

How are African governments tracking adaptation to climate change?

Updates from work to collate and analyze adaptation indicators in NDCs and NAPs

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AGNES meeting

14 July 2022



Alliance

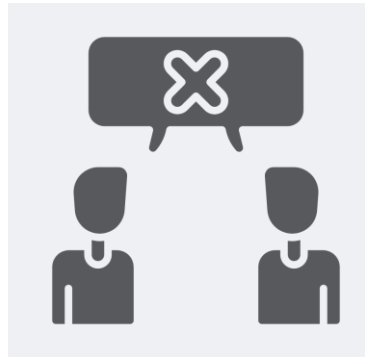


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2. Objectives
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Many challenges to measure adaptation & operationalize the Global Goal on Adaptation

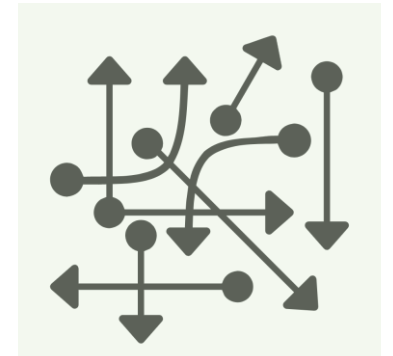
(Sources: Berrang-Ford 2019 *Nature Climate Change*; Leiter 2019 *UNEP-DTU*; Craft and Fisher, 2018 *Climate Policy*; Leiter and Pringle, 2018 *UNEP-DTU*; Adaptation Gap Report, 2017 *UNEP*; Kato & Ellis, 2016 *OECD*; Ngwadla & El-Bakri, 2016 *CDKN*)



Abstract GGA concepts
& inconsistent
definitions



Divergent (political) views:
what should we measure?

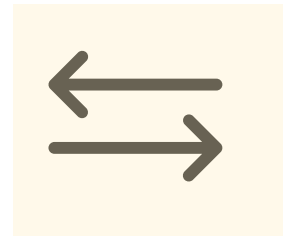


Many activities,
sectors; difficult to
aggregate

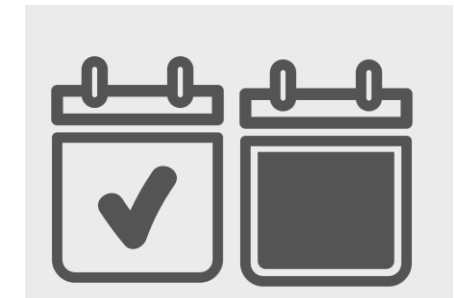


Uncertainty of
climate impacts

Where are we
heading? No
clear target



Trade-off between
aggregation and
context-sensitivity



Adaptation can be
good now, but
harmful tomorrow

Finding a
common thread
through a
country-driven
approach to
measure progress
globally

