Role of NSOs in informing climate change adaptation policies

Presentation of the draft chapter
(Task Force Group B)

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Presentation overview

- Summary of draft Chapter 5:

    - **5.1 Introduction**

    - **5.2 Definitions, policy context and data landscape related to climate change adaptation**

    - **5.3 How NSOs can contribute**

    - **5.4 Conclusions and Recommendations**

- Feedback/Seeking country examples

- Questions for discussion

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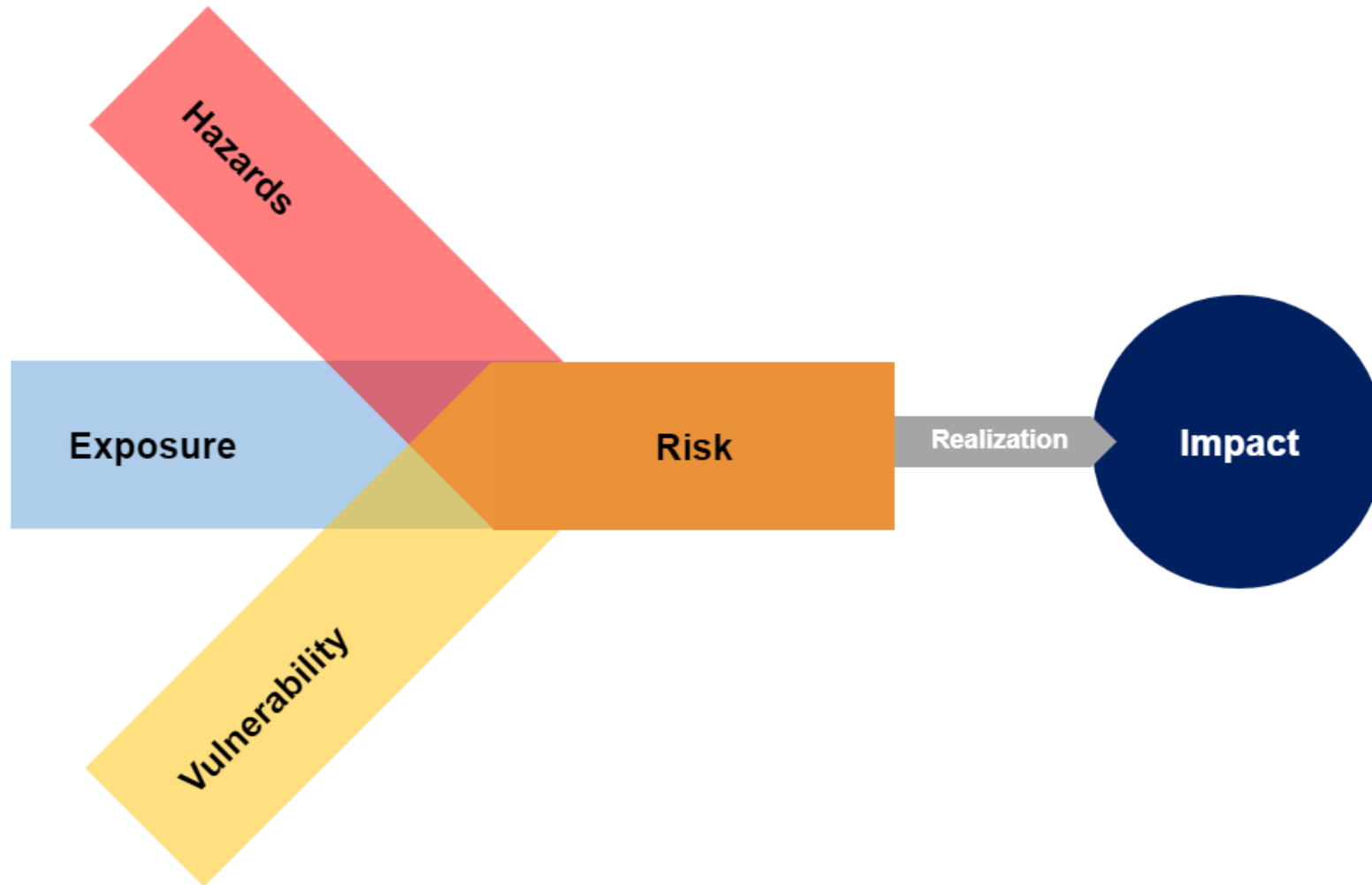
- **5.1 Introduction** (What's the purpose of the chapter?)
  - To identify the role of NSOs in providing policymakers with data for informed decisions on CC adaptation
  - To educate and clarify what we mean by adaptation and what related data may encompass
  - To assist NSOs in understanding data needs in their national context

- IPCC AR6: "Adaptation is defined, in human systems, as the process of adjustment to actual or expected climate and its effects, in order to moderate harm or exploit beneficial opportunities", where the potential for adverse consequences (risk) results from "interaction between climate-related hazards with the exposure and vulnerability of the affected human or ecological system"

