

# Measuring an adaptation goal: effectiveness and adequacy

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# 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

# Effective and adequate adaptation

- 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

# Key indicators

## 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*

# Long-term adaptation

- Relevant institutional capacities and enabling environment
- Interpreting trends in relevant climate-sensitive 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	
<b>Indicators of action</b>			
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	Environment Agency	
Provision of flood defences	Number of households at reduced risk due to construction of new or enhanced defences		
	Effective spend in flood risk management activities (capital and revenue) from public and private sources		
Retrofitting property-level measures	Number of existing properties at flood risk retrofitting property-level measures	Defra	
Management of surface water in built-up areas	Proportion of new development with sustainable drainage systems	Defra	
Provision of early warning systems	Uptake of flood warnings by properties in the floodplain	Environment Agency	
<b>Indicators of impact</b>			
Flood damages	Annual insured losses from flooding (UK)	Association of British Insurers	
Deaths and injuries from flooding	Number of deaths caused by flooding events, per year	CCRA	
	Number of injuries caused by flooding events, per year		
	Number of mental illness cases caused by flooding events, per year		

Source: ASC, 2012



# Lessons so far

- Process/institutional indicators
- Project-based use of resilience indicators, eco-systems 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 climate-sensitive development plans	Description of trend using data available and categorising trend:  <b>Improvement</b>  <b>Stable</b>  <b>Decline</b>	<b>n/a</b>	<b>Could disaggregate results for goal by data quality and level of confidence</b>
Climate-sensitive wellbeing indicators (long-term)			Relevant context for development trends	
Costs to assets, livelihoods and lives			<b>Worsening hazards, stable, declining, changing</b>	