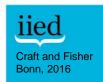


Measuring an adaptation goal: effectiveness and adequacy

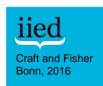
Brianna Craft and Susannah Fisher Climate Change Group, IIED

Why effectiveness and adequacy?



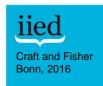
- Paris established a global goal on adaptation and a process for assessing progress
- Reviewing progress towards the achievement of the goal will involve examining the effectiveness and adequacy of adaptation actions
- Mandate given to the AC and the LEG to develop these methodologies





- Sufficient to allow development trajectory to continue as it would have without additional climate risks
- Needs to be considered within context of national development goals and priorities
- Adequate can be financial but also in results – sufficient to meet challenges



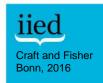


4 main types

- Climate risk management (process)
- Resilience and related (short-term)
- Wellbeing including costs to assets, livelihoods and lives (long-term)
- Climate indicators and indices (context)

Brooks et al. 2013

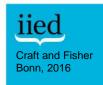




- Relevant institutional capacities and enabling environment
- Interpreting trends in relevant climatesensitive national indicators (wellbeing)
- Using climate data to interpret the trend or possible explanations

Brooks, 2014

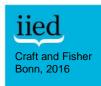
Challenges



- Future climate change is uncertain
- Data are limited for baselines and understanding climate contexts
- Requires cross-sectoral work and investment, long time frames
- Adaptation one part of development process

Need to work with what data is available

National experiences



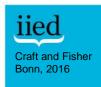
Kenya: MRV+, and NPBMF

- Ethiopia: CRGE results framework
- Cambodia: Vulnerability indices
- UK: Adaptation preparedness ladders

	for defences)	Agency; Department for Education					
Indicators of action							
Design of new development in areas at flood risk	Proportion of Environment Agency objections to planning applications on flood risk grounds that are over-ruled by local authority	=					
Provision of flood defences	Number of households at reduced risk due to construction of new or enhanced defences Environ Agency		1				
	Effective spend in flood risk management activities (capital and revenue) from public and private sources		1				
Retrofitting property- level measures	Number of existing properties at flood risk retrofitting property- level measures	Defra	1				
Management of surface water in built- up areas	Proportion of new development with sustainable drainage systems	Defra	1				
Provision of early warning systems	Uptake of flood warnings by properties in the floodplain	Environment Agency	1				
Indicators of impact							
Flood damages	Annual insured losses from flooding (UK)	Association of British Insurers	\Rightarrow				
Deaths and injuries from flooding	Number of deaths caused by flooding events, per year		\Rightarrow				
	Number of injuries casued by flooding events, per year	CCRA	\Rightarrow				
	Number of mental illness cases caused by flooding events, per year		\Rightarrow				

Source: ASC, 2012

Lessons so far

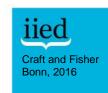


- Process/institutional indicators
- Project-based use of resilience indicators, ecosystems also key.
- National climate-sensitive sectoral indicators
- Global indices (such as ND GAIN)
- National M&E systems often weak and data missing, aggregation, climate data?

Implications for effectiveness in the adaptation goal



- Practical and light-touch but ambitious?
- CRM important (and relatively easy) to track
- Effectiveness and adequacy linked to achievement of national adaptation priorities and climatic changes
- Important to establish relevant baselines and assess confidence in evidence



Ways ahead?

	Effective indicators relevant to national context	Trends or meeting of national targets	Climate data/context	Level of confidence / data	
Resilience (short-term)	Identify 3-5 for each as linked to national adaptation or climatesensitive development	Description of trend using data available	n/a		
Climate- sensitive wellbeing indicators (long-term)		to national categorising daptation or climate-sensitive categorising trend:	Relevant context for development trends Worsening	Could disaggregate results for goal by data quality and level of confidence	
Costs to assets, livelihoods and lives	piaris	Decline	hazards, stable, declining, changing		