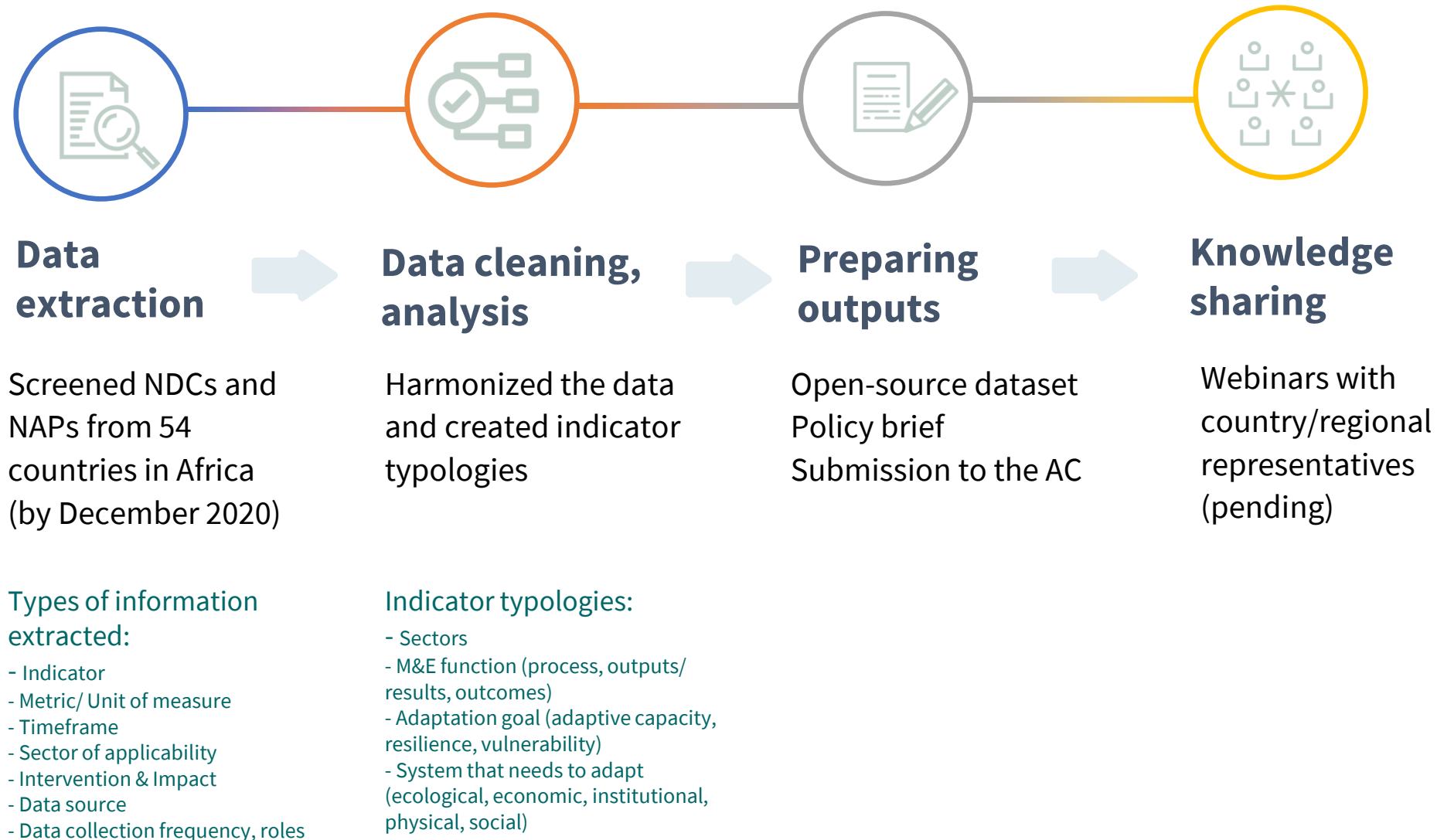


can we develop
frameworks for measuring
adaptation progress that
build on what
governments are already
planning to track?

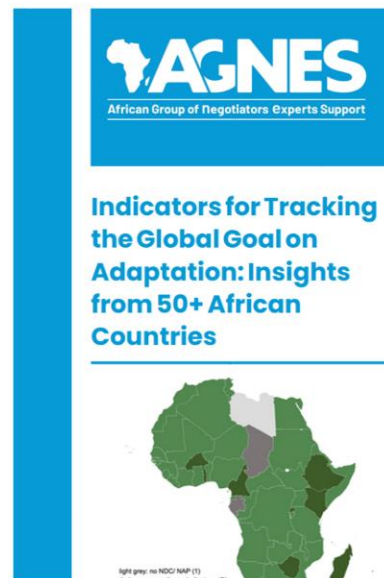
Assess how African governments plan to track their adaptation commitments under the UNFCCC process

- How far along are governments in the process of **developing adaptation measurements** (setting goals vs. formulating adaptation actions vs. formulating indicators)
- What **types of measurements** are being prioritized?
- Are certain **indicator typologies common across** most/ the majority of the documents analyzed?
- How far have governments come along in the development of **systems** to measure adaptation (use of clear metrics, targets, timeframes, sources, responsibilities)?

