



# Tracking progress on adaptation to climate change under the enhanced transparency framework

## Métricas para adaptación

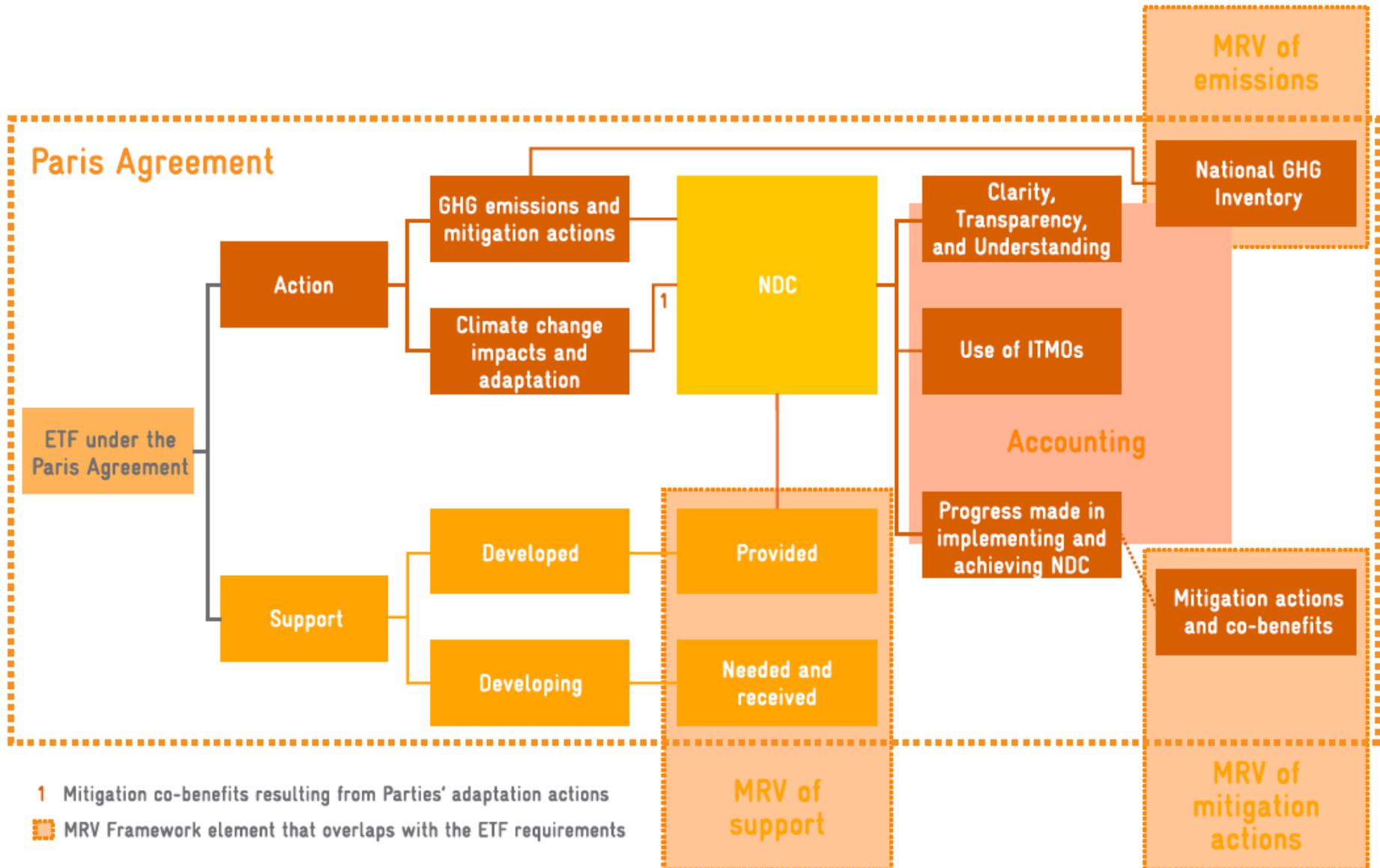
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# Enhanced Transparency Framework

