Neha Rai, <u>neha.rai@fao.org</u> FAO, 22nd Nov 2023. Building Effective MEL Systems for Climate Resilience, APA webinar series.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Using metrics to assess progress towards the Paris Agreement's Global Goal on Adaptation

TRANSPARENCY IN ADAPTATION IN THE AGRICULTURE SECTORS

This publication provides a comprehensive metric framework to assess adaptation progress in agriculture sectors



https://t.ly/ZnDG-

Scan the code with a QR code reader to download the publication

Who can use this framework and seek guidance from the document





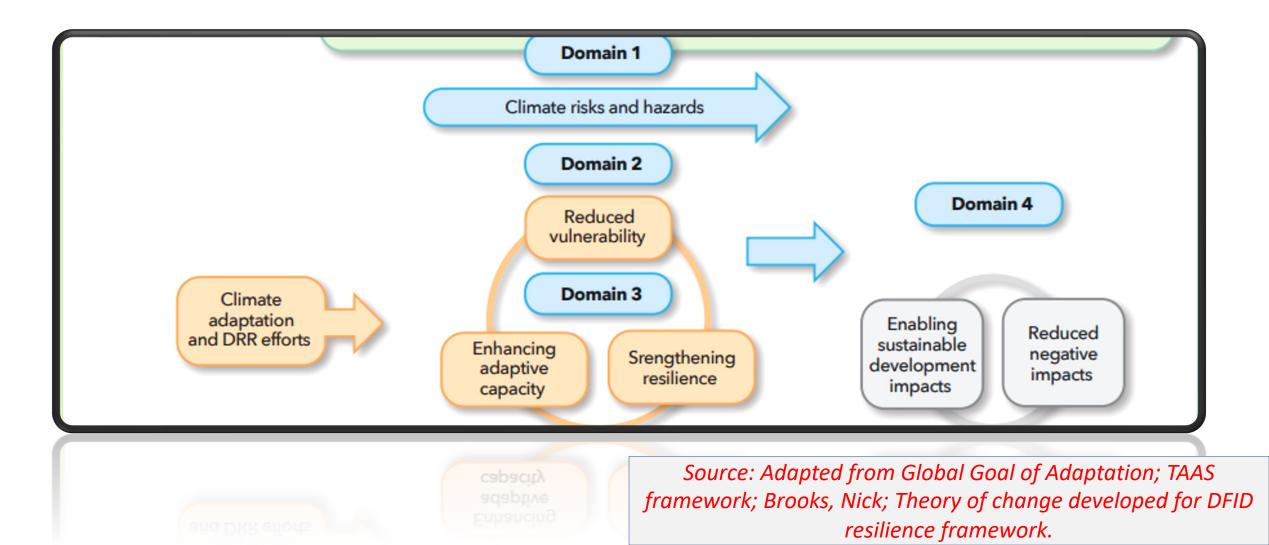
Unpacking the Global Goal on Adaptation and the metric framework for its assessment





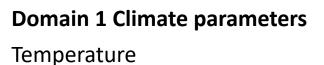
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The GGA domains and the adaptation metric framework



Suggested metrics for the GGA domains





Precipitation

Extreme climate and weather events

Domain 2 Vulnerability Metrics:

Ecological drivers of vulnerability

Availability of water

Availability and quality of productive lands

Status of ecosystems supporting agriculture production

Socio economic drivers of vulnerability

Income and livelihoods

Secure land tenure rights



Domain 3 Resilience & Adaptative Capacity Metrics:

Agricultural investment

Change in water efficiency

Integration of climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

Sustainable and resilient ecosystems

Sustainable and resilient food production systems

Status of diversity of genetic resources

Domain 4: Development Impact Metrics:

Food security

Impacts on agricultural systems

Impact on people and society



The Metrics and relevant SDG/SFDRR indicators

domains **Domain 2: Reducing Vulnerability to climate change Ecological:** SDG 6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources SDG 14.4.1 Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels (Tier 1) Domain 1: Addressing SDG 15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area climate risks SDG 15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area and hazards SDG 15.4.2 Mountain Green Cover Index - Temperature Socio economic: - Precipitation SDG 2.3.1. Volume of production per labor unit by classes of farming / pastoral / forestry enterprise type - Extreme climate SDG 2.3.2. Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and Indigenous status and weather events SDG 5.a.1 Percentage of people with ownership of secure rights over agricultural land (by sex) - Other impacts (slow SDG 5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees onset events) women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control Domain 1 Climate risks and hazards Domain 2 Domain 4 Reduced vulnerability Domain 3 Climate adaptation Enabling Reduced and DRR efforts sustainable Enhancing negative Srengthening development adaptive impacts resilience impacts capacity Domain 3: Strengthening climate resilience and adaptive capacity **Domain 4: Enabling sustainable** SDG 2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures development impacts SDG 2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture SDG 1.5.2 Direct economic loss SDG 2.5.1 Number of plant and animal genetic resources afor food and agriculture attributed to disasters in relation to secured in either medium- or long-term conservation facilities global gross domestic product (GDP) SDG 2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not at risk, or at SDG 2.1.1 Prevalence unknown level of risk of extinction of undernourishment SDG 6.4.1 Change in water use efficiency over time SDG 2.1.2 Percentage of moderate SDG 14.7.1 Sustainable fisheries as a percentage of GDP on small island states, LDC or severe food insecurity in the and all countries population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale SDG 14.6.1 Degree of implementation of international instruments for combatting illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing SDG 13.1.1 Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons SDG 14.b.1 Degree of application of a legal/ regulatory/ policy/institutional attributed to disasters per 100,000 framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries population SFDRR C-2 Direct agricultural SDG 13.1.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement national DRR strategies osses attributed to disasters in line with the SFDRR SDG 13.1.3 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local DRR strategies in line with national DRR strategies SDG 13.2.1 Number of countries with NDCs, long-term strategies, NAPs and adaptation NAP scommunications, as reported to the secretariat SDG 15.2.1 Sustainable forest management

FIGURE 7. Metric framework: suggested SDG and SFDRR indicators for the GGA

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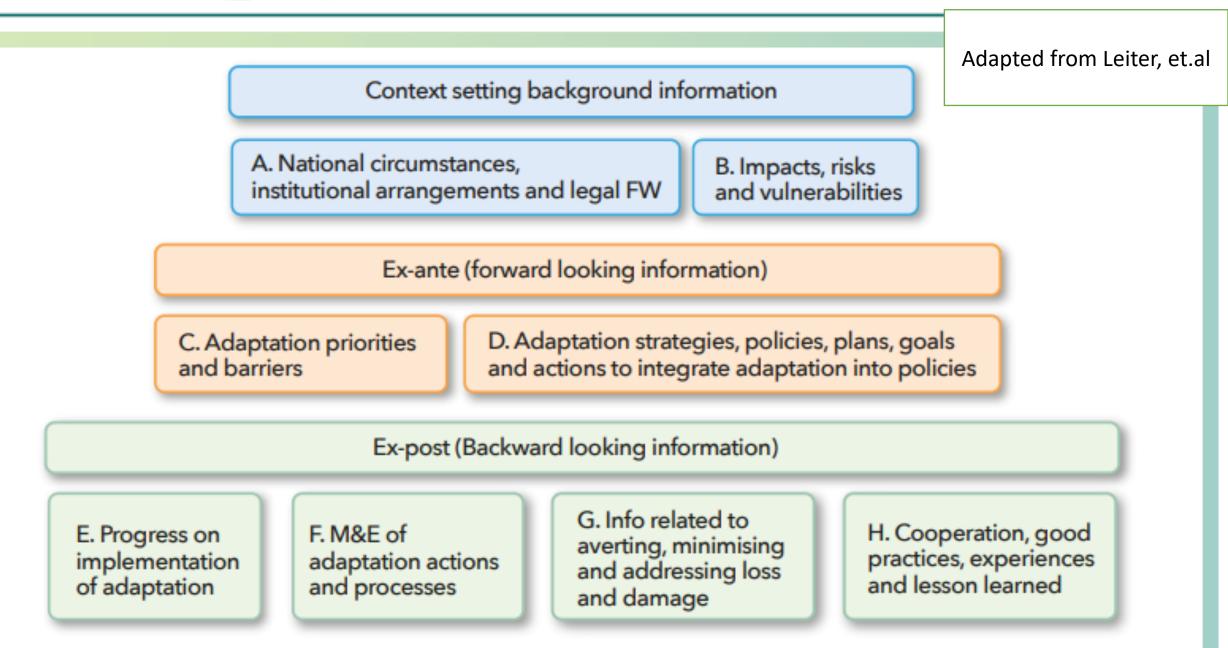
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Using the framework and SDG and SFDRR indicators to report on adaptation under the ETF



