

World Adaptation Science Programme Science for Adaptation Policy Brief #6

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Global Goal on Adaptation



Programme

11:30 – 11:40

Welcome and introductions by the moderator (10 minutes, including time for panelists and participants to take their seats)

Mr. Alvin Chandra, Representative of the WASP Secretariat at the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Nairobi, Kenya

11:40 – 11:55

Technical presentation by the authors on the main findings of the policy brief (15 minutes)

*Ms. Kristie L. Ebi, University of Washington, Seattle, United States of America
Ms. Johanna Nalau, Griffith University, Gold Coast, Australia*

11:55 – 12:20

Brief remarks by panelists (5 minutes each)

*Ms. Chizuru Aoki, Global Environment Facility (GEF), Washington DC, United States of America
Mr. Pa Ousman Jarju, Green Climate Fund (GCF), Incheon, Republic of Korea
Mr. Alvaro Rojas Ferrerira, MCII Senior Project Associate
UN University, Bonn, Germany
Ms. Anne Olhoff, CONCITO, Copenhagen, Denmark
Mr. Saleemul Huq, International Centre for Climate Change and Development (ICCCAD), Dhaka, Bangladesh*

12:20 – 12:50

Discussion between authors, panelists and audience, including Q&A, led by the moderator (30 minutes)

*Authors and panelists
Mr. Alvin Chandra, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Nairobi, Kenya*

12:50 – 13:00

Closing remarks by the authors and moderator (10 minutes)

*Ms. Johanna Nalau, Griffith University, Gold Coast, Australia
Ms. Kristie L. Ebi, University of Washington, Seattle, United States of America
Mr. Alvin Chandra, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), Nairobi, Kenya*



The Global Goal on Adaptation – Background

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- What is the mandate for the GGA?
- How can it be operationalized?



United Nations
Framework Convention on
Climate Change



UNITED NATIONS
UNIVERSITY

CMA 3 established the two-year Glasgow-Sharm el Sheikh work programme to

- Enable implementation of the Paris Agreement
- Enhance understanding of the GGA
- Contribute to progress review as input to the GST
- Enhance national planning and implementation of adaptation actions
- Enable better communication of adaptation priorities and needs
- Facilitate monitoring and evaluation of adaptation
- Strengthen adaptation actions in vulnerable countries
- Enhance communication and reporting instruments



Key messages

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- **Monitoring global adaptation progress is critical for understanding:**
 - Whether and how national-level vulnerability, resilience, and adaptive capacity are changing over spatial and temporal scales
 - The degree to which adaptation interventions influence these changes
 - The extent to which adaptation options need to be modified as climate and development evolve
- **There are no agreed frameworks, methods, indicators, or metrics to assess progress towards the GGA**
- **Periodic national vulnerability self-assessments, National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), and other processes at local to national scales can be synthesized to monitor the extent to which adaptive capacity and resilience are facilitated**



Developing a framework and associated metrics for the GGA

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- **Current definition of the GGA does not specify what the GGA means for climate risk and vulnerability reduction now and in the future**
- **A framework is needed to:**
 - Design a robust approach to aggregating results across scales and contexts
 - Assess collective progress to inform the update and enhancement of national-level actions
 - Overcome challenges in evaluating adaptation
 - Navigate divergent views and political sensitivities
 - Improve or establish long-term adaptation and vulnerability datasets
 - Provide more clarity and agreement on what counts as adaptation



Nationally appropriate, nationally driven, and contextually relevant approaches are needed



- Ideally, a simple framework would reflect national vulnerability and adaptation contexts
- This would include a baseline for measuring progress
- Should be transparent, trackable over time, flexible, and relevant
- Focus on country-level indicators of adaptation implementation, including the extent to which impacts were avoided or reduced, resilience and adaptive capacity build, and vulnerability reduced



Attributes of indicators

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- Flexible and aggregate across countries, be coherent, and provide a collective understanding of meaningful adaptation
- Sensitive to different national vulnerabilities, resources, and contexts
- Just and fair, bearing in mind the capacity constraints of different countries
- Promote gender equity and the empowerment of women
- Robust enough without being too complex
- Developed at sub-national scales focusing on hazards, exposures, and vulnerabilities of local concern
- Help assess the extent to which a given intervention achieved its intended goals
- Clarify the relative emphasis of current and planned adaptation strategies and interventions



Selection of indicators

- First from V&A assessments, NAPs, NDCs, Adaptation Communications and/or National Communications, and the Biennial Transparency Report
- New indicators created where gaps exist
 - Complemented by context-relevant indicators that consider unique circumstances
- MEL can inform scaling-up of adaptation
- Guidelines needed



Selected data sources and approaches

- **NAPs, particularly the monitoring and reporting element**
 - Can also identify limits to adaptation, whether hard or soft
- **Knowledge platforms**
 - Scientific literature
 - IPCC assessment reports
 - Adaptation Gap reports
 - Project implementation and evaluation reports
 - InformedCity
 - Lancet Countdown



GGA Technical Report 2022

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Compilation and synthesis of indicators, approaches, targets and metrics for reviewing overall progress in achieving the global goal on adaptation

Compilation and synthesis of indicators, approaches, targets and metrics for reviewing overall progress in achieving the global goal on adaptation

13 September 2022

I. Introduction and background

1. SB 56 requested the secretariat, under the guidance of their Chairs, to compile and synthesize, by August 2022, indicators, approaches, targets and metrics that could be relevant for reviewing overall progress towards achieving the GGA, building on the 2021 technical paper by the Adaptation Committee, while also taking into account other relevant reports, communications and plans under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, UNEP, IPCC, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sendai Framework, relevant multilateral frameworks and mechanisms, United Nations organizations and specialized agencies, and the discussions at the first workshop under the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme.¹

2. Article 7.1 of the Paris Agreement established the GGA for enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change, with a view to contributing to sustainable development and ensuring an adequate adaptation response in the context of the temperature goal referred to in Article 2.

3. In response to the abovementioned mandates, this technical paper compiles and synthesizes information and explores ideas and examples of indicators, approaches, targets and metrics relevant to the GGA. It further offers possible questions for future consideration of the topic, including at the upcoming third workshop under the Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme, on methodologies, indicators, data and metrics, monitoring and evaluation.² The annex to the paper summarizes information on the various methods and approaches available.



4-tier approach to GGA

- **Level 1: Survival**
- **Level 2: Stabilization (status quo)**
- **Level 3: Sustainability (SDGs)**
- **Level 4: Transformation**



Summary: operationalizing the GGA requires

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- Defining any relevant indicators, approaches, targets and metrics
- Developing guidelines that enable comparability and aggregability, while ensuring simplicity and context specificness
- Building on existing tools and reports
- A component of self-assessment
- Promoting flexibility to reflect country-drivenness



Launch Event Programme



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