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

Who can use this framework and seek guidance from the document

Practitioners assessing progress on Global Goal of Adaptation (GGA) under

1. National climate M&E systems for NAP/NDCs/ climate plans

2. Sectoral climate M&E systems for agriculture sectors

3. Reporting on adaptation section of country's Biennial Transparency Reports (A-BTR)

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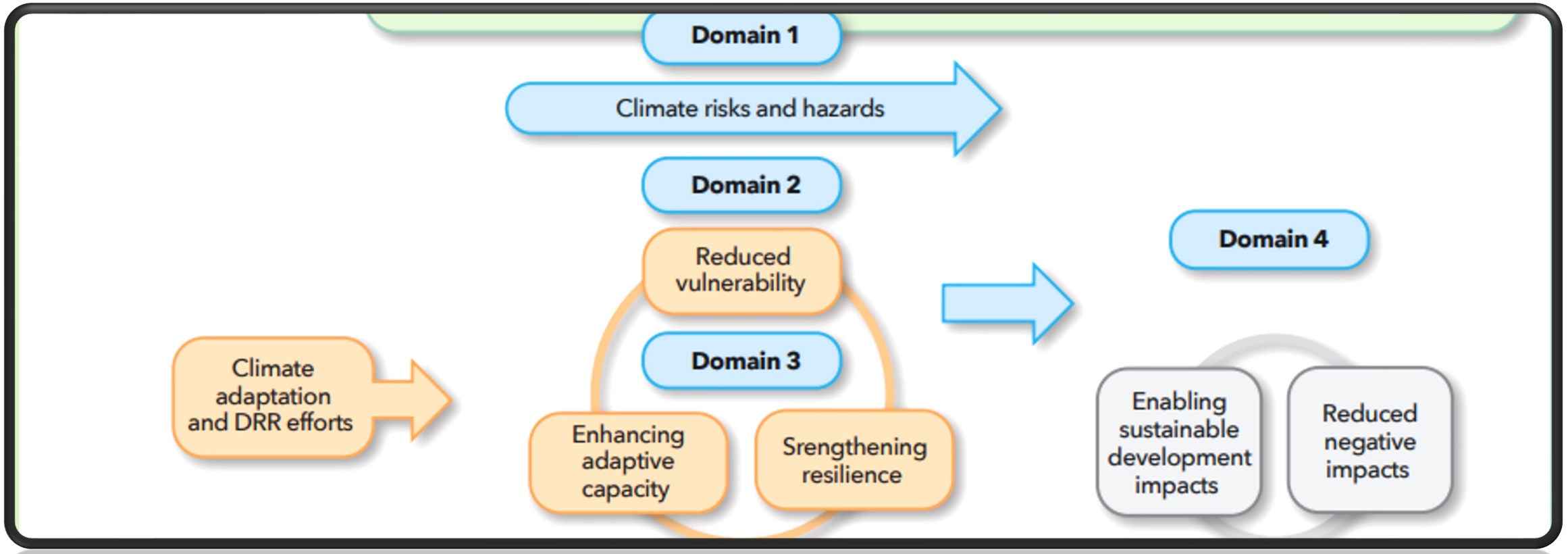
Unpacking the Global Goal on Adaptation and the metric framework for its assessment

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

The GGA domains and the adaptation metric framework



Source: Adapted from Global Goal of Adaptation; TAAS framework; Brooks, Nick; Theory of change developed for DFID resilience framework.

Suggested metrics for the GGA domains

Domain 1 Climate parameters

Temperature

Precipitation

Extreme climate and weather events

Domain 2 Vulnerability Metrics:

<u>Ecological drivers of vulnerability</u>

Availability of water

Availability and quality of productive lands

Status of ecosystems supporting agriculture production

<u>Socio economic drivers of vulnerability</u>

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

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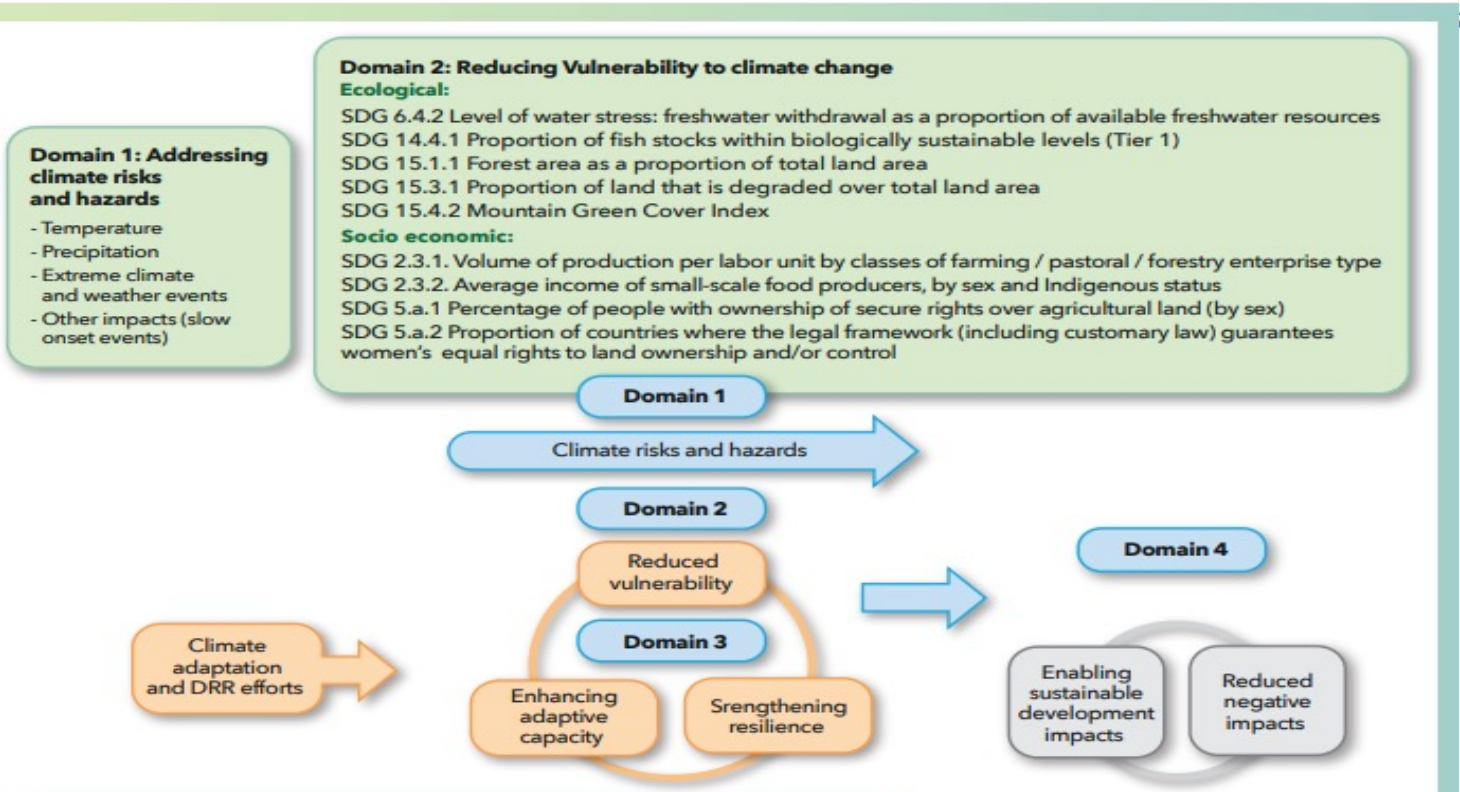
FIGURE 7. Metric framework: suggested SDG and SFDRR indicators for the GGA domains



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

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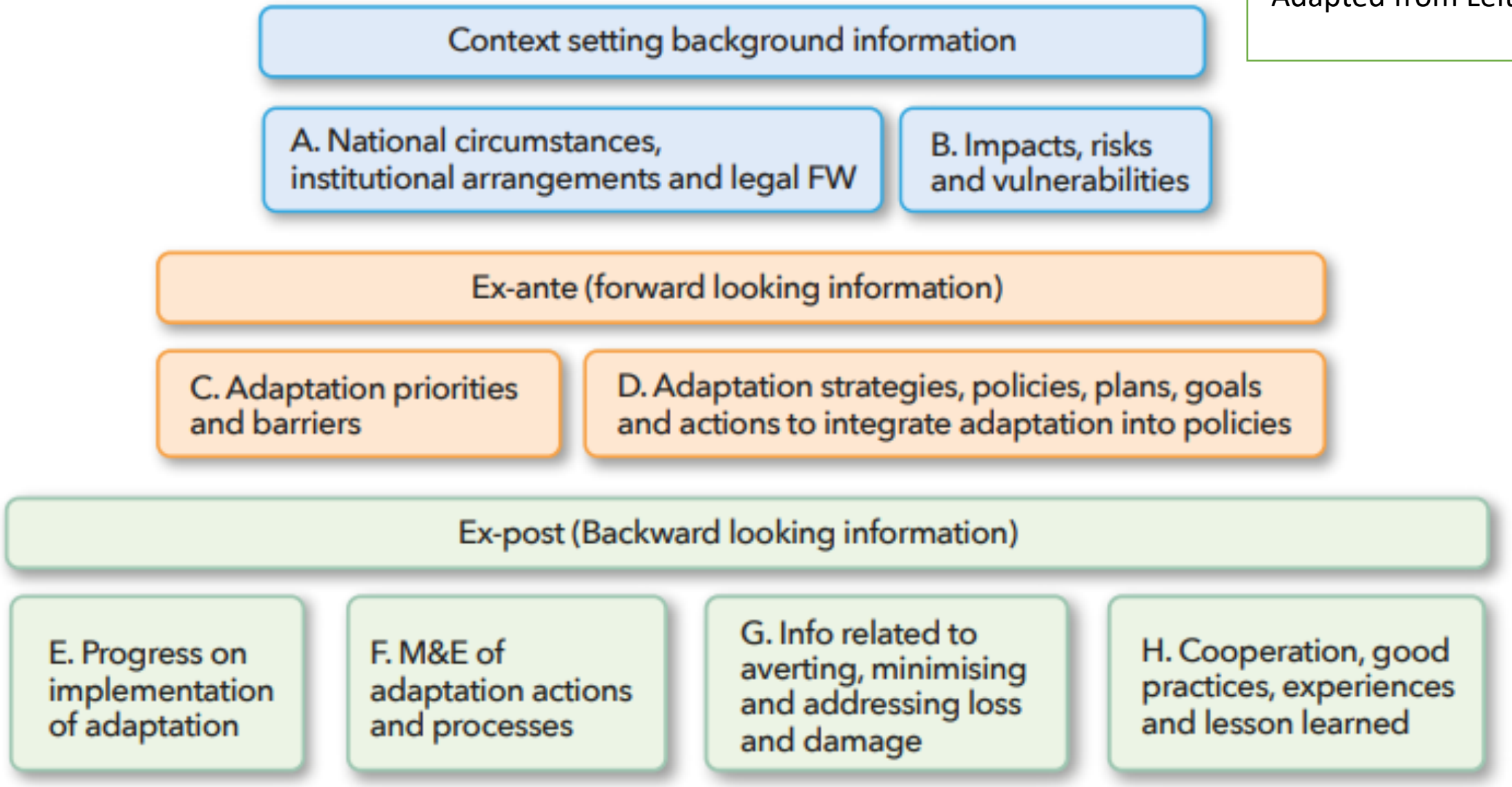
Adaptation information to be communicated under A- BTRs

