



COP27 side event

A framework for measuring and evaluating adaptation to climate change for food systems: perspectives for finance in the public and private sectors

12th November 2022, 13.00-14.30hrs (EEST), Morocco Pavilion (Blue Zone)

Opening remarks, by Riad BALAGHI, AAA Initiative

❑ Some key findings from IPCC's 6th Assessment Report:

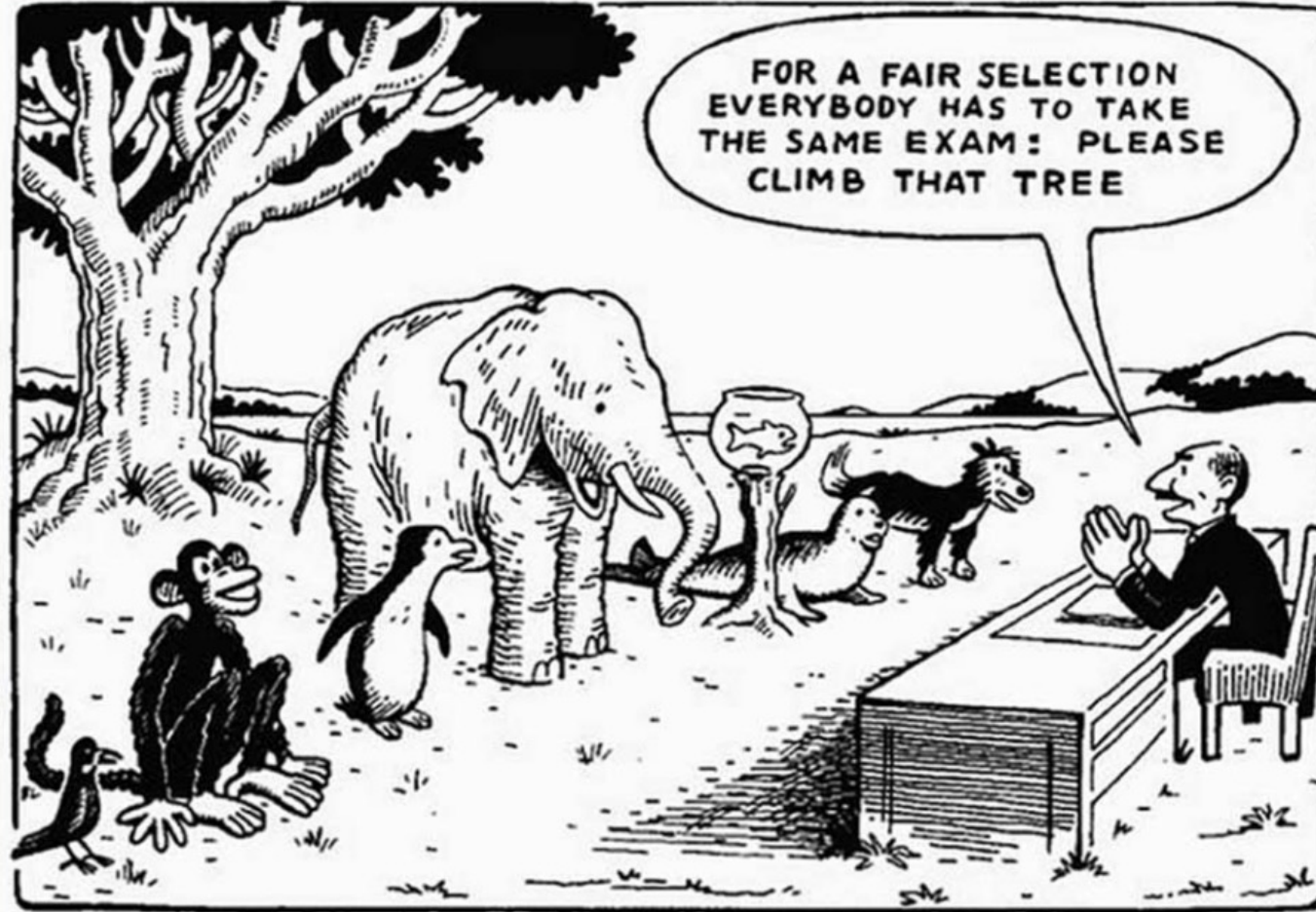
- M&E of adaptation are critical for tracking progress and enabling effective adaptation (**high confidence**).
- M&E implementation is currently limited (**high confidence**).
- Although most of the monitoring of adaptation is focused on planning and implementation, the **monitoring of outcomes** is critical for tracking the effectiveness and progress of adaptation (**high confidence**).
- M&E systems are most effective when supported by capacities and resources and embedded in enabling governance systems (**high confidence**).

