

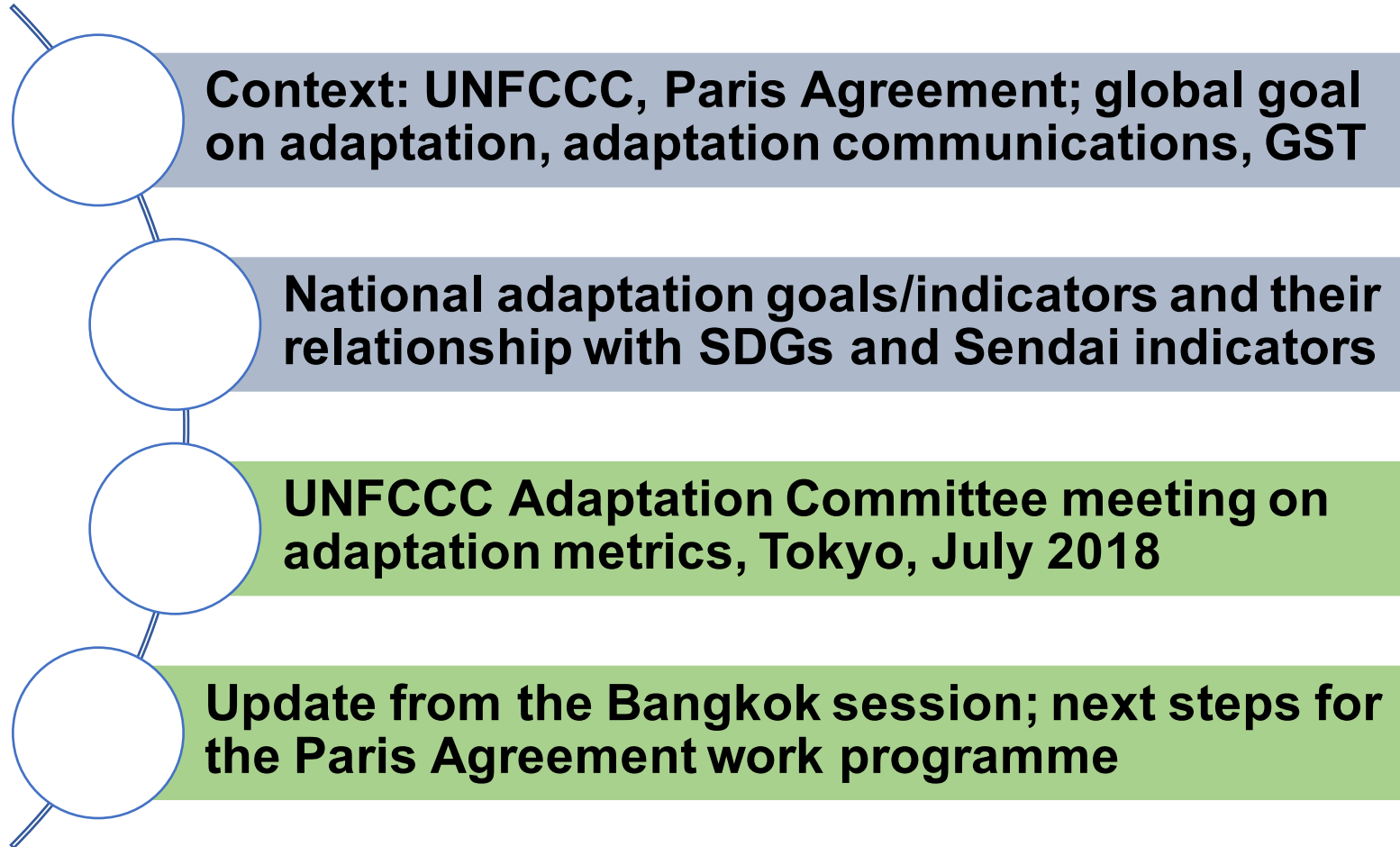
# Update on relevant activities under the UNFCCC process