Adaptation information to be communicated under A-BTRs

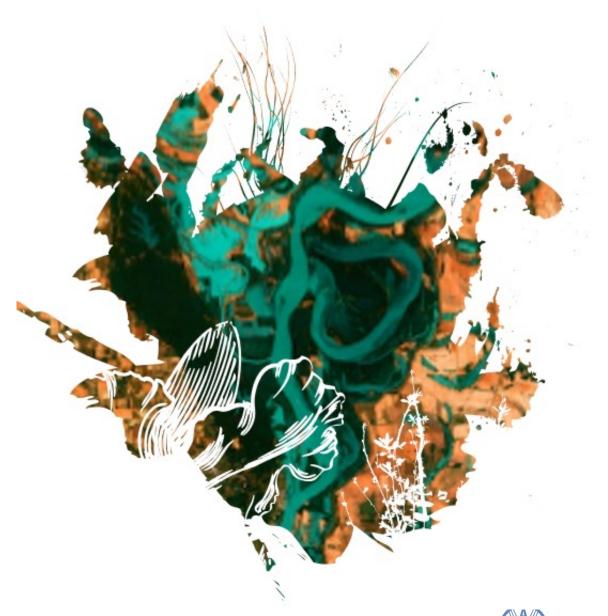


Using SDG indicators to inform the BTR adaptation section



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Aspects of Element, E, F, H	Metric	SDG and SFDRR indicator and custodian		GGA domain
E. Progress on implementation of adaptation	Availability of water and change in water efficiency	SDG 6.4.2	FAO	Vulnerability
	Availability and quality of productive lands	SDG 15.3.1	UNCCD (FAO partner agency)	Vulnerability
	Status of ecosystems supporting agriculture production	SDG 14.4.1 SDG 15.1.1	FAO FAO	Vulnerability
	Secure land tenure rights	SDG 5.a.1 SDG 5.a.2	FAO FAO	Vulnerability
	Income and livelihoods	SDG 2.3.1. SDG 2.3.2.	FAO FAO	Vulnerability
F. Monitoring and evaluation of adaptation actions and processes	Sustainable and resilient ecosystems	SDG 15.2.1 SDG 14.7.1 SDG 14.6.1 SDG 14.b.1	FAO FAO, UNEP- WCMC FAO FAO	Resilience/ adaptive capacity
	Sustainable and resilient food production systems	SDG 2.4.1.	FAO	Resilience/ adaptive capacity
	Availability of water and change in water efficiency	SDG 6.4.1	FAO	Resilience/ adaptive capacity
	Status of diversity of genetic resources	SDG 2.5.1 SDG 2.5.2	FAO	Resilience/ adaptive capacity
	Integration of climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning	SDG 13.1.2 SDG 13.1.3 SDG 13.2.1	UNDRR UNDRR UNFCCC	Resilience/ adaptive capacity



The way forward and conclusions- How countries can use this framework



Concrete steps to align reporting under PA, 2030 Agenda and SFDRR at country level

Preparatory Phase

- Convene a national consultation and consider the degree of overlap of CC, development and DRR challenges and responses
- Take stock of key adaptation goals, targets and indicators in NDCs, NAPs, and their level of alignment with sectoral development and DRR strategies and policies
- Review previous adaptation communications and information relevant to the GGA