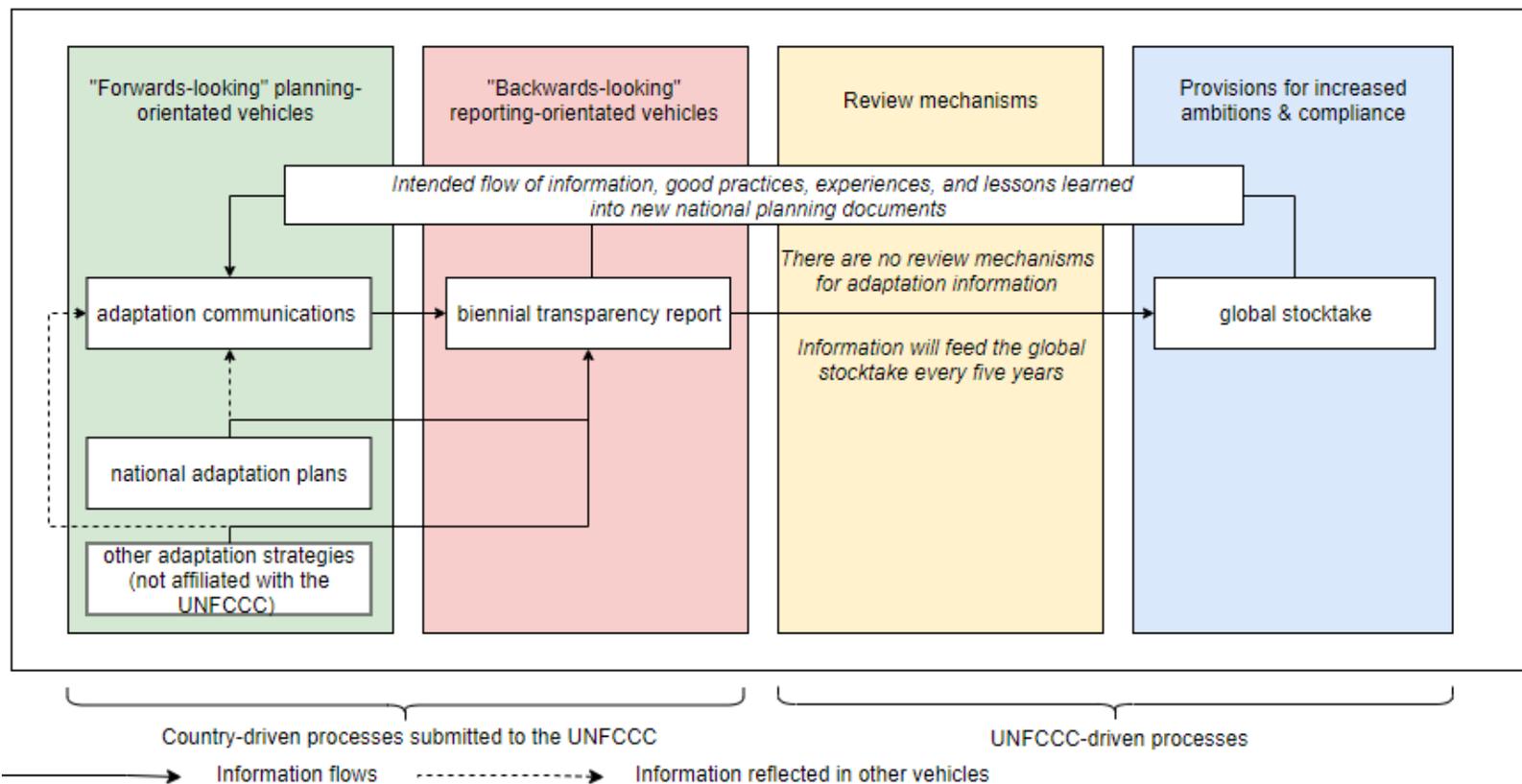
Purpose of the enhanced transparency framework is to **provide clarity on tracking of progress toward achieving Parties' NDCs**, including good practices, priorities, needs and gaps, to **inform the global stocktake** and to **provide clarity on support provided and received** in the context of climate change actions