Approach



Phase I Outputs



Policy Brief No. 12 October, 2021

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Introduction

The Paris Agreement (PA) marks an important milestone in the history of climate change under the United Nations Framework Convention for Climate Change (UNFCCC), by linking adaptation, resilience and mitigation (Art. 2). The PA establishes a Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) founded on three elements: enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening climate resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change (Art. 7). The GGA is intended to ensure adequate adaptation response in the context of the temperature goal (mitigation) and to contribute to sustainable development and poverty eradication. The PA also sets up a harmonized reporting

<https://agnes-africa.org/publications/policy-briefs/>



<https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/TVZFSV>



Three recommendations for advancing adaptation tracking emerge from a review of 53 African countries' NDCs and NAPs

Submission to the Adaptation Committee

30 June 2022

Three recommendations

1. Amplify and scale out recent progress on adaptation tracking through targeted capacity building, enhanced investments in M&E systems, and south-south knowledge exchange.
2. Classify indicators to support a common framing and aggregation for adaptation tracking.
3. Expand the scope of adaptation tracking indicators to pair the current activity-focused approach with outcome indicators to document impact.

Assessing national adaptation indicators

This brief reports on the state of national adaptation tracking in Africa¹. We analyzed the potential for existing national-level monitoring and evaluation (M&E) efforts for advancing adaptation tracking, as The Paris Agreement invites parties to report on progress in responding to climate impacts but states that it

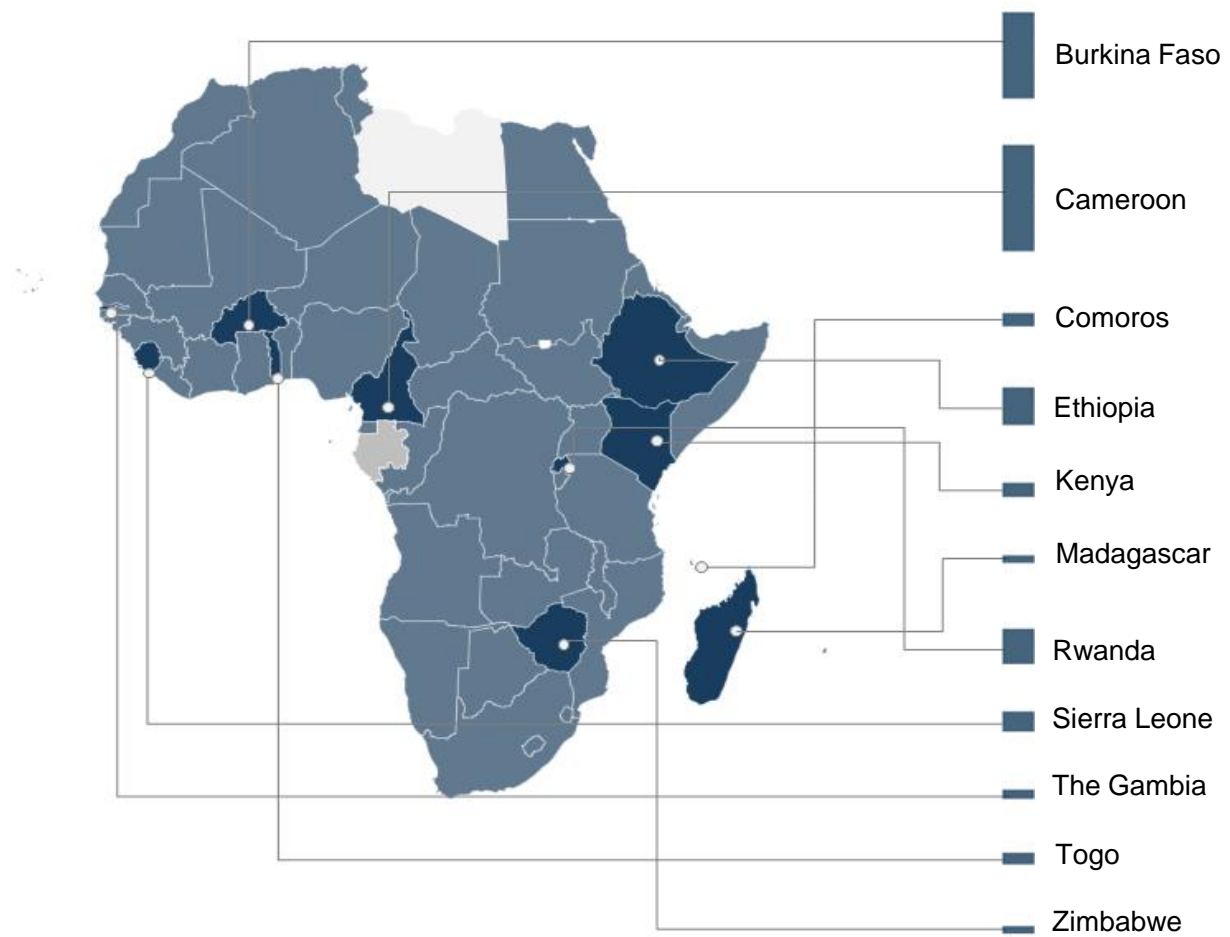
Examples of results
from the analysis &
recommendations