***Livia Hollins, UNFCCC Secretariat***

# Overview:

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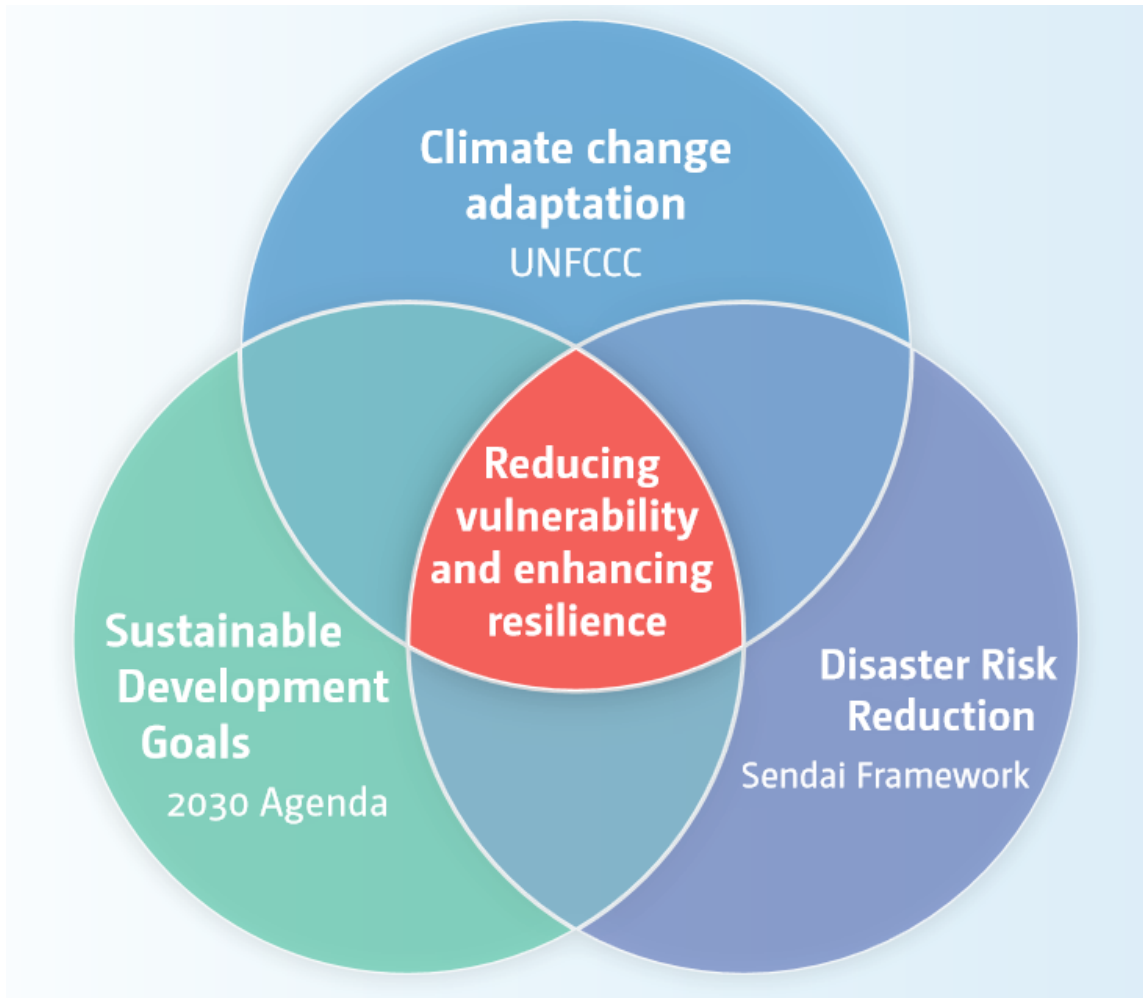
# The global goal on adaptation



Source: UN Environment 2017. The Adaptation Gap Report. Towards Global Assessment