# Enhanced Transparency Framework



# The role of the Biennial Transparency Reports in communicating adaptation-relevant information

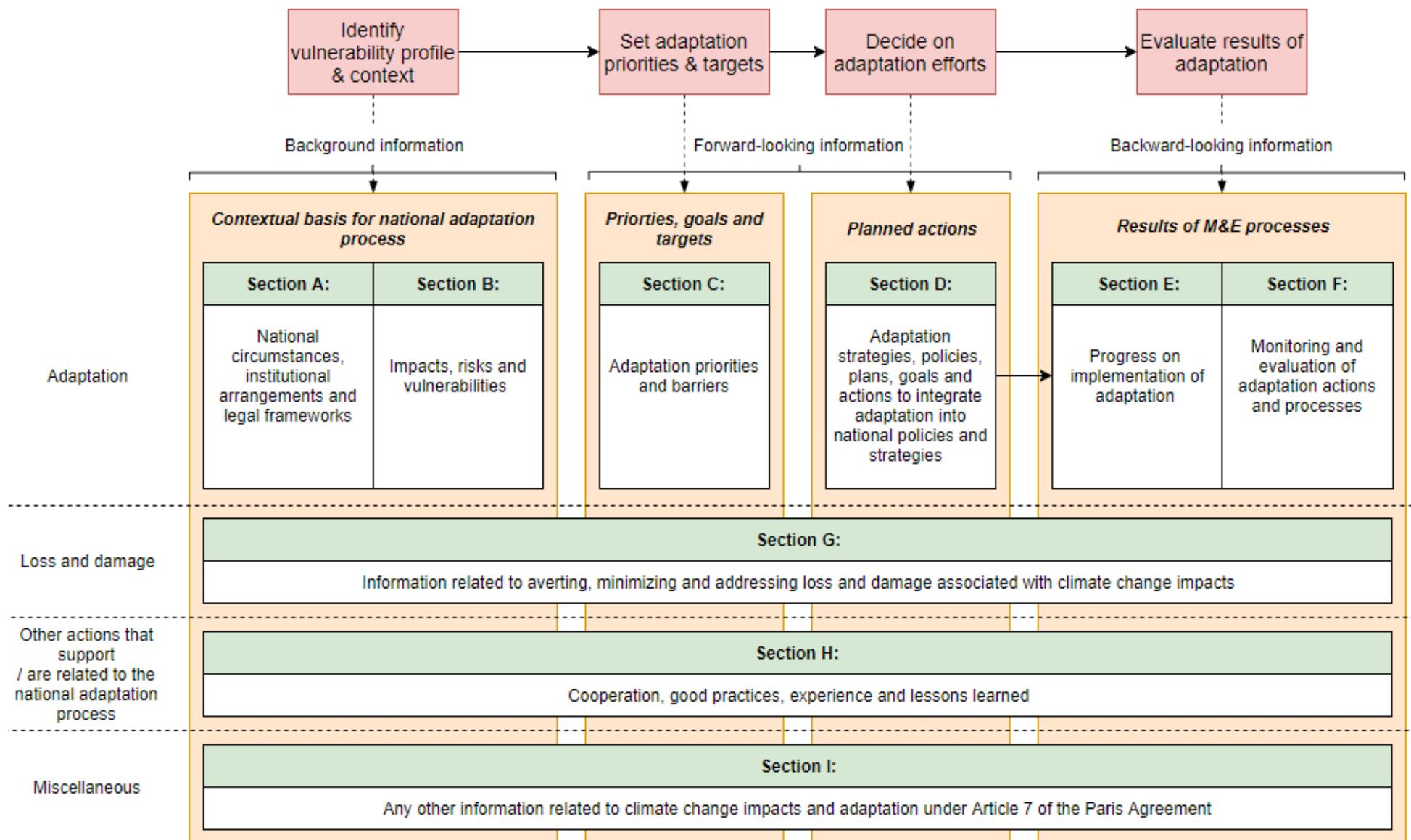
- The BTR will become the main adaptation reporting vehicle under the Paris Agreement
- Input to the BTR (i.e. actions to report upon) is likely to come from adaptation communications, NAPs, and other non-UNFCCC affiliated adaptation strategies
- At this point we can only speculate about the exact role of the adaptation communications, which could take a number of roles under the present guidance



Dale et al. (under preparation) Interpretation paper: Biennial Transparency Report, adaptation section.