1

Adaptation is prominent in national policies, but few governments have plans to track adaptation progress and outcomes (1/2)







52 governments
integrate adaptation
components in NDCs
6 governments
developed NAPs



11 governments
identify adaptation
indicators

Country with
adaptation indicators

Adaptation is prominent in national policies, but few governments have plans to track adaptation progress and outcomes (2/2)

SN	Intervention	Indicator	Line Ministry (implementing entities)	Timeline		Category of indicator	Funding estimate	Mitigation benefits	Alignment with SDGs
				2020- 2025	2025- 2030				
Water									
1	Develop a National Water Security through water conservation practices, wetlands restoration, water storage and efficient water use	Water storage per capita	MoE/MINAGRI (RWRB/ REMA/ RAB, Private sector)	✓	✓	A	164.3 million USD		     
		Renewable water resource availability per capita per annum (m³ / capita/a)	MoE / MININFRA (RWRB/REMA/ WASAC, Private sector)	✓	✓	B			
2	Develop water resource models, water quality testing, and improved hydro-related information systems	Percentage of catchments with water balance and allocation models	MoE (RWRB/ Private sector)	✓	✓	B		Improved quantity and quality of	
3	Develop and implement a catchment management plan for all Level 1 catchments	Number of operational hydrological stations	MOE (RWRB/ Private sector)	✓		B			
		Percentage of water bodies with good ambient water quality	MoE (RWRB/ Private sector)	✓	✓	B			

Rwanda's NDC

No.	Specific objectives	Expected Results	Indicators	Means of verification	Entity responsible for data collection	Assumptions and risks ⁷
6	Ecosystem resilience improved through conserving biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Increased awareness of climate change impacts on ecosystemsConservation planning takes climate change into accountEcosystem resilience maintained/ increased	<ul style="list-style-type: none">% of conservation practitioners aware of climate change impacts on ecosystems# of conservation plans addressing climate impacts on ecosystems# of hectares conserved in ways that build ecosystem resilience	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Environment and biodiversity conservation project/ program performance reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Ministry of Agriculture and Natural ResourcesCentral Statistics AgencyEthiopian Agriculture Research InstituteEthiopian Environment and Forestry Research InstituteNational Planning CommissionEthiopian Biodiversity Institute	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Capacity to analyze ecosystem resilience is available