Adapted from Leiter, et.al



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

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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**

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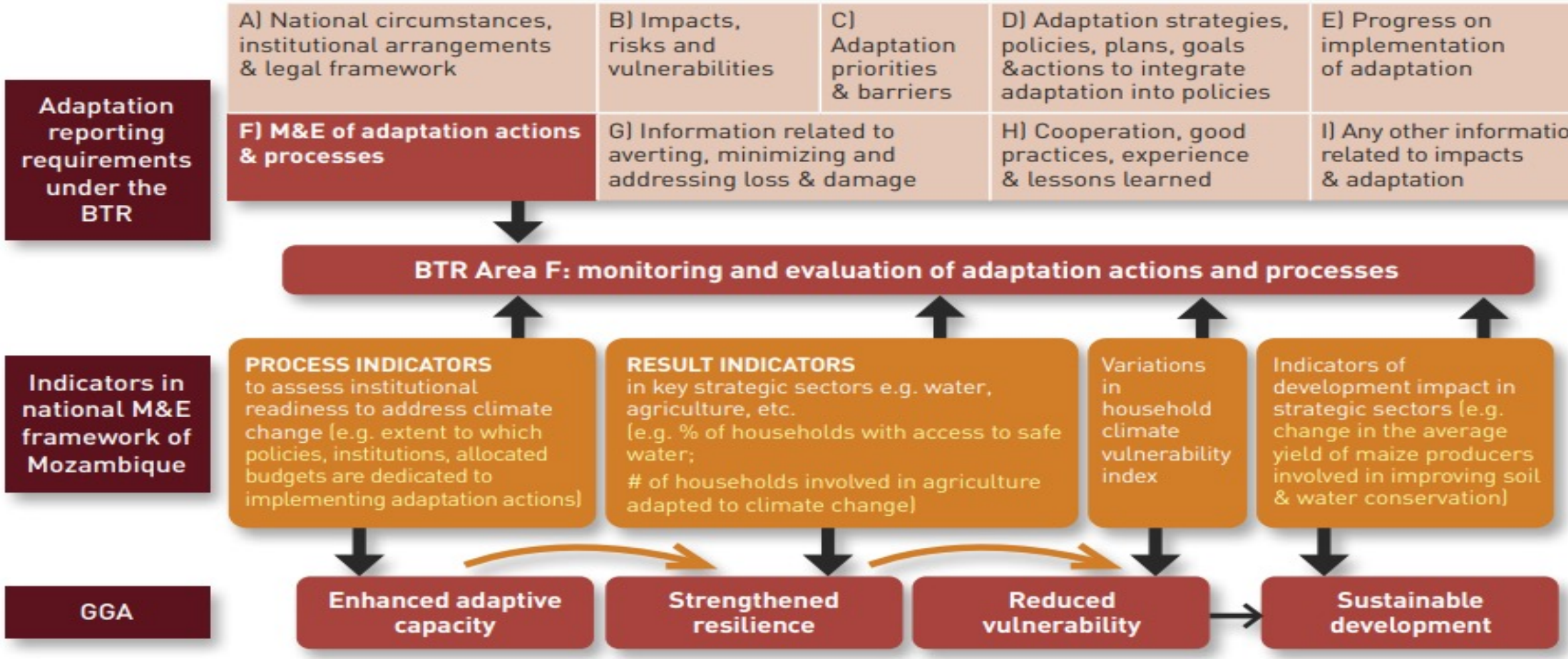
Countries can also use the GGA metric framework to draw upon national M&E systems to assess adaptation performance

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.



Conclusions

- ✓ 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.
- ✓ **High level results should be validated or verified with targeted bottom-up localised impact evaluations**

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