Who to involve

- PA: UNFCCC country focal points; institutions responsible for compiling the BTR; government M&E staff.
- 2030 Agenda: Members of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators; SDG country focal points.
- SFDRR: National committee or government entity responsible for DRR; SFM focal points



Implementation phase

- Investigate whether a national adaptation M&E system exists
- Identify available data and information on adaptation in existing national M&E systems on SD and DRR
- Identify essential data and information for reporting on adaptation under the GGA
- Characterize existing M&E arrangements for adaptation,
 SD and DRR and how they complement each other
- ✓ Match available SD and DRR data and information with the GGA and BTR elements to forge coherence
- ✓ Use existing FAO country data on SDG indicators while building institutional capacity for reporting on these indicators

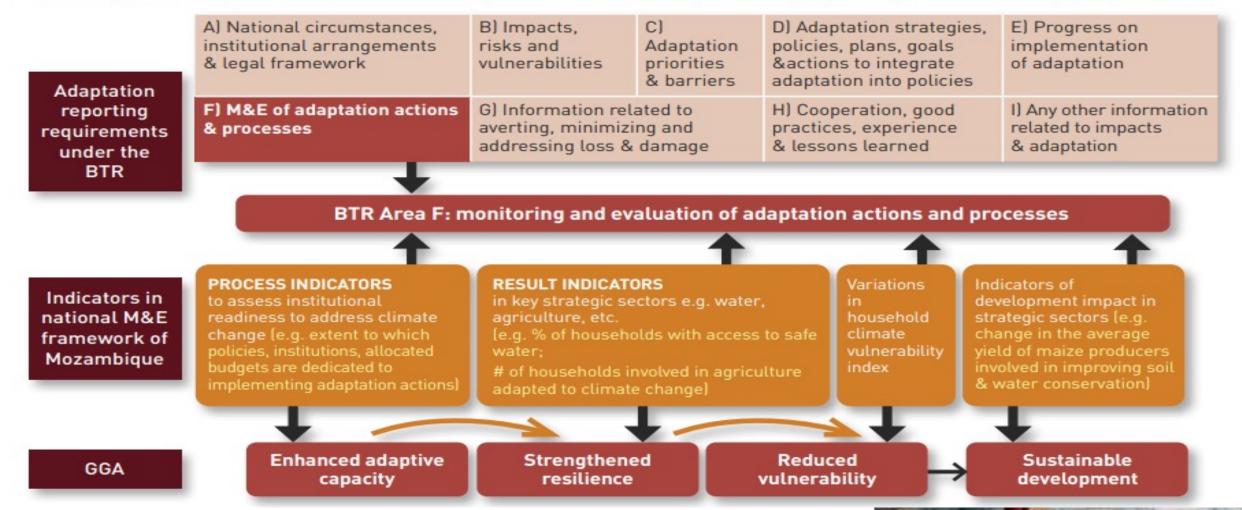




Countries can also use the GGA metric framework to draw upon national M&E systems to assess adaptation performance

BOX 1: HOW MOZAMBIQUE'S M&E SYSTEM CAN INFORM THE BIENNIAL TRANSPARENCY REPORTS (BTRS) AND THE GLOBAL GOAL ON ADAPTATION (GGA)

Mozambique has an M&E framework with a suite of parameters that can help measure progress against the GGA and Area F of the BTR.





- Using a framework allows countries to define context specific outcomes and impact indicators whilst enabling uniformity and aggregability
- ✓ The selection of SDG and SFDRR indicators presented can help overcome some of the challenges associated with lack of data, methodologies for data collection and comparability/aggregability of information
- They provide a basis to use the statistical data collected through internationally established quantitative methodologies and standards
- ✓ This approach can help reduce the burden of adaptation reporting
- ✓ However, it is crucial to consider the context-specificity of adaptation and to identify which SDG/SFDRR indicators relate to country specific adaptation challenges, responses and expected impacts.

✓ <u>High level results should be validated or verified with targeted bottom-up localised impact evaluations</u>



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