Ethiopia's NAP

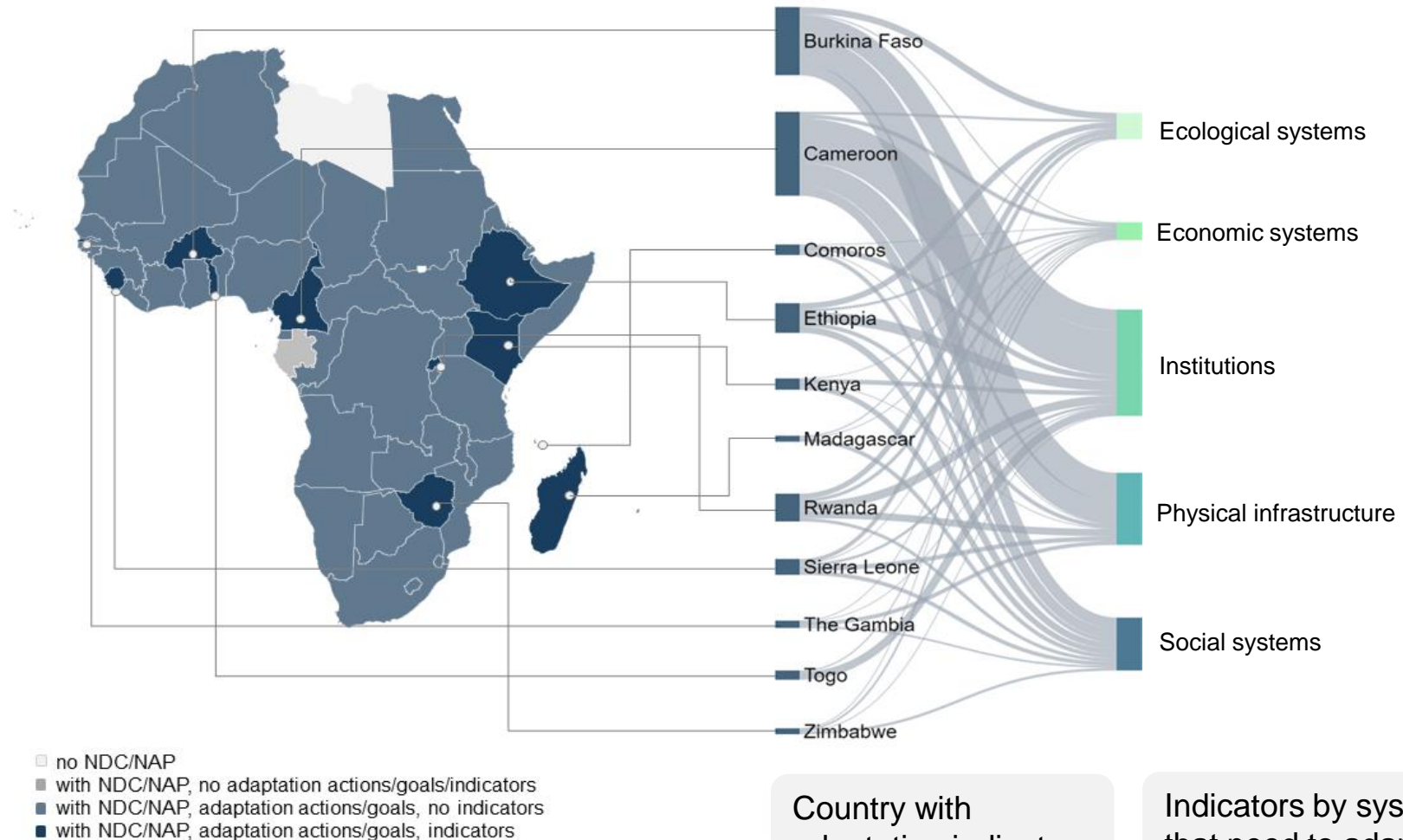
A top-down view of various dried herbs and spices. Several small, light-colored paper bags are scattered across a grey, textured surface, each containing a different type of spice. Some bags contain bright red dried berries, others contain yellowish-orange seeds, and some contain green lentils. Two wooden spoons are also visible; one is filled with red berries, and the other is filled with light-colored seeds. The background is a solid grey color with some white, brush-like strokes. A semi-transparent dark grey rectangle is overlaid on the lower half of the image, containing white text.

Recommendation #1:

Use existing foundations
to amplify and scale out recent progress
through targeted capacity building, enhanced investments in M&E systems,
and south-south knowledge exchange.