M&E is a key prerequisite for achieving effective and just adaptation outcomes at local to global levels.

- ❑ **More than 60%** of countries that adopted a national adaptation plan (NAP) are not tracking its implementation, leaving a critical gap in understanding its impacts (Timo Leiter, 2021).
- ❑ Parties at COP26 in Glasgow recognized that important challenges remain with respect to several aspects of the Global Goal on Adaptation, including defining the goal, **methodologies, indicators, data** and **metrics**, needs and support, and **monitoring and assessing** progress.

- ❑ Many of the indicators, targets and metrics are **focused on the short term** and aim to assess current baselines and performance compared with the past **rather than setting longer term goals** and ambition for climate adaptation (UNFCCC, 2021).
- ❑ Empirical assessment of M&E frameworks used by development co-operation agencies for projects and programmes with adaptation-specific or adaptation-related components **highlight the need to situate the evaluation of specific interventions within broader country objectives** (OECD, 2012).

How to tailor metrics, M&E systems and frameworks to respond to the stakeholders' circumstances and needs ?



The panel will be moderated by Ms Daniela Chiriac | Senior Consultant on Climate Finance at Climate Policy Initiative.

Making sense of metrics for and between different contexts and considerations for food systems

Karl Schultz

Chair, International Platform on Adaptation Metrics (IPAM)

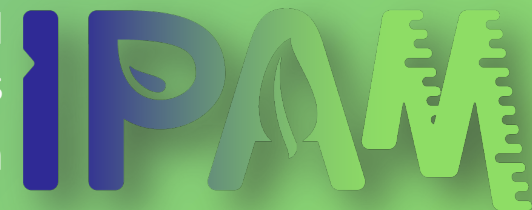
Chair, The Higher Ground Foundation

Founder and Head of Tools Innovation, Climate Adaptation Works Ltd.

A framework for measuring and evaluating adaptation to climate change for food systems: perspectives for finance in the public and private sectors

COP 27 Side Event, Moroccan Pavilion

12 November 2022



**International
Platform on
Adaptation
Metrics**

International Platform on Adaptation Metrics

A platform to convene and focus expertise on the challenges of adaptation metrics

- Connecting experts
- Developing synergies
- Agenda setting on metrics issues



Addresses a wide variety of metrics challenges and development gaps to be addressed:

- Sectoral and cross-sectoral
- Techniques and tools
- Competencies, capacities and emerging opportunities

Collaboration: IPAM Members and Partnerships

14 Institutional Members from four continents

83 Individual Members from 29 countries

4 thematic groups:

- Techniques & Tools
- Agriculture
- Cities
- Water

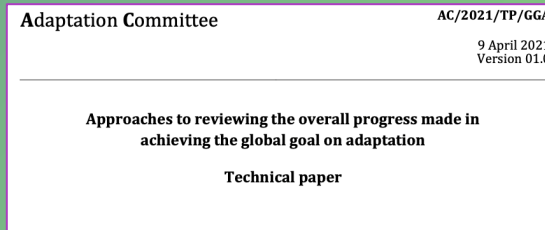
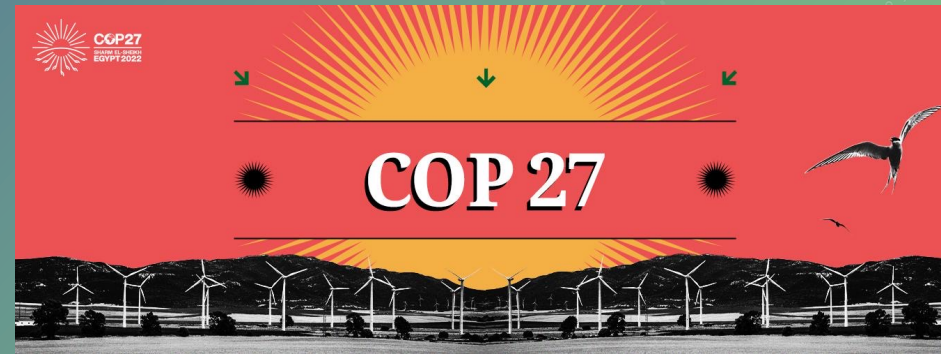