# Links: Paris Agreement/SDGs/Sendai

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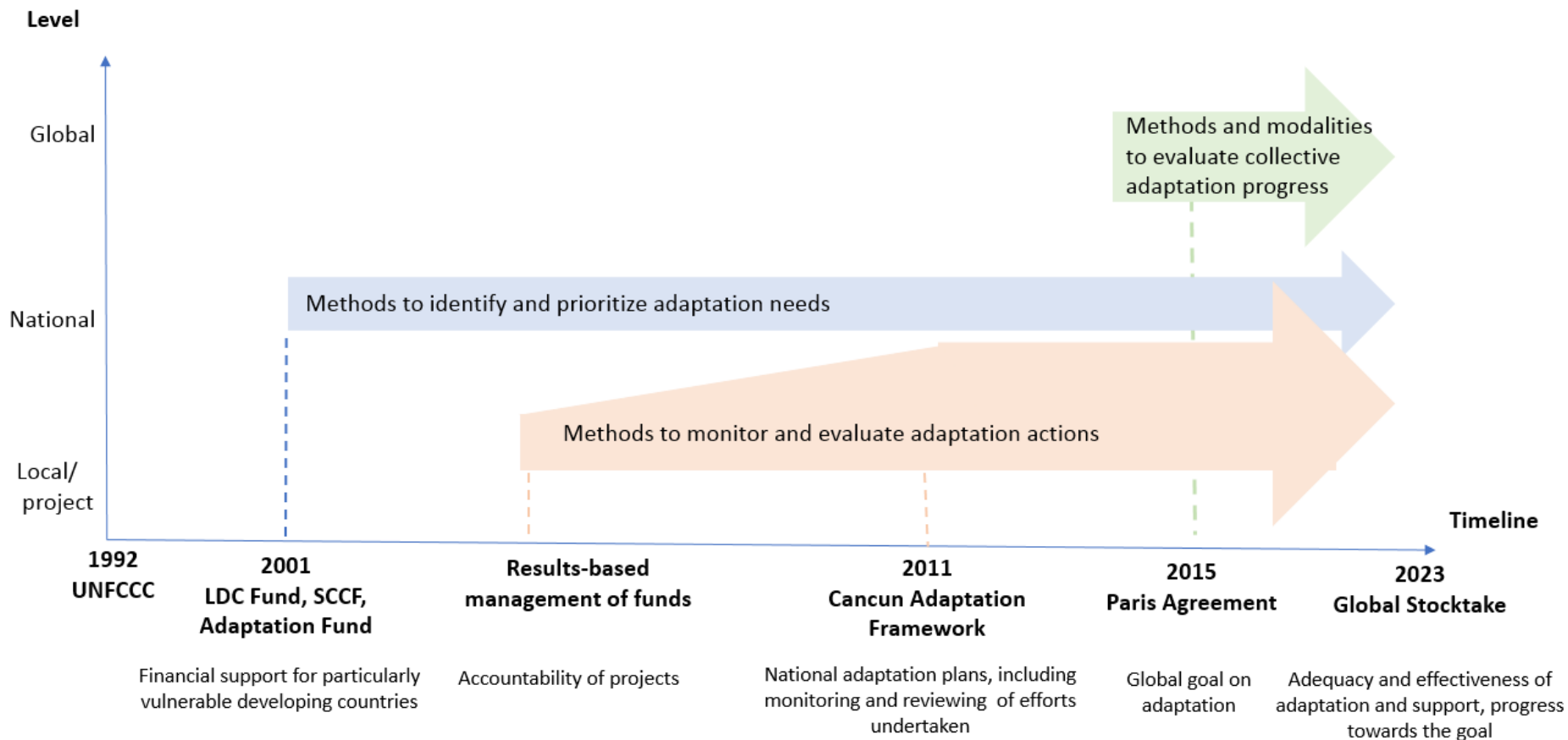


Source: UNFCCC 2017. Opportunities and options for integrating climate change adaptation with the Sustainable Development Goals and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030.

