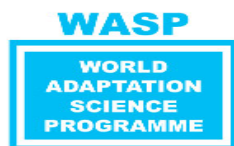


COP28 Side Event at the WMO-IPCC-MERI-NCM Pavilion – 9 December, 17:15 – 18:15

Scaling up Climate Action through Adaptation Effectiveness



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COP28
UAE

Scaling up Climate Action through Adaptation Effectiveness

Moderator and panelists



Zita Sebesvari
(Moderator)

Deputy Director of United Nations University – Institute for Environment and Human Security



Henry Neufeldt

Head of Impact Assessment and Adaptation, UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre



Prabhakar Sivapuram
Ventaka Rama Krishna

Principal Policy Researcher, Institute for Global Environmental Strategies



Valerie Kapos

Head of the Climate Change & Biodiversity Programme, UN Environment World Conservation Monitoring Centre

World Adaptation Science Programme

Underfinanced. Underprepared.

Inadequate investment and planning
on climate adaptation leaves
world exposed



WASP

**WORLD
ADAPTATION
SCIENCE
PROGRAMME**

*making science work
for climate adaptation*



<https://wasp-adaptation.org>

Adaptation Effectiveness

Presenter:

SVRK Prabhakar (Institute for Global Environmental Strategies)

Joined by:

Cynthia Rosenzweig (NASA GISS and Columbia University)

Manishka De Mel (Columbia University and NASA GISS)