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- **5.2.1. Understanding climate change risks, impacts, adaptation and vulnerability**
  - Introducing the key concepts related to CC adaptation
    - Risk
    - Hazard
    - Exposure
    - Vulnerability
    - Impacts
    - Resilience & Adaptive Capacity
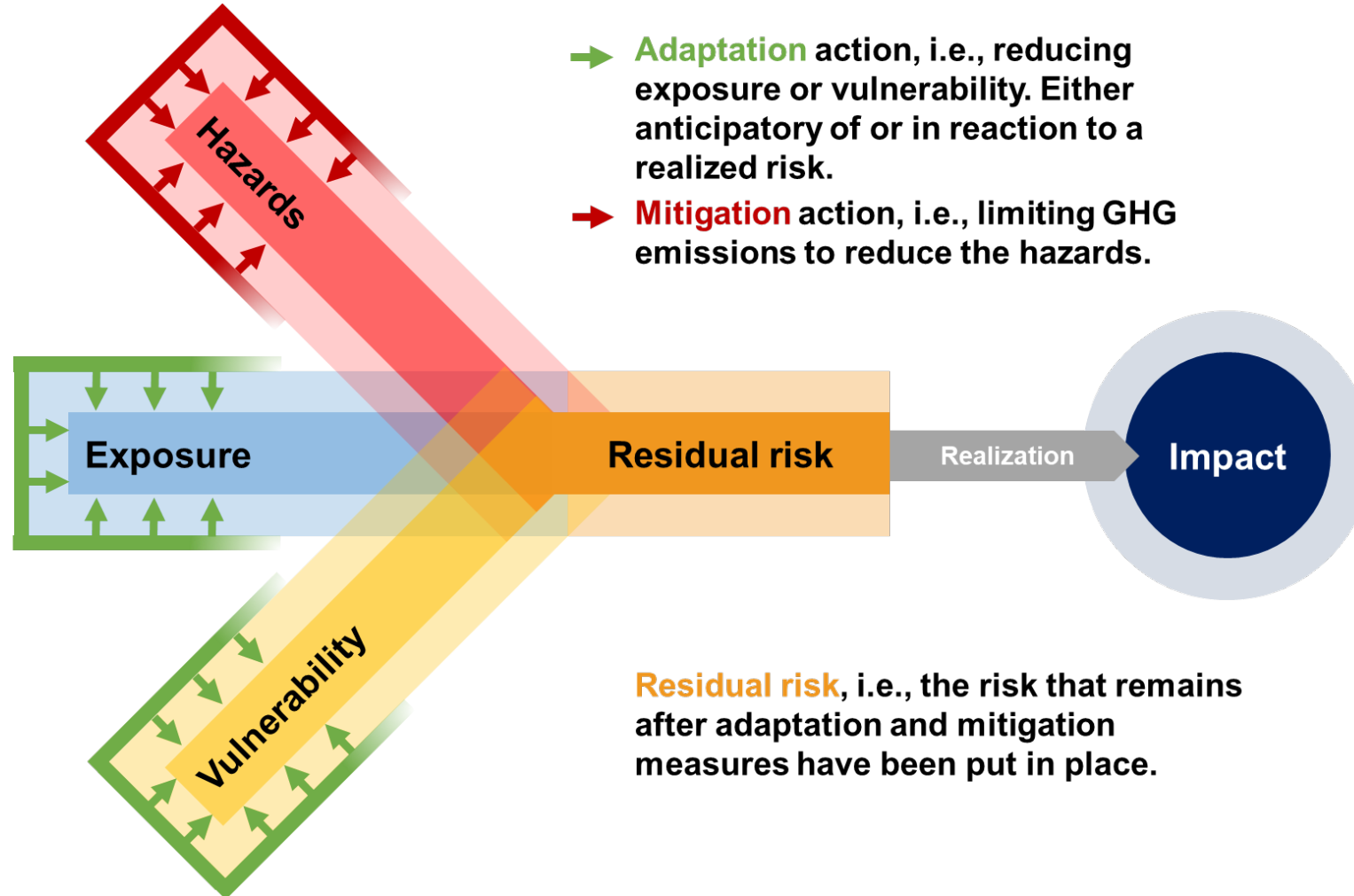   - Adaptation – Successful adaptation vs Maladaptation

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- **Hazard**: "The **potential occurrence of a natural or human-induced physical event or trend** that may cause loss of life, injury or other health impacts, as well as damage and loss to property, infrastructure, livelihoods, service provision, ecosystems and environmental resources."

- **Exposure**: "The **presence** of people; livelihoods; species or ecosystems; environmental functions, services, and resources; infrastructure; or economic, social, or cultural assets **in places and settings that could be adversely affected**."

- **Vulnerability**: "The **propensity or predisposition to be adversely affected**. Vulnerability encompasses a variety of concepts and elements, including sensitivity or susceptibility to harm and lack of capacity to cope and adapt."