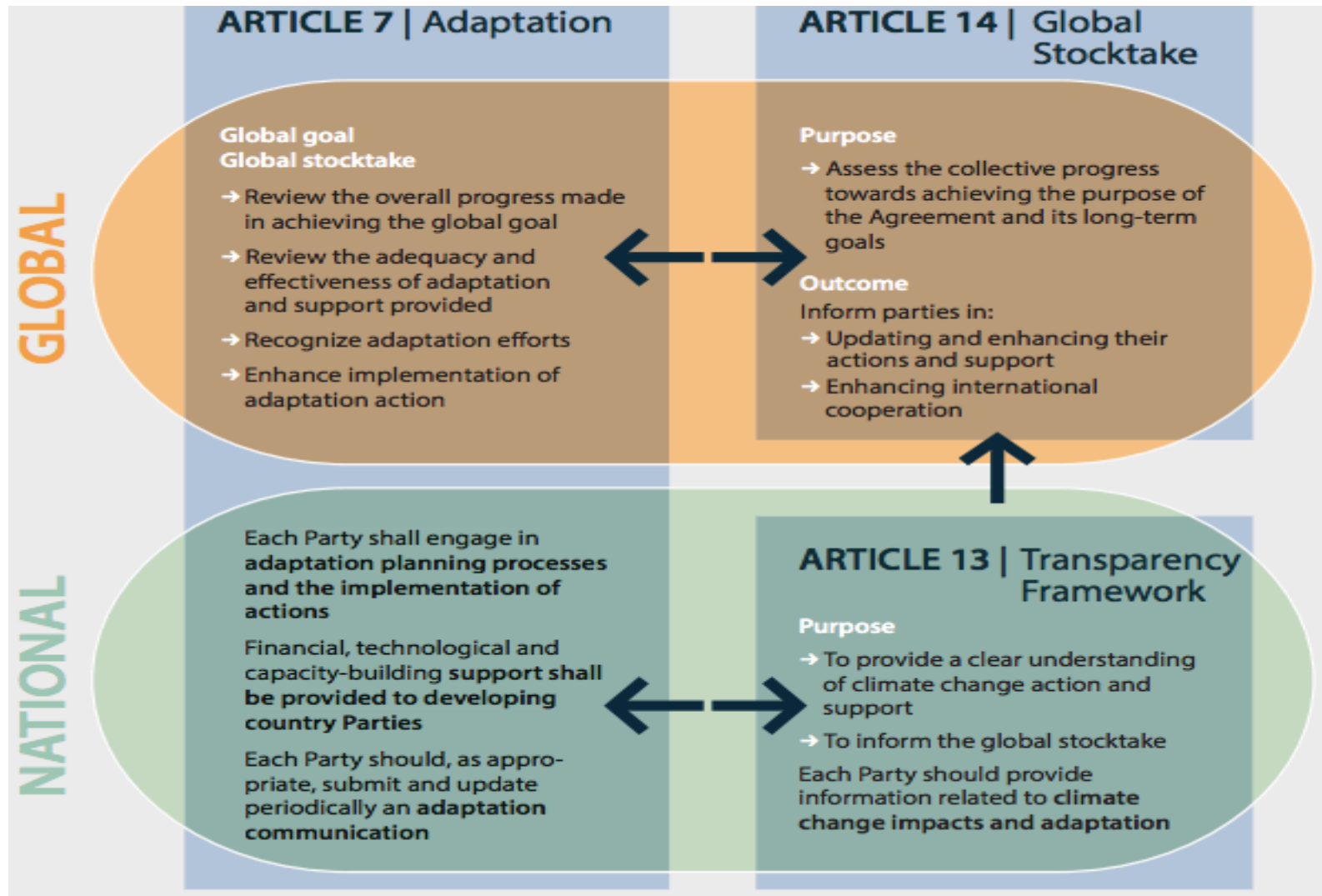
SDG Indicators that could relate to climate change adaptation		
Goal		Indicators
Climate action	13.2.1	Number of countries that have formally communicated the establishment of integrated low-carbon, climate-resilient, disaster risk reduction development strategies (e.g. a national adaptation plan process, national policies, and measures to promote transition to environmentally-friendly substances and technologies).
	13.1.1	Number of deaths, missing people, injured, relocated, or evacuated due to disasters per 100,000 people
	13.3.1	Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction, and early warning into primary, secondary, and tertiary curricula
Zero hunger	2.4.1	Percentage of agricultural area under sustainable agricultural practices
	2.4.2	Percentage of agricultural households using irrigation systems compared to all agricultural households
Clean water and sanitation	6.4.1	Percentage change in water use efficiency over time
	6.5.1	Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)
Sustainable cities and communities	11.b.1	Percentage of cities implementing risk reduction and resilience strategies aligned with accepted international frameworks (such as the Sendai Framework)
Life on land	15.2.1	Forest cover under sustainable forest management
Sendai Framework compound indicators that could relate to climate change adaptation (outcomes and enabling environments)		
Global target		Indicators
Disaster mortality	A-1	Number of deaths and missing persons attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population
Affected people	B-1	Number of directly affected people attributed to disasters, per 100,000 population (including population injured or ill, whose dwelling is damaged or destroyed, and whose livelihood is disrupted or destroyed)
Economic loss	C-1	Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (including losses from agriculture, housing sector, productive assets, critical infrastructure, and cultural heritage damaged or destroyed)
Critical infrastructure and basic services	D-1	Damage to critical infrastructure attributed to disasters (including health and educational facilities damaged or destroyed and critical infrastructure units and facilities)
	D-5	Number of disruptions to basic services attributed to disasters (including educational, health, and other basic services)
Developing countries' support	F-1	Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030
Early warning systems	G-1	Number of countries that have multi-hazard early warning systems