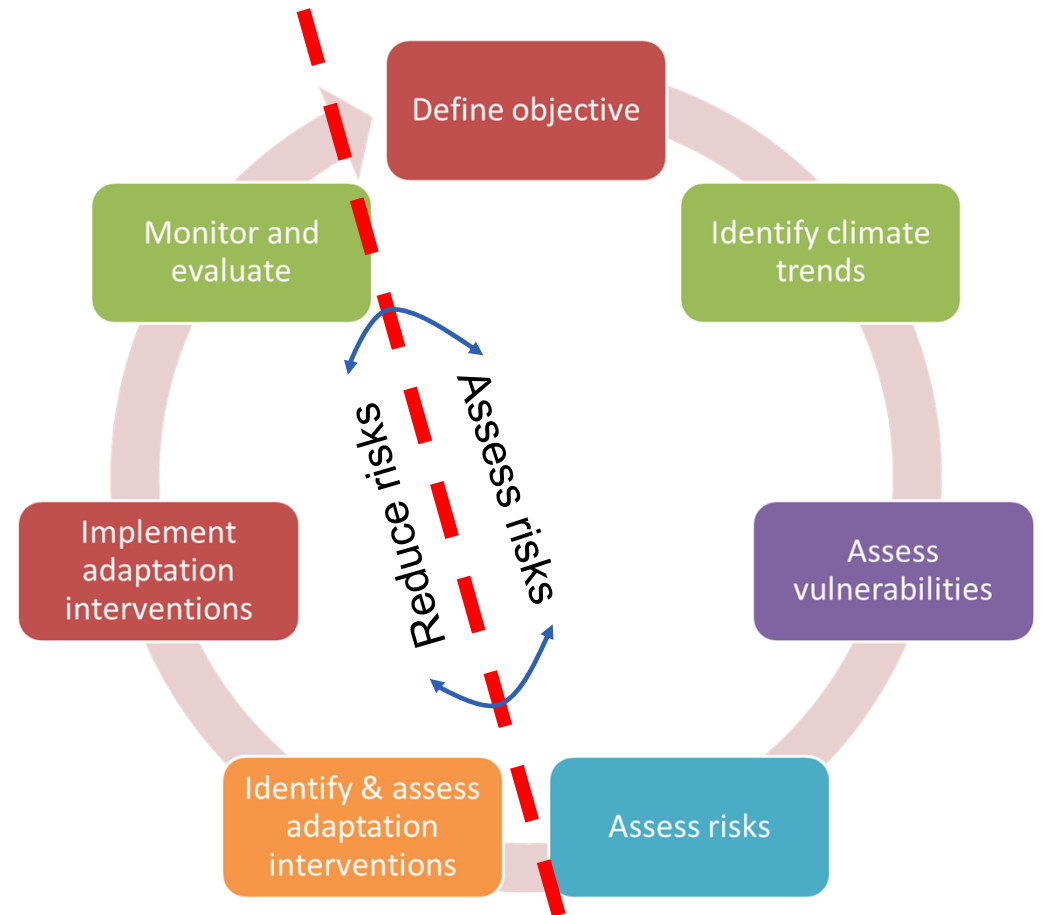


Authors of SAPB on Adaptation Effectiveness

- Cynthia Rosenzweig (NASA Goddard Institute for Space Studies and Columbia University)
- Sivapuram Venkata Rama Krishna Prabhakar (Institute for Global Environmental Strategies)
- Manishka De Mel (Columbia University and NASA GISS)
- Estefania Arteaga (Informed City & Griffith University)
- Minpeng Chen (Renmin University)
- Paul Desanker (UNFCCC)
- Denyse Dookie (The London School of Economics and Political Science)
- Elisabeth Gilmore (Carleton University)
- Valerie Kapos (UNEP-World Conservation Monitoring Centre)
- Alexandre Magnan (Institute for Sustainable Development and International Relations)
- Kavya Michael (Chalmers University of Technology)
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- Anand Patwardhan (University of Maryland)
- Liu Wei (Alibaba Group)
- Rosalind West (Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office, UK Government)
- Carolina Zambrano-Barragán (The Climate and Land Use Alliance)

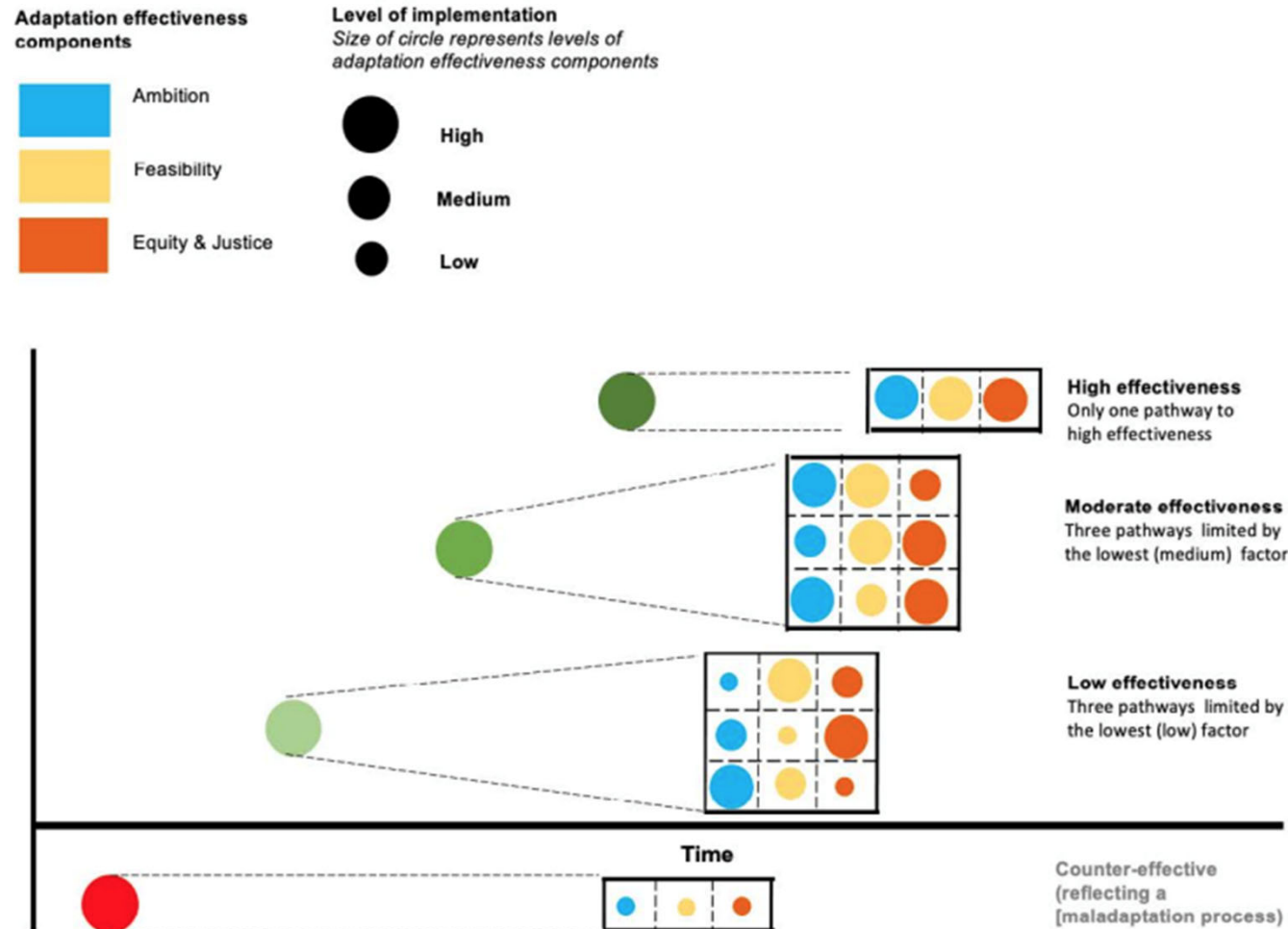
Taking a Wholistic Perspective on AE

- Adaptation effectiveness refers to the extent to which **policies and actions reduce present and future climate risks.**
- **Where can we go wrong here?**
 - Defining right objectives
 - Unreliable RVAs
 - Identifying appropriate adaptation actions
 - Making sure that we M&E what we intend to achieve for



Adaptation Planning [Cycle/spiral]

Law of Limiting Factors in Adaptation Effectiveness



Ambition: The degree of climate risk reduction (through vulnerability reduction and resilience increase) to be expected from a given option or a set of options.

