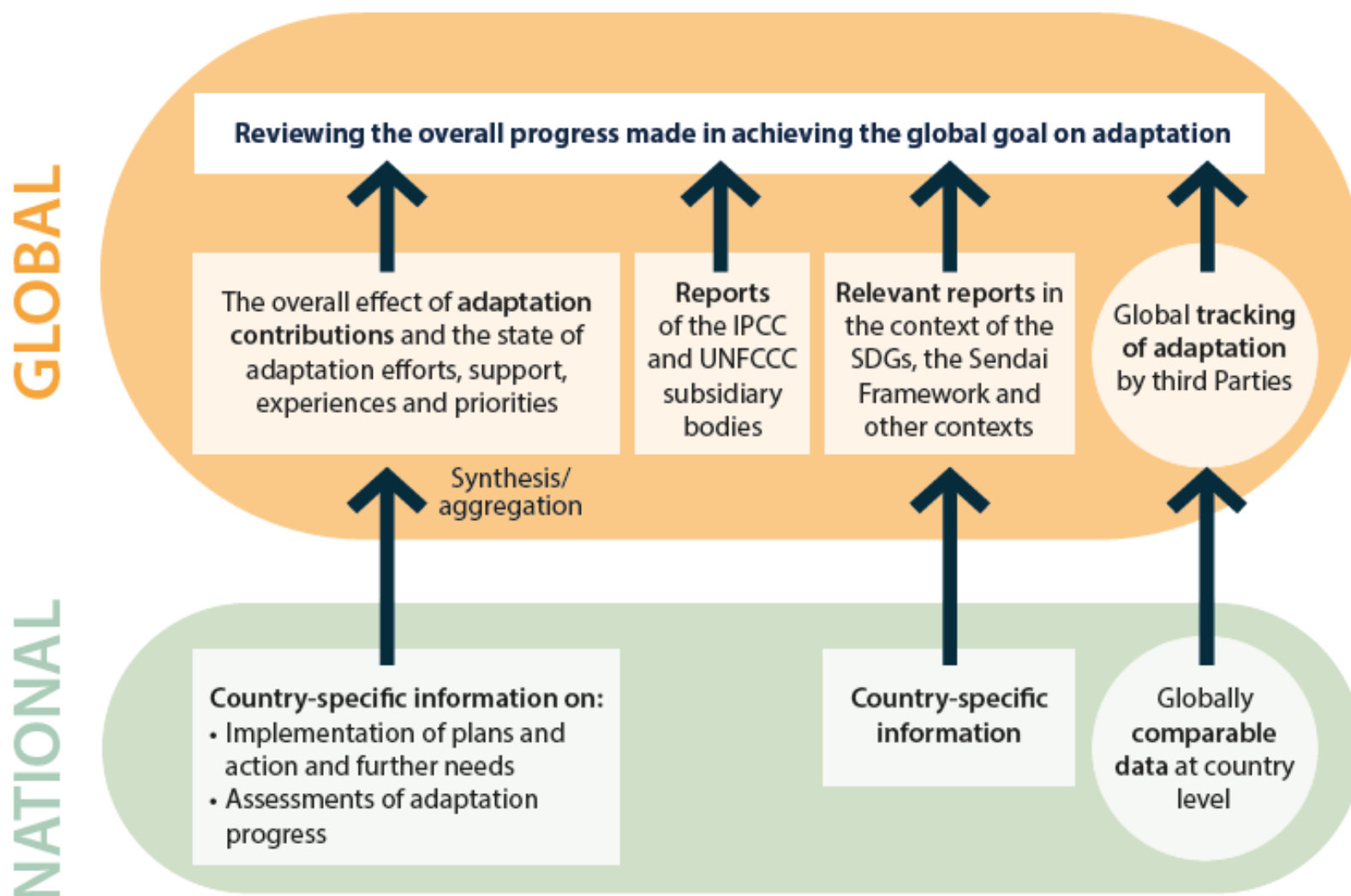
Chapters of the modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPGs) for the transparency framework for action and support:

- I. Introduction
- II. National inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases
- III. Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving nationally determined contributions under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement
- IV. Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement
- V. Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support provided and mobilized under Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement
- VI. Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received under Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement
- VII. Technical expert review
- VIII. Facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress

Modalities, procedures, guidelines - MPGs

IV. Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement

- Parties should provide information related to impacts and adaptation, as appropriate
- Providing this information is not mandatory
- Information could facilitate, inter alia, recognition of the adaptation efforts of developing country Parties
 - A. National circumstances, institutional arrangements and legal frameworks
 - B. Impacts, risks and vulnerabilities, as appropriate
 - C. Adaptation priorities and barriers
 - D. Adaptation strategies, policies, plans, goals and actions to integrate adaptation into national policies and strategies
 - E. Progress on implementation of adaptation
 - F. Monitoring an evaluation of adaptation actions and processes
 - G. Information related to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with climate change impacts
 - H. Cooperation, good practices, experience and lessons learned
 - I. Any other information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7



More than 40 countries across all continents have implemented, or are in the process of developing, country specific adaptation M&E systems