Source: IAEG-SDG (2017), Vallejo (2017) and Kato and Ellis (2016).

# Progress under the UNFCCC



# Provisions under the Paris Agreement



# State of implementation

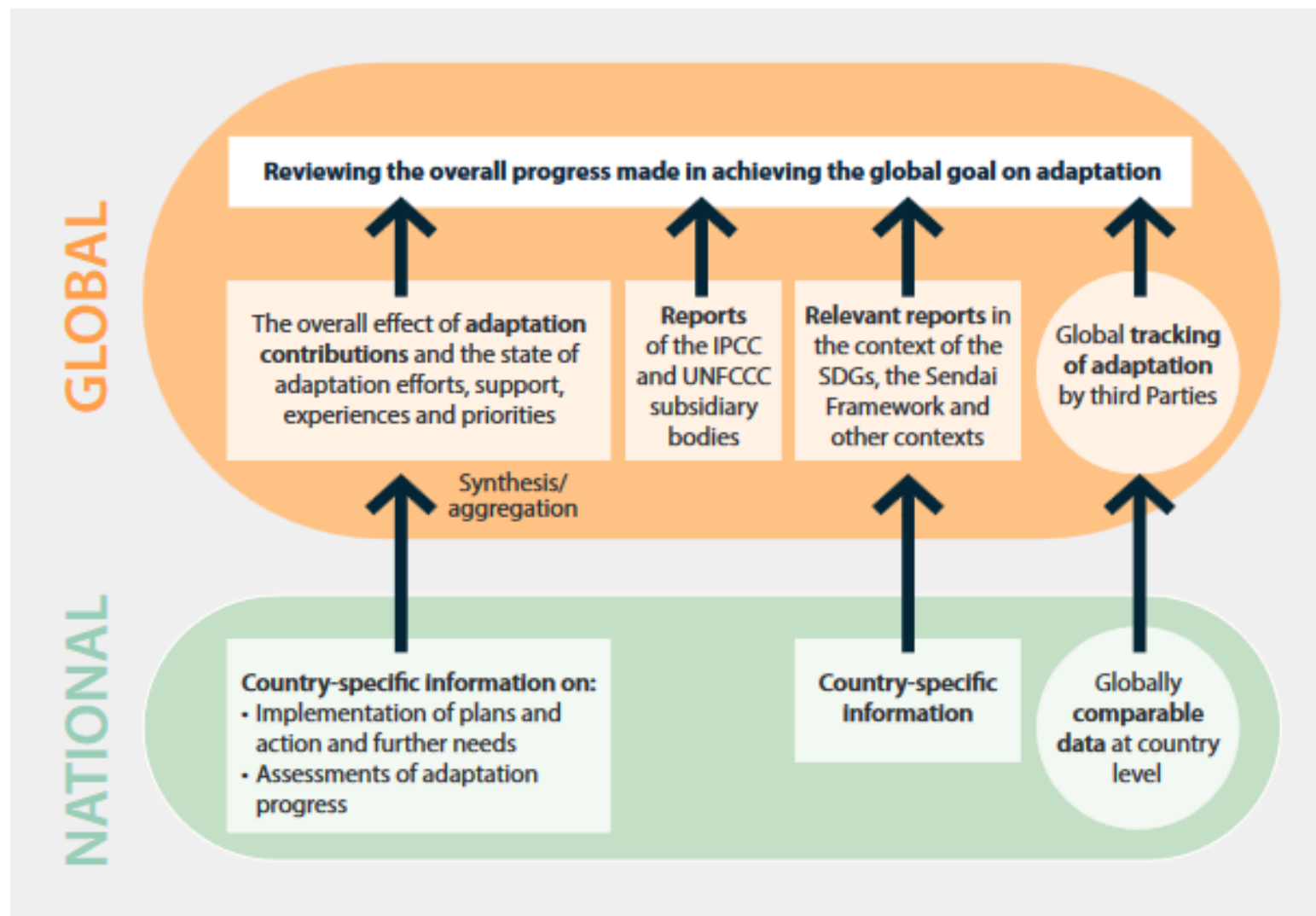
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- ❖ The global goal on adaptation is outcome-oriented and qualitative
- ❖ Provisions regarding the adaptation communications, the transparency framework and the global stocktake are currently being negotiated and expected to be concluded at COP 24 in December 2018
- ❖ Parties already provide information to UNFCCC on national adaptation goals and progress, through:
  - National communications
  - National adaptation plans (NAPs)
  - Nationally determined contributions (NDCs)
- ❖ No common national adaptation indicators to measure progress