Example: Sea level rise and storm surge

Feasibility: The option or group of options, and that depends on a series of enabling conditions such as for example, affordability and the existence of adequate governance arrangements.

Example: Watershed management

Equity and justice: Designating the degree to which equity and justice are at the center of adaptation policies, plans, and actions. This is a new criterion that can be measured by such indicators as the inclusion of community groups in adaptation decision-making.

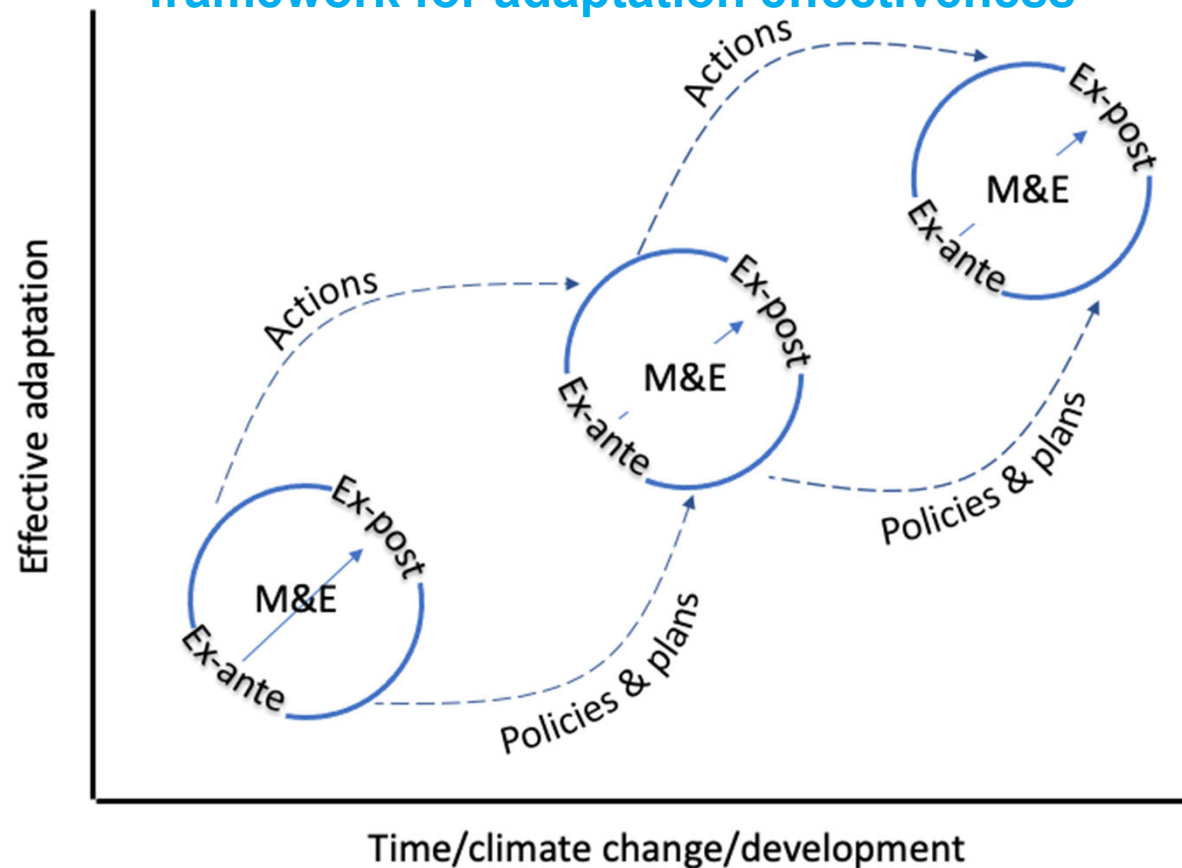
Example: Informal settlements

Monitoring and Evaluation (At a project level vs area level)

*Ex-ante (potential effectiveness): This is a **forward-looking perspective** for assessing adaptation effectiveness before the adaptation policies and actions are implemented.*

*Ex-post (actual effectiveness): This is a key perspective for measuring adaptation effectiveness **after policies and actions have been implemented**.*

Dynamic monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework for adaptation effectiveness