# Guidance for the BTR's adaptation section

Different components of the national adaptation process



# Adaptation M&E: International and Domestic Reporting Frameworks

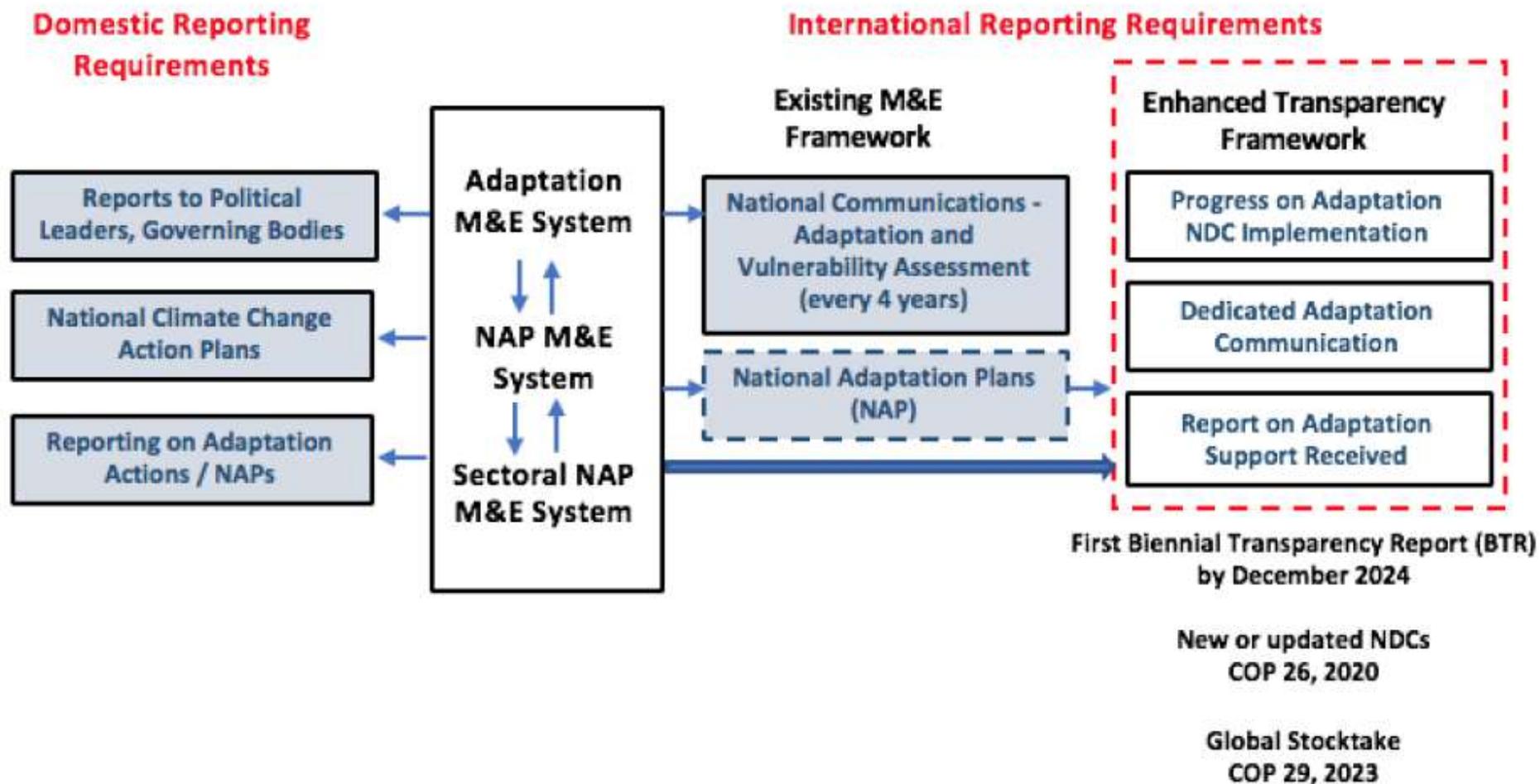
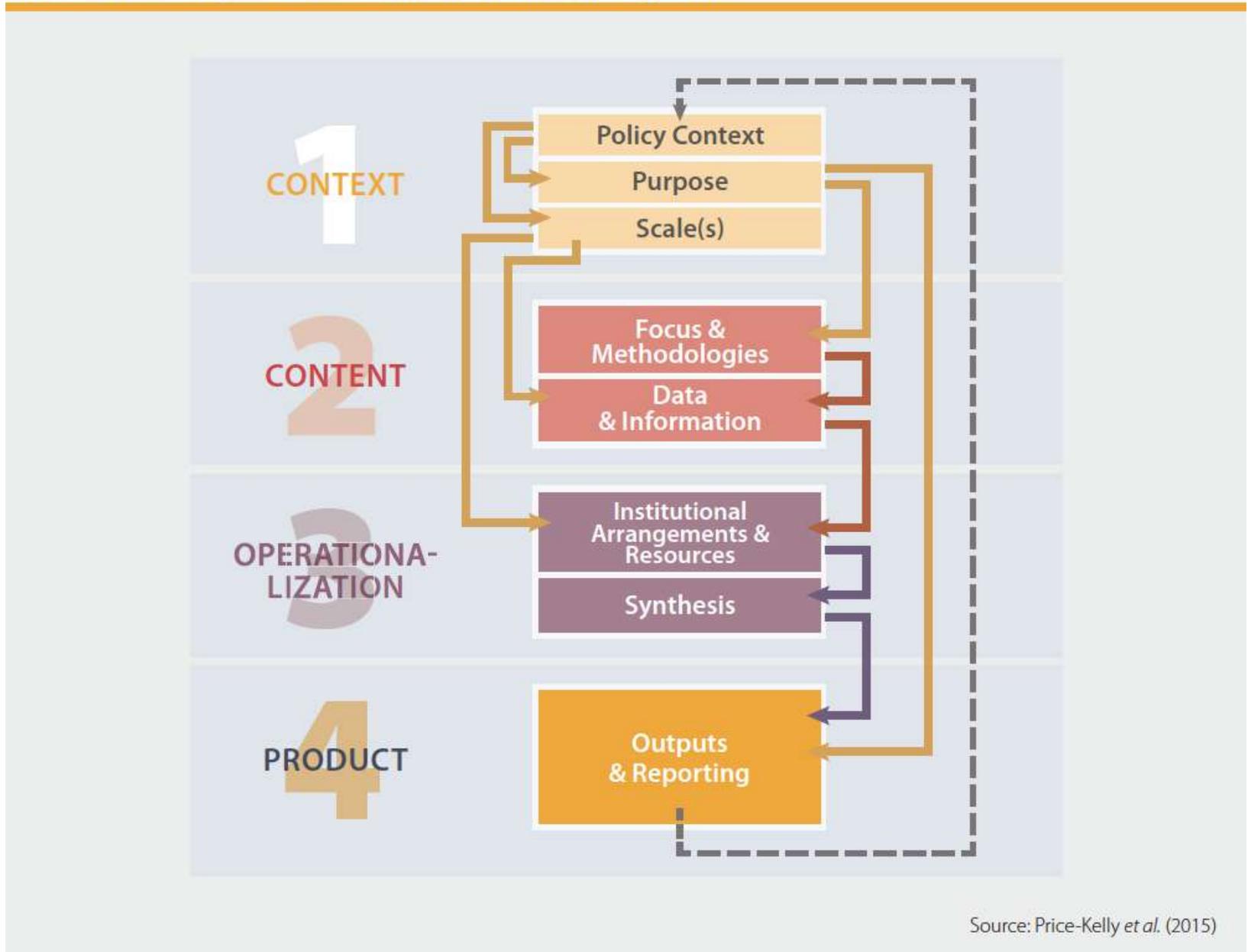
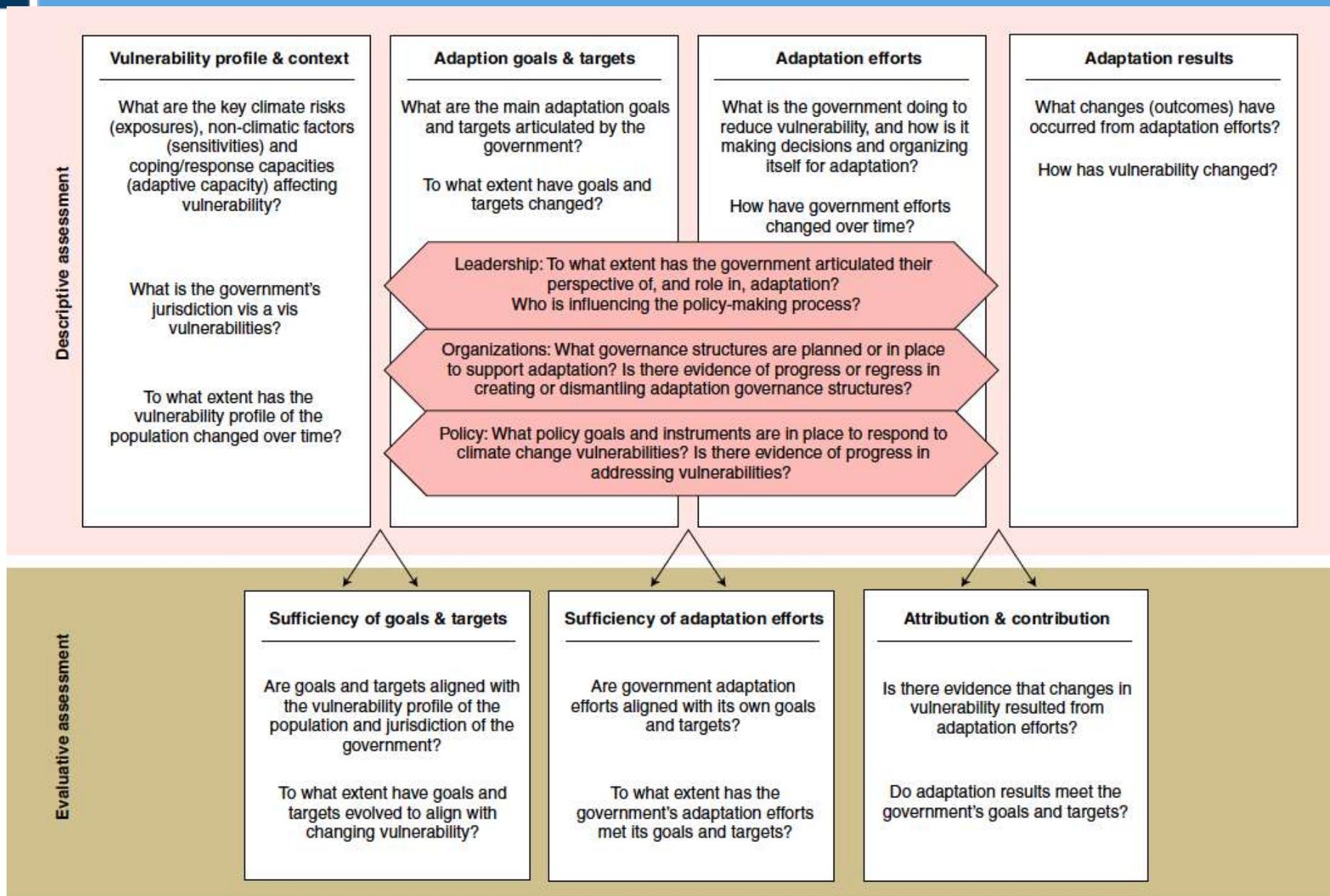