# Reviewing overall progress



# UNFCCC Adaptation Committee

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- ❖ Expert meeting on national adaptation goals/indicators and their relationship with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction in Tokyo, in July 2018
  - Organized by the Adaptation Committee (AC), UNU-IAS and supported by UNISDR, Japan, Australia, Germany and Ireland
  - Around 75 experts across CCA, the SDGs and the DRM
- ❖ The meeting focused on;
  - Creating synergy among CCA, the SDGs and Sendai Framework and improving the adaptation assessment at national level
  - Seeking practices and opportunities to integrate the indicators of the three frameworks
  - Addressing capacity-constraints and overcoming barriers for monitoring and evaluation (M&E) at national level
- ❖ The outcomes of the expert meeting will be discussed in the next AC meeting in October. AC will consider the next steps for their actions.



# Challenges identified:

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1. **Indicator design:** Purpose and scope, there is no-one-size-fits-all indicator
  2. **User capacity:** Capacity required for data assessment and ICT literacy
  3. **Data constraints:** Lack of baseline, basic statistic data and financial and institutional capacity
- Considering the context-specific nature of adaptation, the inherent methodological challenges and capacity constraints and the evolving objectives for measuring adaptation (local, national, global), the desirability and feasibility of common indicators are to be considered.



# Challenges identified: further integration

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## ❖ Challenges for integration

- Difficulties in coordination for indicators and monitoring reflecting institutional silos and different responsibilities, accountabilities, budgets and a lack of political mandates
- While CCA has been a bottom-up process, the SDG and the Sendai framework have been set on a more top-down basis.
- Mainstreaming may constrain receipt of funding for activities

## ❖ Opportunities for integration

- Taking a sectoral approach (i.e. in the agriculture, health or transportation)
- Sustained political leadership, especially during the planning stage
- Creating stronger links between practitioners and experts for common methodological challenges (e.g. producing an operationalisable definition of resilience)



# Challenges cont: resources & capacities

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## ❖ Human and institutional capacity-building

- In many cases, it's a matter of commitment rather than capacity-building
- Provide Training for Trainer for reporting and make use of UN-based data and advanced technologies.