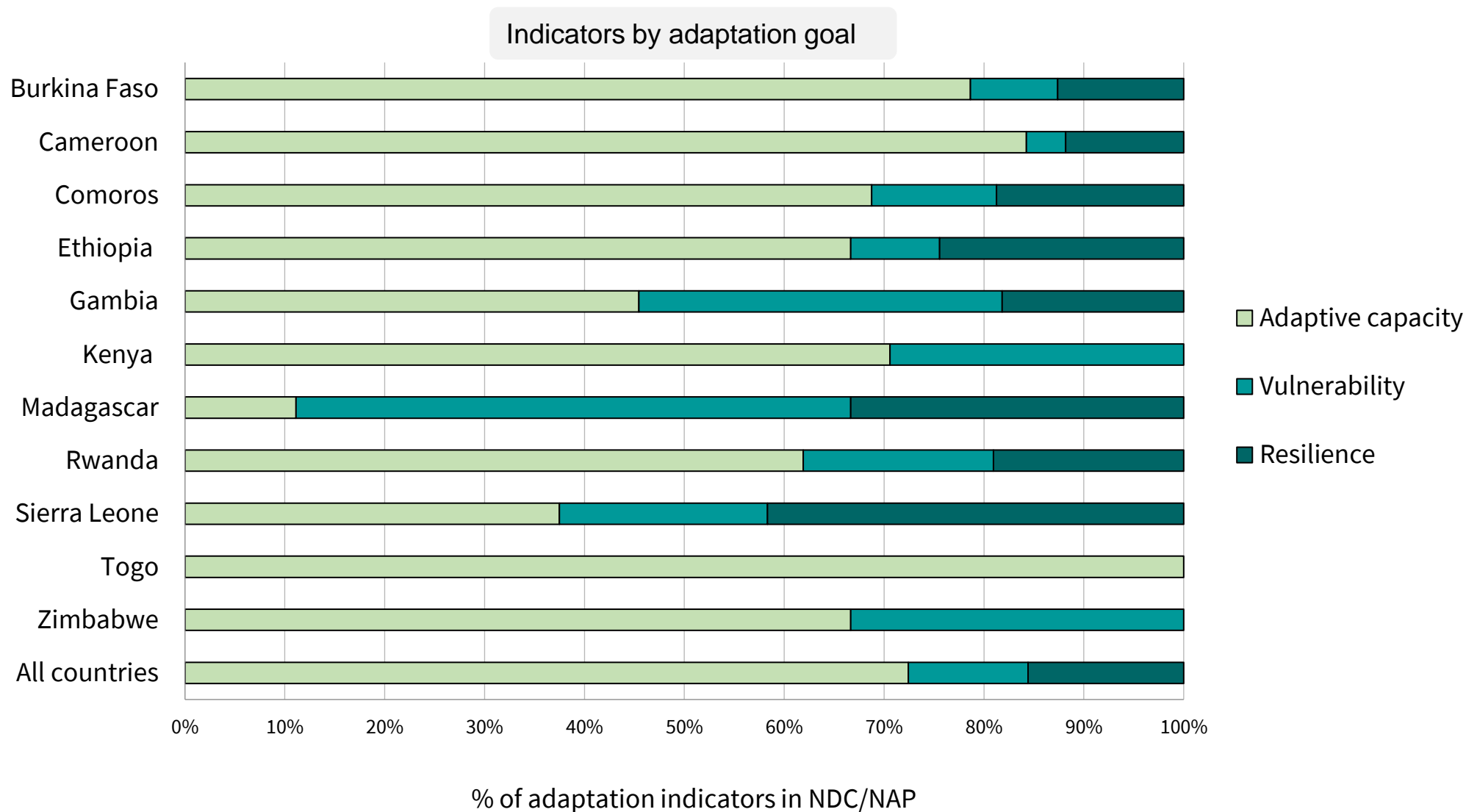
2 Indicators used are many and diverse, yet they tend to converge towards broad themes (1/2)

400+ indicators,
virtually all with
unique
formulations



2

Indicators used are many and diverse, yet they tend to converge towards broad themes (2/2)