Partnerships with:

- Adaptation Research Alliance
- Race to Resilience
- World Adaptation Science Programme
- GAP- Track Initiative
- Food and Agriculture for Sustainable Transformation Initiative

GLOBAL CONTEXT

- Growing recognition of the needs and challenges of adaptation metrics
- Adaptation Gaps – needs vs. finance, implementation, target setting, ESG:
 - Paris Agreement: Global Stock-take; Global Goal on Adaptation; Adaptation Communications, etc.
 - SDGs, Sendai Framework, other international treaties
 - Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)
- IPAM is congruent with these initiatives



ADAPTATION UNDER THE PARIS AGREEMENT

Proposed responses of the International Platform on Adaptation Metrics (IPAM) to the Guiding questions by the SB Chairs for the Technical Assessment component of the first Global Stocktake

A) Introducing IPAM:

While the imperative for adaptation has been recognized by the Paris Agreement, there remains a well-documented gap between adaptation needs and realized adaptation finance.

One of the key barriers - frequently acknowledged - is the need for a global effort to build consensus on metrics to help governments, businesses, and financial institutions to identify and steer investment.

The urgent need for accepted and effective adaptation metrics extends beyond financial flows. More specifically, adaptation metrics are essential in assessing vulnerability, risk, resilience or climate impacts and to track implementation of adaptive responses. Further, adaptation metrics are required to develop monitoring and evaluation systems to assess implementation progress, effectiveness of responses, and to boost learning processes.

The International Platform on Adaptation Metrics (IPAM) was created with the intent to help fill this gap. Launched in May 2020, IPAM is the leading network for the dedicated institutions and teams working on the adaptation metrics subject. IPAM seeks to compare results and create synergies, and to advance science, technologies, and practice.

IPAM now has 15 organisation members from around the world, as well as 80 individual experts from 28 countries contributing to four sectoral committees: Agriculture; Cities; Water, and Tools & Techniques.

The objectives of IPAM are to:

- Create a space for dialogue to connect experts, practitioners and decision-makers through the organization of events (including international

- While the Paris Agreement recognises the importance of monitoring, evaluation and education in adaptation (Article 7), it does not propose or demand any specific adaptation metrics or request their development.
- ‘Global Stocktake’ is underway with more work on metrics needed
- IPAM’s comments to UNFCCC

PARIS AGREEMENT

Article 7

1. Parties hereby establish the global goal on adaptation of enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change, with a view to contributing to sustainable development and ensuring an adequate adaptation response in the context of the temperature goal referred to in Article 2.