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- **5.2.2 National Adaptation Planning (NAP) and Implementation Process**
    - NAP process enable countries to 'assess vulnerabilities, mainstream CC risks and address adaptation' - can be used to understand the scope of information needed for effective CC adaptation policy making
    - Explaining the Adaptation Policy Cycle:
        - Assessing impacts, vulnerability, risks and resilience
        - Planning for adaptation
        - Implementing adaptation measures
        - Monitoring & evaluation

*Technical guidelines for the national adaptation plan process (**2012**)* highlight that a data plan for the NAP M&E should be developed and supported with adequate resources and **data should be collected and stored in a systematic manner**. The **responsibility for compilation and aggregation of data collected from multiple agencies should be clearly assigned to one agency, which could be the NSO**.

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- **5.2.3 Challenges in implementing and assessing adaptation**
  - Insufficient institutional arrangements
  - Lack of knowledge and capacity
  - Unreliable and outdated data and information
  - Lack of existing policy
  - Lack of resources

The UNFCCC Adaptation Committee's 2022 *Synthesis report for the technical assessment component of the first global stocktake* specifically mentions **gaps in socioeconomic data, especially collocated with climate observations** as one of challenges in adaptation, which could inhibit a more accurate identification of climate risks and the attribution of observed changes to either climate impacts or socioeconomic developments.

It also notes the following potential opportunities for enhanced action, support and international cooperation:

- **Enhancing open access to existing climate and socioeconomic data,**
- **Exploiting the potential of, among others, national statistical systems, and**
- **Establishing international arrangements for the coordination of socioeconomic data collection and management, e.g. new adaptation-relevant official statistics**

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- **5.2.4 Non-exhaustive list of stakeholders and their potential role**
  - Main stakeholders holding climate data and the role they can play in CC adaptation
    - Line Ministries
    - Government Agencies, Offices and Departments
    - Data users
    - Other potential data producers beyond the NSS
    - Partners for developing skills & knowledge

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- **5.2.5 CC Adaptation – a proposed data landscape defined by key topics**
  - Adaptation solutions vary depending on national/regional/local context – no 'one-size-fits-all solution'
  - Most common statistics related to adaptation as identified by the UNSD Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators
  - The need for disaggregated data for effective adaptation measures
  - Public awareness of and education on climate change

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- **5.3 How NSOs can contribute**
  - Based on examples provided by NSOs participating in the Task Force, including Italy, Canada, Serbia, Ireland, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom
  - Examples include:
    - Existing relevant statistical activities
    - Existing work that can be relevant with some adjustments
    - Proposed future work.
  - How the types of activities typically carried out by NSOs can be applied to the problem of meeting information needs of national policymaking on CC adaptation
- **5.3.1 Identifying the current role and coordinating with other organisations**
  - Building data assets relevant for adaptation policies involves using economic, social & environmental data compiled by NSOs and other agencies/institutions
  - NSOs can take a coordination role

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- **5.3.2 Identifying and producing relevant statistics and indicators – by statistical domain** (includes both cross-cutting and domain specific examples)
  - 5.3.2.1 Demographic and social statistics
  - 5.3.2.2 Health statistics
  - 5.3.2.3 Economic statistics
  - 5.3.2.4 Agricultural statistics
  - 5.3.2.5 Energy statistics
  - 5.3.2.6 Environment statistics
  - 5.3.2.7 Hazardous events and disasters
  - 5.3.2.8 System of Environmental-Economic Accounting

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- **5.3.3 Linking data from different sources or domains**

- **5.3.4 Subnational focus and need for geospatial data and geospatially enabled statistical data**

- **5.3.5 Sharing microdata for research and risk analyses**

- **5.3.6 Contributing to developing an M&E framework**

- **5.3.7 Usefulness of existing statistical classifications**

- **5.4 Conclusions and recommendations**
  - This section is to be developed following the discussion at this Expert Forum

Feedback/Seeking Country Examples

- Do the explanations of adaptation in this chapter resonate with you?

- A key message of Chapter 5 is '**Data for adaptation is not only data on adaptation**'

- What are your thoughts on this and other key messages of the chapter?

Feedback/Seeking Country Examples

- We are still seeking **further country examples** to fill out some gaps and enhance the discussion in our chapter.

- Concrete examples of statistics on **exposure of hazards** are requested

- Also, examples of NSO work (completed, ongoing or proposed) relevant to CC adaptation that fall under the following types of activity:
  - **Linking data from different sources or domains**
  - **Sharing microdata for research and risk analyses**
  - **Contributing to developing an M&E framework**

- Examples of use of existing statistical **classifications** which contain entries relevant to adaptation activities & products

Questions for discussion

- Do you have any recommendations or suggestions on how to organise/structure/prioritise statistics on CC adaptation?

- Are you involved (i.e. providing data, identifying indicators, etc.) in national adaptation strategy? Is there a National Adaptation Plan being produced for your country and is your organisation involved in its preparation?

- What do you think is needed to start or to progress in the area of adaptation (e.g. A push on the international level? A programme of work existing for NSOs to use as guidance? Etc.)

Thank you!

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