Figure 4.1: Building blocks of national adaptation M+E systems





# Key components and questions for adaptation assessment



- The SDGs and the Sendai Framework offer opportunities for shared indicators, joint implementation, capacity building, and creation of policy support
- The IPCC, other international bodies, and the broader research community can contribute to further develop methodologies suitable for global assessment of adaptation progress
- Third parties (subnational levels, private sector, civil society) will be critical to assess global progress on adaptation

# Comparison of global indices

**TABLE 5** Comparison of the top 20 countries on four vulnerability and risk indices for 2015

	ND-GAIN Country index	Global Climate Risk Index	INFORM – Index for Risk Management	World Risk Index
1	<b><i>Central African Republic</i></b>	Mozambique	Somalia	<b><i>Vanuatu</i></b>
2	<b><i>Chad</i></b>	Dominica	<b><i>Central African Republic</i></b>	Tonga
3	Eritrea	Malawi	<b><i>Afghanistan</i></b>	<b><i>Philippines</i></b>
4	<b><i>Burundi</i></b>	India	South Sudan	Guatemala
5	<b><i>Sudan</i></b>	<b><i>Vanuatu</i></b>	<b><i>Sudan</i></b>	Solomon Islands
6	<b><i>Yemen</i></b>	<b><i>Myanmar</i></b>	<b><i>Yemen</i></b>	<b><i>Bangladesh</i></b>
7	<b><i>Afghanistan</i></b>	Bahamas	Iraq	Costa Rica
8	<b><i>DR Congo</i></b>	Ghana	<b><i>DR Congo</i></b>	Cambodia
9	<b><i>Papua New Guinea</i></b>	<b><i>Madagascar</i></b>	<b><i>Chad</i></b>	<b><i>Papua New Guinea</i></b>
10	Mauritania	Chile	<b><i>Myanmar</i></b>	El Salvador
11	<b><i>Uganda</i></b>	<b><i>Pakistan</i></b>	Mali	Timor-Leste
12	<b><i>Haiti</i></b>	Micronesia	Syria	Brunei Darussalam
13	<b><i>Guinea-Bissau</i></b>	<b><i>Philippines</i></b>	Nigeria	Mauritius
14	<b><i>Niger</i></b>	<b><i>Zimbabwe</i></b>	<b><i>Uganda</i></b>	Nicaragua
15	Congo	<b><i>Burundi</i></b>	Ethiopia	<b><i>Guinea-Bissau</i></b>
16	Liberia	France	<b><i>Pakistan</i></b>	Fiji
17	<b><i>Madagascar</i></b>	Oman	Kenya	Japan
18	Angola	FYR Macedonia	<b><i>Haiti</i></b>	Vietnam
19	<b><i>Zimbabwe</i></b>	Italy	<b><i>Bangladesh</i></b>	Gambia
20	Lesotho	Australia	<b><i>Niger</i></b>	Jamaica
Total	<b>181</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>171</b>