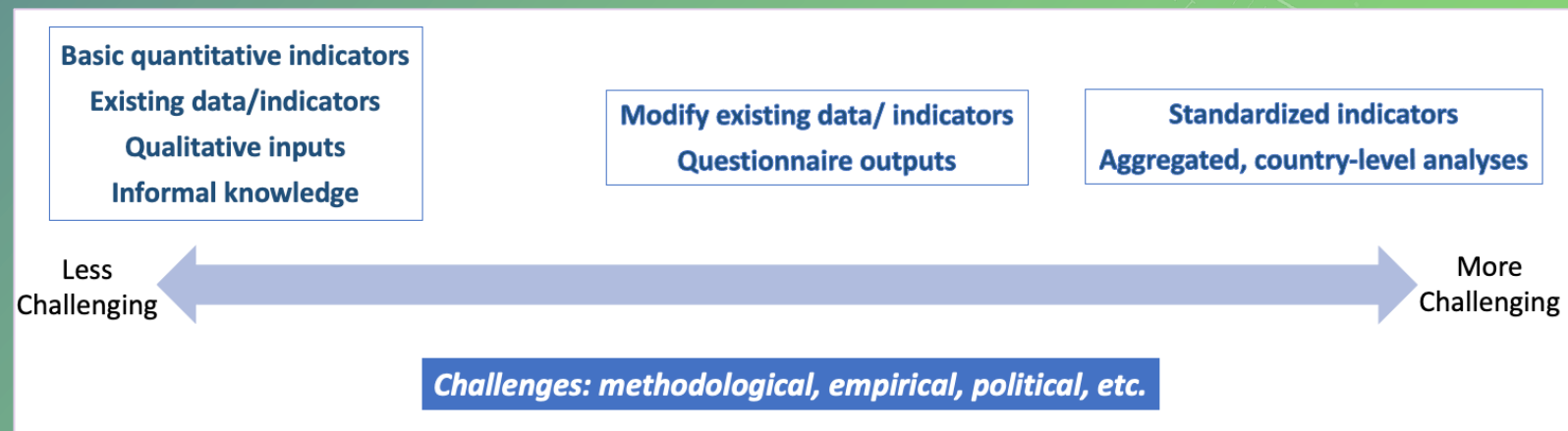
2. Parties recognize that adaptation is a global challenge faced by all with local, subnational, national, regional and international dimensions, and that it is a key component of and makes a contribution to the long-term global response to climate change to protect people, livelihoods and ecosystems, taking into account the urgent and immediate needs of those developing country Parties that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.



ADAPTATION METRICS: CHARACTERISTICS AND TENSIONS

Adaptation Gap Report: six desirable characteristics of adaptation metrics

- Aggregable
- Transparent
- Longitudinal
- Feasible
- Coherent
- Sensitive to national context



Spectrum of approaches to assessing adaptation progress and magnitude of challenges
(Adapted from Adaptation Committee, 2021)

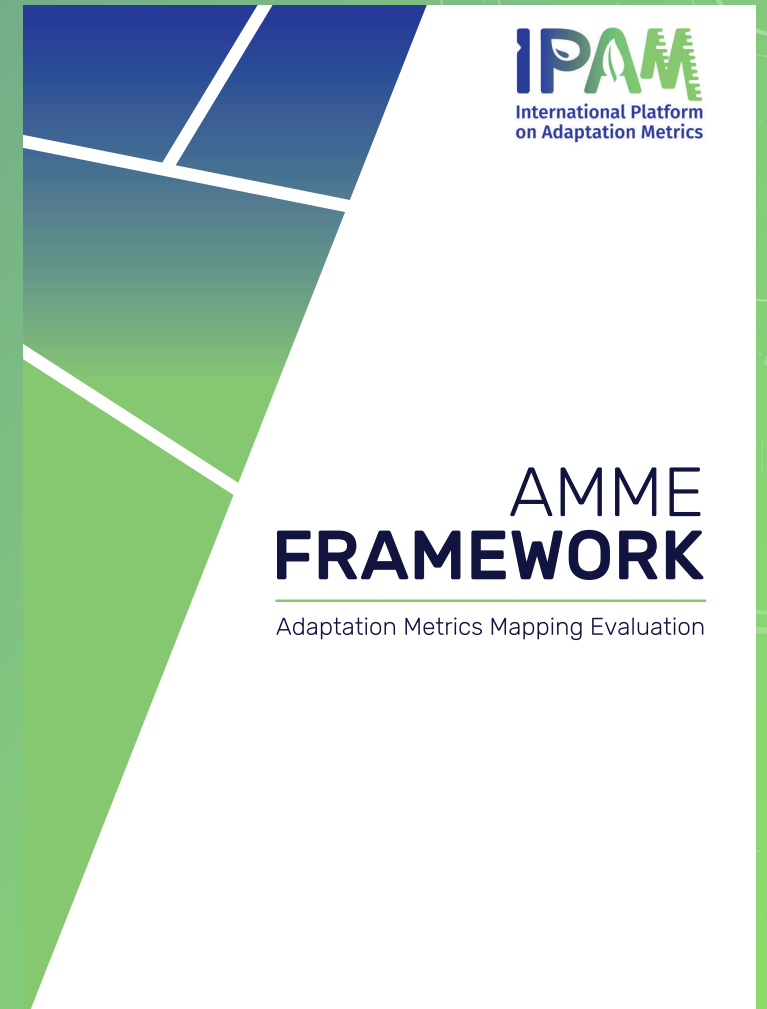
ADAPTATION METRICS CHALLENGE: MOVING BEYOND 'WHAT IS MEASURED IS WHAT GETS DONE'