## ❖ Resource allocation

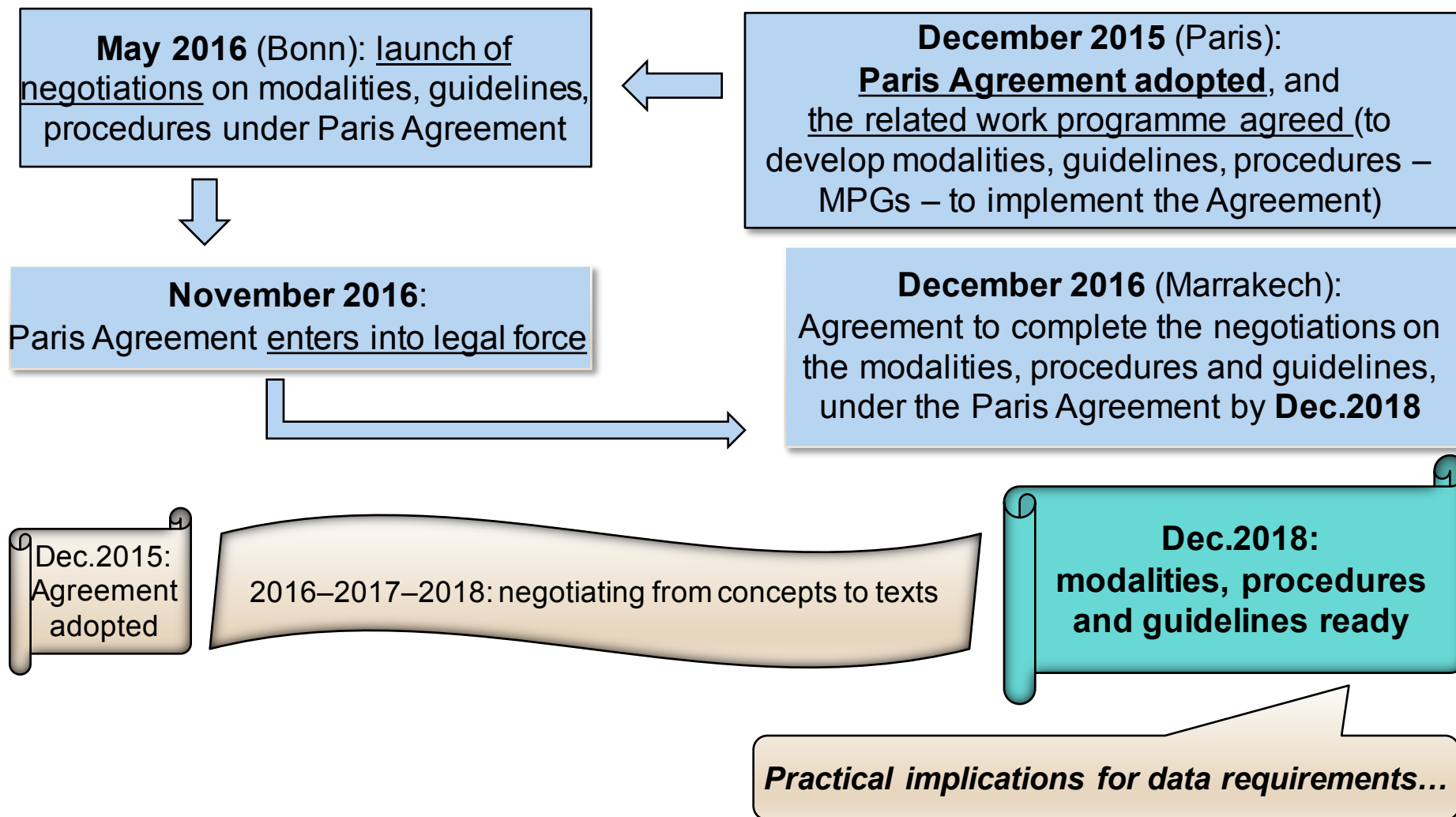
- Align CCA/DRR/SDG strategies at national level
- Need for centralised M&E to see if integration does take place
- Request a budget as 'cross-cutting issues' to increase its volume and utilise resources scattered around different line ministries/agencies