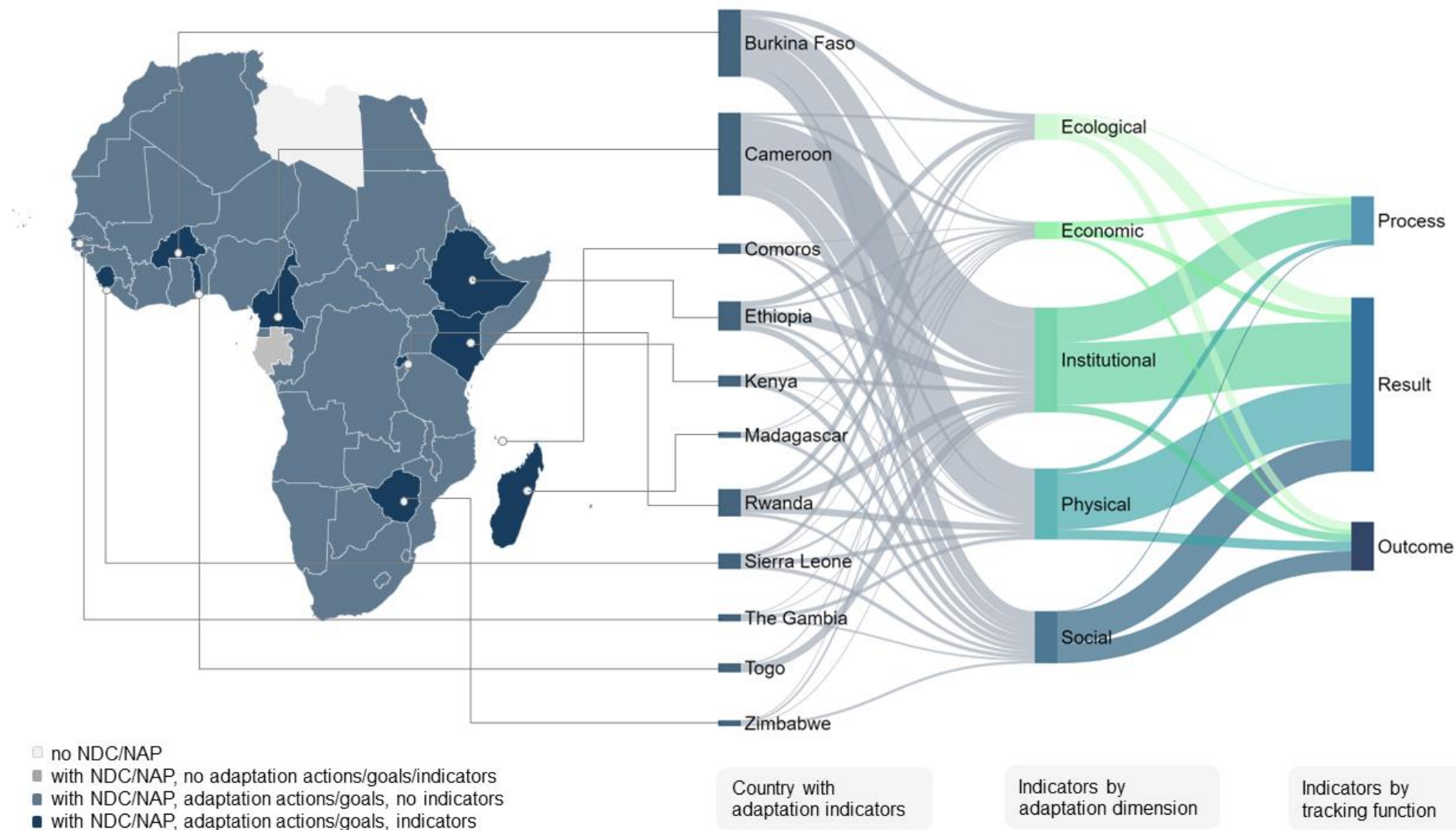


Recommendation #2:

Identify commonalities to support a consistent framing and aggregation for adaptation tracking while maintaining sensitivity to context (country's adaptation priorities)

3

Current adaptation tracking approaches principally focus on monitoring activities (processes, results of processes)





Recommendation 3:

Expand the scope of adaptation tracking indicators to pair the current activity-focused approach with outcome indicators to document impact

Moving forward: Phase II

Objectives

- **Expand the scope**
 - Include information on national circumstances, goals, outcomes, actions (collaboration with FAO)
- **Increase data coverage**
 - Updated NDC submission and new NAPs (up to 31 May 2022)

Steps

- ▶ Develop **protocol** to consolidate the database (definitions, coding schemes)
 - ▶ **Extract** additional data
 - ▶ **Analyze** data
 - ▶ **Review** and validate
 - ▶ **Publish** updated dataset
 - ▶ **Update** policy brief