- *Equity*: metrics might only consider desired outcomes of some stakeholders and ignore interest of others
- *False incentives*: metrics may measure inputs and outputs that do not correspond to desired outcomes
- *Perverse incentives*: poor choice of metrics may result in maladaptation to climate change or other negative outcomes

A FRAMEWORK TO MAKE SENSE OF METRICS CHALLENGES

AMME is not a metrics framework, but a tool to support the development and evaluation of metrics frameworks and metrics applications

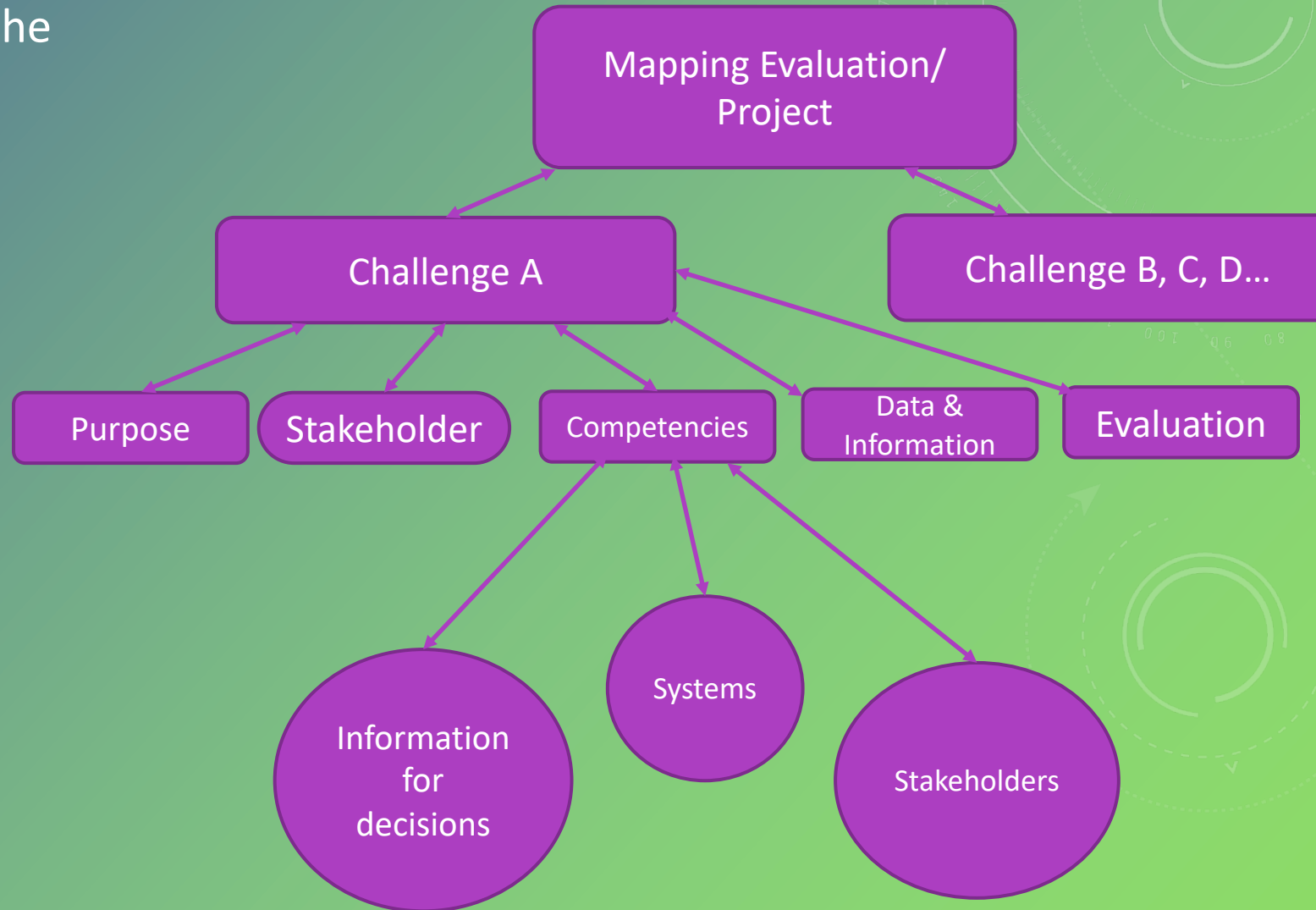
- **The AMME Framework** aims to:
 - Reduce the need to ‘reinvent the wheel’
 - Provide a comprehensive metrics assessment framework
 - Promote better understanding and use of metrics by the adaptation community
- To be piloted and treated as a living, adaptive framework that responds to future challenges