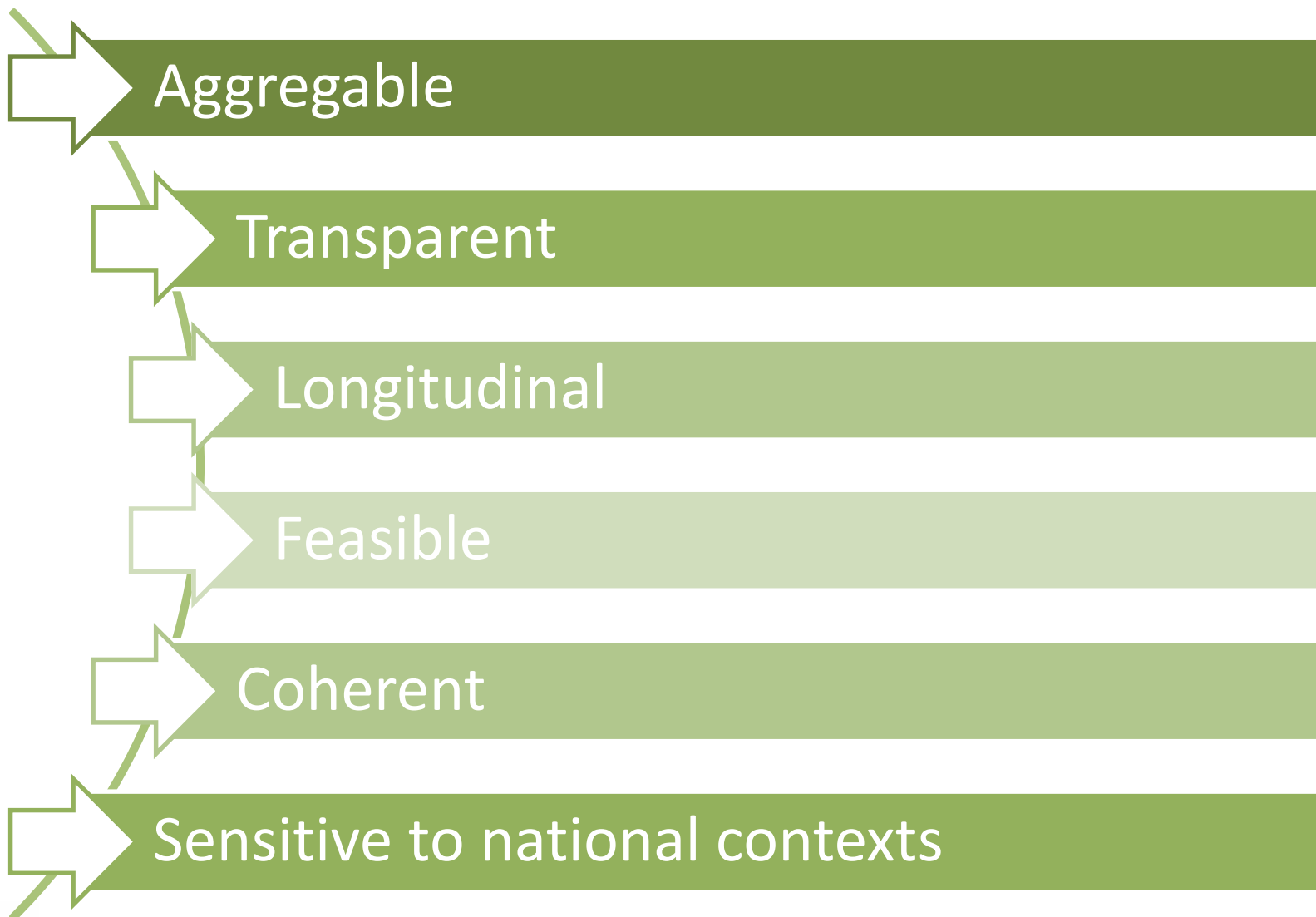
Beginning  Fully operational

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

- The SDGs and the Sendai Framework offer opportunities for shared indicators, joint implementation, capacity building, and creation of policy support
- The IPCC, other international bodies, and the broader research community can contribute to further develop methodologies suitable for global assessment of adaptation progress
- Third parties (subnational levels, private sector, civil society) will be critical to assess global progress on adaptation

A few country-level indicators are needed for assessing progress on adaptation, and they have to fulfill certain minimum criteria:

- Descriptive indicators
- Targets and baselines
- Consistent formats
- Indicators covering all dimensions:
(e.g. impacts; resilience; planning; implementation; financial, technical, capacity development efforts)



- Nationally determined proximity-to-target approaches have the greatest potential to respect a diversity of national contexts while facilitating global assessment of progress
- Adequacy and effectiveness, which typically involves the use of evaluative metrics, are unlikely to be achievable through standardized or quantifiable indicators alone
- Focus on the contribution made to a result rather than strict attribution
- Longitudinal assessment of adaptation is important for assessing trends
- Stakeholder engagement and peer review offer opportunities to improve the legitimacy and quality of assessments



Thanks for a future ...