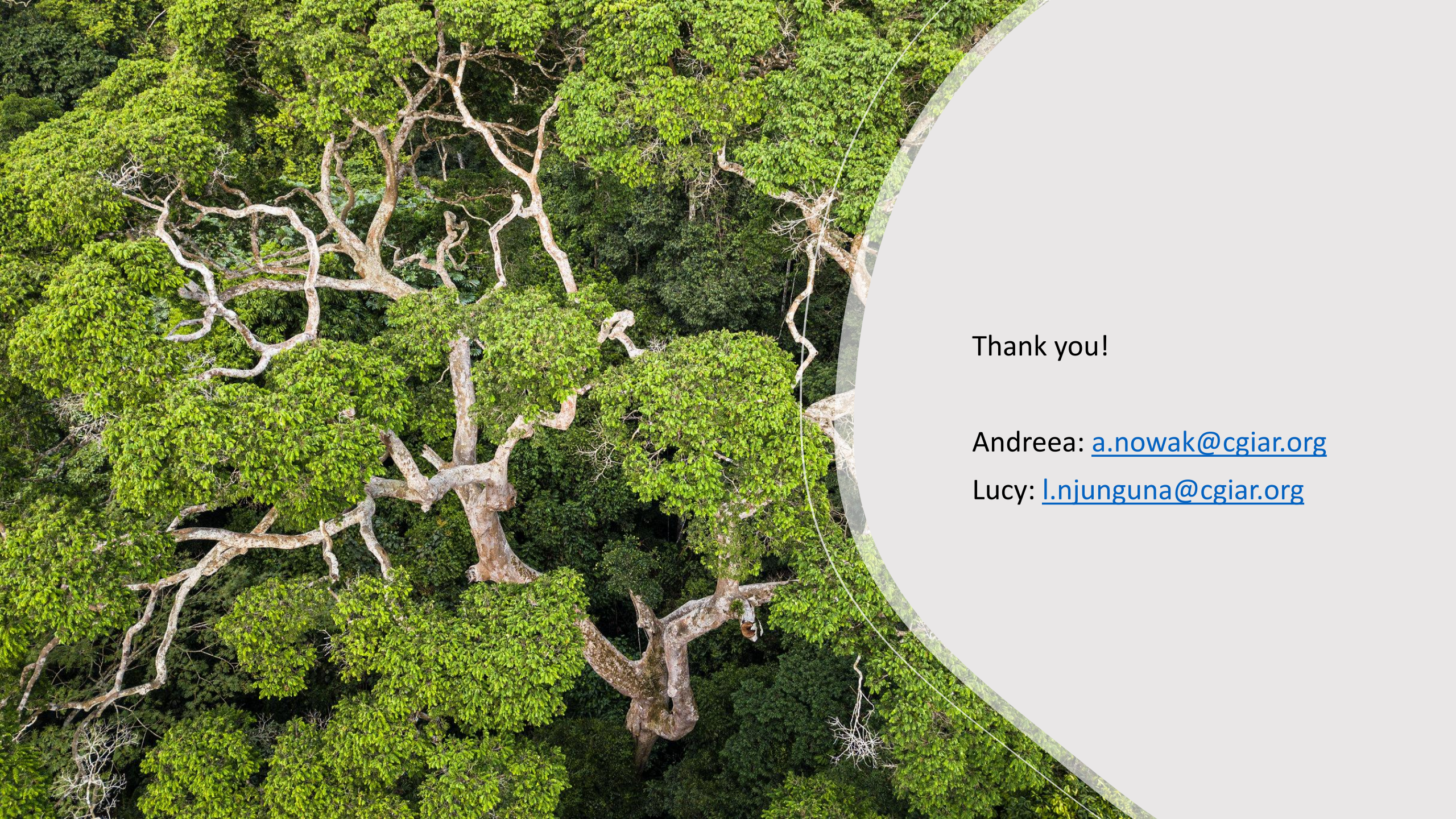
Engagement opportunities

Refining the analytical framework

- Discussions on what classifications (coding schemes) are relevant for ongoing, global conversations on adaptation tracking
- Reviewing/ validating classifications

Outreach & policy engagement

- Updating the policy brief
- Dialogue to inform discussions at COP27
- Informing national policy processes



Thank you!

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