AMME FRAMEWORK METHODOLOGY

For a given mapping evaluation scope, the Framework considers:

- Specific *Challenges*
- Five key metrics *Aspects*
- Three focusing *Lenses*



AMME FRAMEWORK: IMPLEMENTATION STEPS

1. Scoping

2. Mapping and
Identifying Gaps

3. Align Metrics
with Real World
Constraints

4. Feedback,
Learning and
Revision

APPLICATIONS: EVALUATION OF EXISTING OR DEVELOPMENT OF NEW METRICS AND FRAMEWORKS

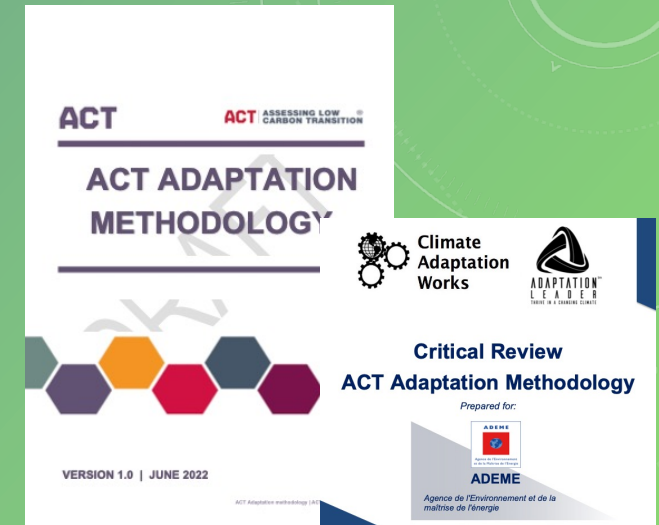
Metrics for Quantifying Adaptation Co-benefits of a Poverty Alleviation Programme in India

Dr Indu K Murthy

Sector Head – Climate, Environment & Sustainability

What framework and metrics can aid understanding adaptation impacts (co-benefits) of existing program?

How a proposed methodology can be improved based on AMME Evaluation?



Proposed responses of the International Platform on Adaptation Metrics (IPAM) to the Guiding questions by the SB Chairs for the Technical Assessment component of the first Global Stocktake



How can metrics be applied at national and sub-national levels for the Global Goal on Adaptation?



ADAPTATION COMMITTEE SUBMISSION

Adapting to Climate Change: Ensuring Robust Monitoring & Evaluation Measurement Using the AMME Framework and climate Vulnerability Reduction Credits (VRCs)

AMME FOR FOOD SYSTEMS FINANCE?

- Need for metrics in food systems finance is critical at all scales and aspects of food systems
- Substantive, multi-stakeholder, cross-sectoral AMME Mapping Evaluation
- Consider an array of mapping evaluation needs:
 - *Sectors*: finance, agriculture, and food processing and distribution networks
 - *Stakeholders*: investors, farmers, food manufacturing and distribution, and consumers
 - *Purposes*: finance, nutrition and health, poverty alleviation, and agricultural practices in relation to adaptation to climate change



Karl Schultz

International Platform on Adaptation Metrics:

ipamtools@aaainitiative.org

www.adaptationmetrics.org



Climate Adaptation Works:

karl@climateadaptationworks.com

www.climateadaptationworks.com



Telephone: +44 (0) 207 354 3595 or (0) 7843 280 571

LinkedIn: karlshultz