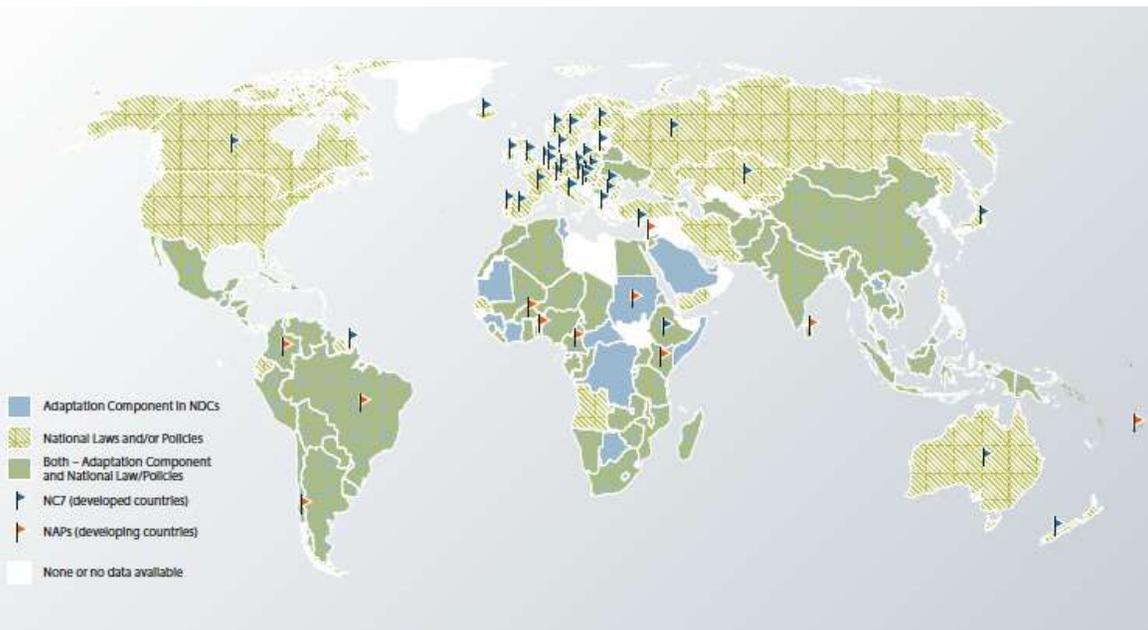
Source: Leiter et al. (2017)

Note: The final row lists the number of countries included by the respective index. Countries in **bold** appear twice among the top 20, countries in **bold** and italics appear twice even among the top 10.

**Adaptation is increasingly addressed in laws and policies, but more needs to be done to enable effective and efficient adaptation**

## Difficult to assess progress:

Divergence between what countries report under the UNFCCC and the law and policy frameworks being implemented at the national level.



Too few countries have quantifiable adaptation targets in their NDCs (40) or in their national laws and policies (49).

## DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS RELEVANT TO RESILIENCE



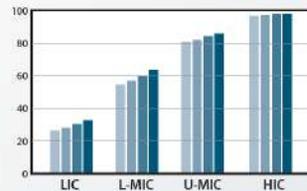
### CLIMATE RISK DRIVERS

- Climate Change**
  - Rising temperatures
  - More erratic rainfall
  - Stronger storms
- Social Trends**
  - Population growth
  - Increasing consumption
  - Urbanization



### INDICATORS

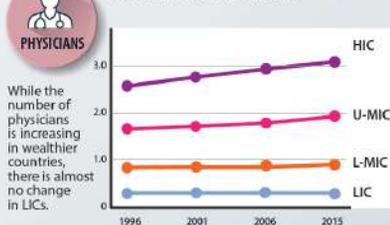
#### PEOPLE USING AT LEAST BASIC SANITATION SERVICES (% of population)



Access is increasing across all lower income countries, but at current rates it will take many decades to catch up with higher income countries.



#### PHYSICIANS (per 1,000 people)



While the number of physicians is increasing in wealthier countries, there is almost no change in LICs.

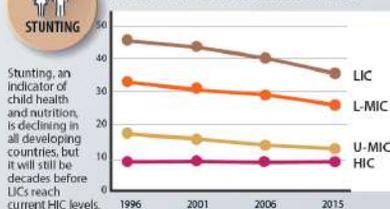
#### ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY (% of population, 2015)



Access is increasing, but LICs are still lagging as far behind L-MICs as they did 20 years ago.

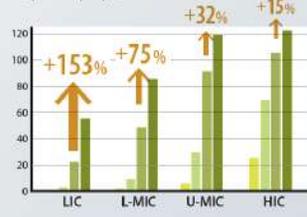


#### PREVALENCE OF STUNTING, HEIGHT FOR AGE (% of children under 5)



Stunting, an indicator of child health and nutrition, is declining in all developing countries, but it will still be decades before LICs reach current HIC levels.

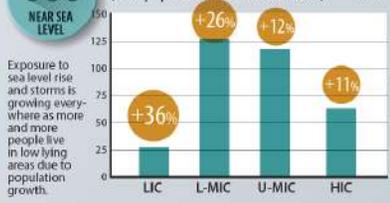
#### MOBILE CELLULAR SUBSCRIPTION (per 100 people)



Lower income countries were later in adopting mobile services but are quickly approaching full coverage.



#### POPULATION LIVING IN AREAS WHERE ELEVATION IS BELOW 5 M (total population in millions in 2015)



Exposure to sea level rise and storms is growing everywhere as more and more people live in low lying areas due to population growth.