Source: WASP SAPB #7

Adaptation Effectiveness Metrics are Location & Sector Specific

Agriculture

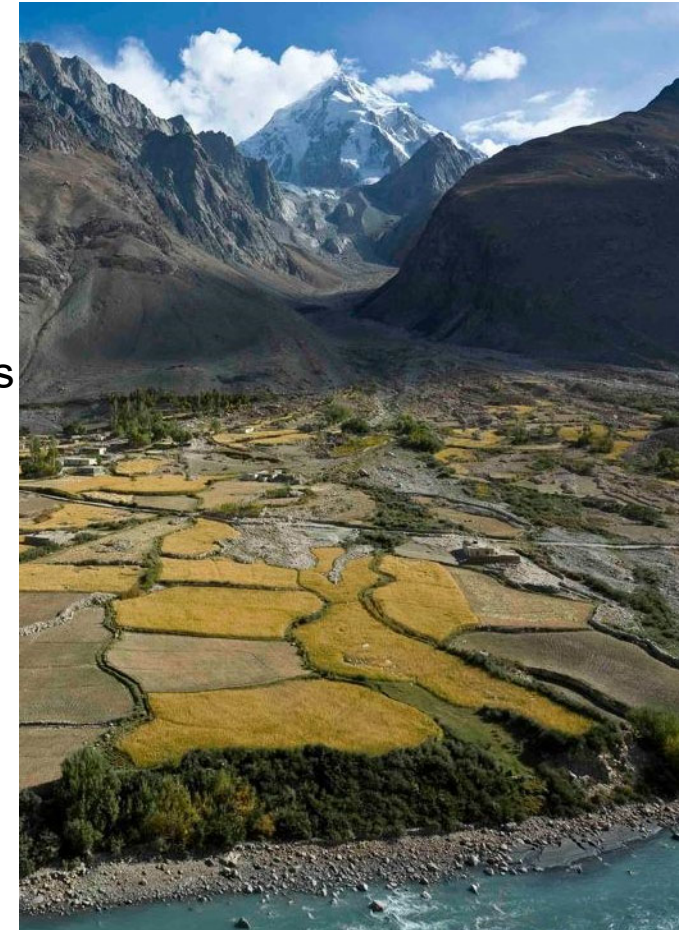
- Total official funding flows to the agriculture sector
- Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture
- Income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status

Cities

- Number of deaths and directly affected persons attributed to disasters
- Economic loss and damage to critical infrastructure attributed to disasters
- Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies

Biodiversity

- Meters of coastline protected
- Area of ecosystems improved or protected (if adaptation-related)
- Number of new or improved methodological tools developed to address climate change and conserve biodiversity



Flood plain cultivation in Wakhan, Afghanistan
© John Winnie Jr., WCS-Afghanistan

Recommendations

International Policy

- Support the development of **guidance, tools for assessment and methods** of adaptation effectiveness related to policies/planning and action.

National Policies and Plans

- Develop **country/regional-context frameworks and indicators** for national policies.
- Utilize the **dynamic M&E adaptation effectiveness framework to identify national goals on adaptation** (aggregated into a global goal on adaptation).

Action

- Strengthen **data collection systems and analytics, establish coordinated M&E systems, and develop metrics** for key criteria of potential effectiveness.
- Collect the **evidence base for projects and programs** that have already been implemented, showcasing what has worked and what has not to inform future actions.

Key Messages

- Adaptation effectiveness cannot be achieved by focusing at one stage of the adaptation process, rather it needs **an all-encompassing approach**.
- The current **undue attention on a few stages** of adaptation planning needs to be reconsidered.
- Adaptation effectiveness is vital to **inform both national and local-level adaptation actions** as well as progress towards the **Global Goal on Adaptation** and the UNFCCC **global stocktake (GST)**.
- M&E requires a definition of the **baseline conditions and measurement of change against that baseline**.
- Due to the **dynamic nature of adaptation**, regular **reevaluation of adaptation policies and actions** can help enhance effectiveness.
- Useful metrics include **quantitative and qualitative measures** (e.g., ambition, feasibility, equity/justice) for risk and vulnerability reduction.



Mangroves in Belize © Manishka De Mel

The WASP Adaptation Effectiveness Core Project

Proposed Core Project Research

- Develop an **integrated assessment framework to measure adaptation effectiveness** of National Adaptation Plans (NAPs).
- Output will include a **tool** that helps stakeholders to **assess NAPs, using quantitative and qualitative methods.**
- Evaluate the risk assessments and how these assessments indicate **whether and how much the plan will fall short of achieving the intended climate risk reduction.**

We welcome your comments, ideas and participation for the WASP Adaptation Effectiveness Core Project!



Mangrove planting in Seychelles © UNEP

Thank You!



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Nature-based solutions for effective Ecosystem- based Adaptation



Valerie Kapos,
UNEP-WCMC



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Q&A with the panelists and audience

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Thank you for joining us.



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