## ❖ Encourage institutions to collaborate and avoid duplication of work

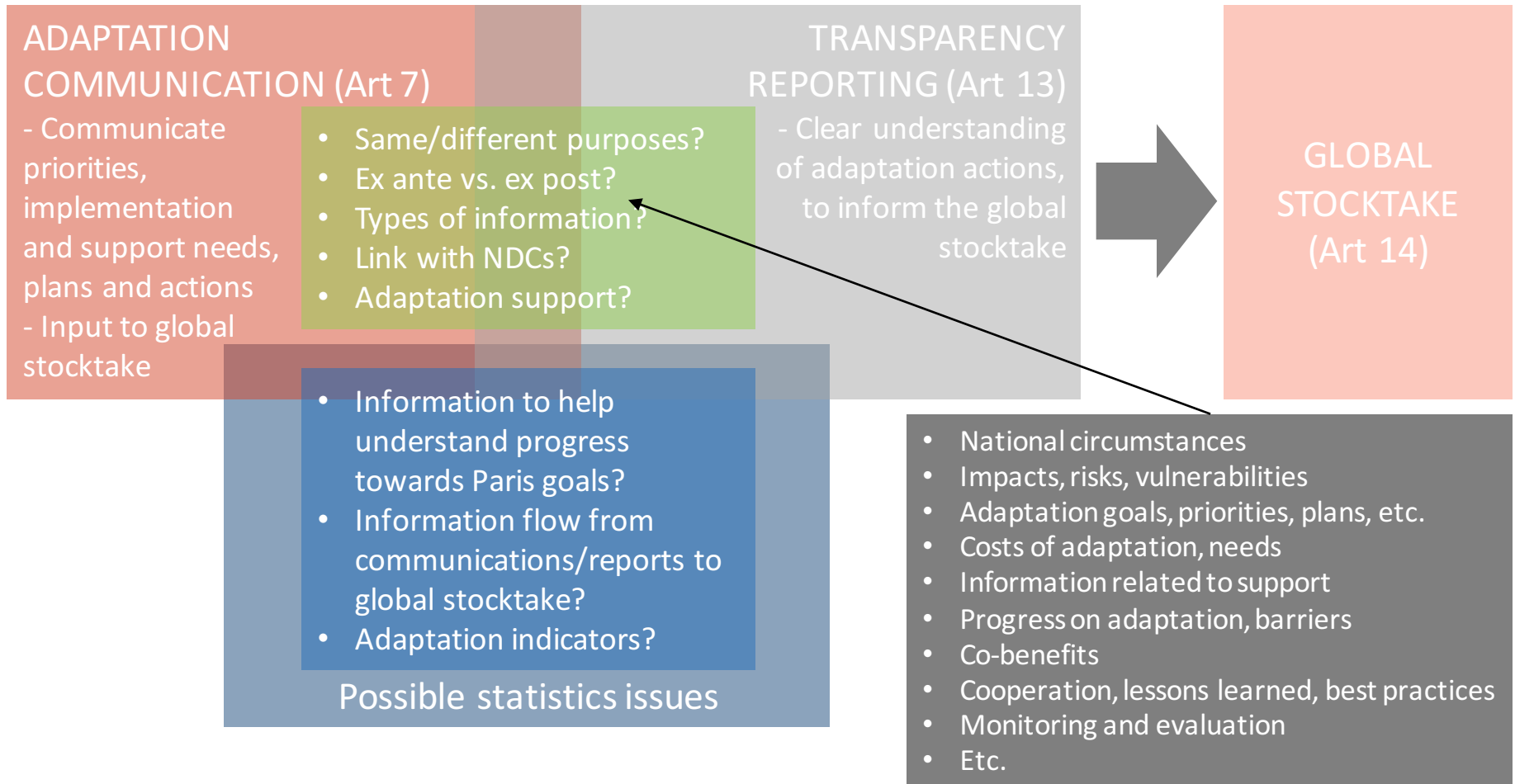
- Build a partnership with the national statistical office
- Enhance new and final data accessibility
- Improve Adaptation literacy – wrong understanding leads to overlaps of work



# PA timeline: from adoption to implementation

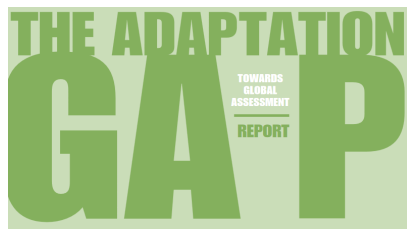


# From Bangkok to Katowice



# Resources, next steps + opportunities:

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UN Environment 2017. [The Adaptation Gap Report. Towards Global Assessment.](#)



UNFCCC 2017. [Opportunities and options for integrating climate change adaptation with the Sustainable Development Goals and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030.](#) Technical paper by the secretariat.



Adaptation Committee: [Expert meeting on national adaptation goals/indicators and their relationship with the Sustainable Development Goals and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction](#)

**[Open call for submissions](#)** under the Paris Agreement work programme - *Parties and admitted observers are invited to provide information, views and proposals on any work of the APA before each of its sessions, including in relation to the transparency framework and the global stocktake*





**Thank you**

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