Indicators of adaptive capacity show that the gap between lower-income and higher-income countries is closing, but progress is generally too slow

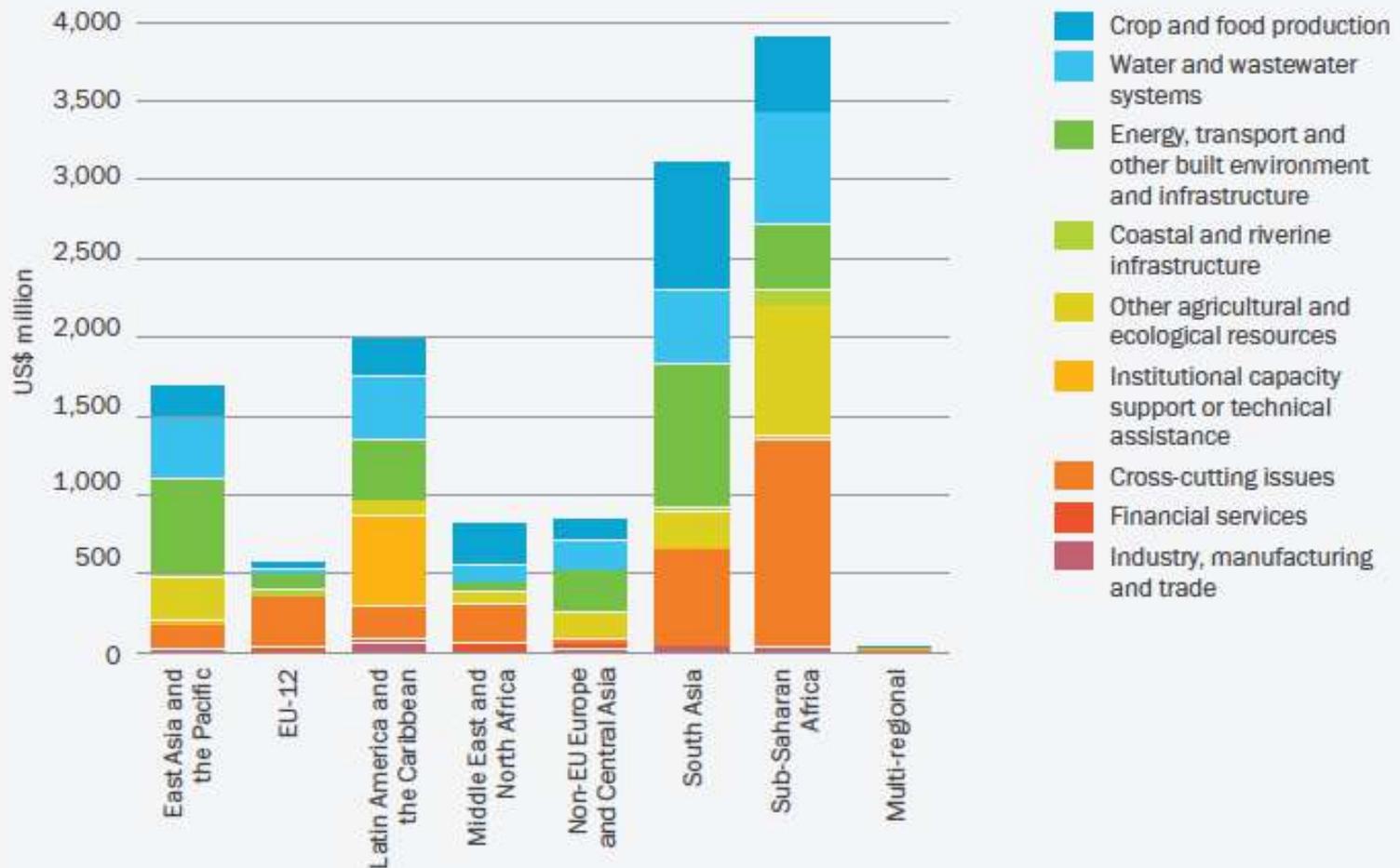
Over the past 20 years low- and middle-income countries have shown **consistent progress in many indicators** relevant to adaptive capacity.

Access to **resources and information, technological capacity** and a conducive **enabling environment** are necessary elements of building adaptive capacity.

# Multilateral Development Bank adaptation finance 2018

**FIGURE 3** Breakdown of MDB adaptation finance 2018

Figure 11. MDB adaptation finance by sector grouping and by region, 2018 (in US\$ million)



Source: Joint Multilateral Development Bank Climate Finance Group (2019)



**Thanks for a future ...**