



Marco de transparencia y métricas para adaptación y mitigación

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Bajo la Convención

Inventarios de GEI (guías para inventarios del IPCC, guías de la CMNUCC para el reporte)

BURs cada 2 años (inventarios + políticas): revisión en el proceso llamado ICA

Comunicaciones Nacionales (cada 4 años, con el inventario o adjuntado el BUR)

Con el Acuerdo de París mucho cambió:

CND para todos los países. Incluyen metas en mitigación, pueden incluir adaptación. No hay hasta la fecha reglas precisas sobre como presentar las CND.

Obligatorio presentar las CND, pero con metas voluntarias, “bottom-up”. Ambición creciente

Marco de transparencia **reforzado.**

El Art. 13 del Acuerdo de París

- **Establece un marco de transparencia reforzado para las medidas y el apoyo**, dotado de **flexibilidad** para tener en cuenta las diferentes capacidades de las Partes y basado en la experiencia colectiva.
- Cada Parte **deberá** proporcionar periódicamente la siguiente información:
 - a) **INGEI**, con las Guías del IPCC que haya aprobado la Convención.
 - b) **Progresos en la CND**
 - c) **Efectos del cambio climático** y la labor de adaptación.
 - d) Las Partes que son países desarrollados **deberán**, y las otras Partes que proporcionen apoyo **deberían**, suministrar **información sobre el apoyo** en forma de financiación, transferencia de tecnología y fomento de la capacidad.
 - e) La información que comunique cada Parte **se someterá a examen** técnico por expertos
 - f) **La Convención aprobará con detalle modalidades, procedimientos y directrices comunes, según proceda**, para la transparencia de las medidas y el apoyo.
 - g) **Se prestará apoyo** a los países en desarrollo para aumentar la capacidad de transparencia de las Partes que son países en desarrollo.

¿¿Importancia del MRV transparente??

MÁXIMA

La transparencia (y un marco para ella) es fundamental para un adecuado sistema de MRV.



Se aplica a las acciones de mitigación y de adaptación, al logro de las metas de las CND, pero también a los aportes que los países desarrollados realizan en el marco de sus obligaciones hacia los países en desarrollo.



En el APA es actualmente uno de los puntos de debate principales. Los países en desarrollo aceptan que las acciones de mitigación sean verificadas, pero no piensan lo mismo de las acciones de adaptación.

La negociación sobre el marco de transparencia está en pleno desarrollo aún

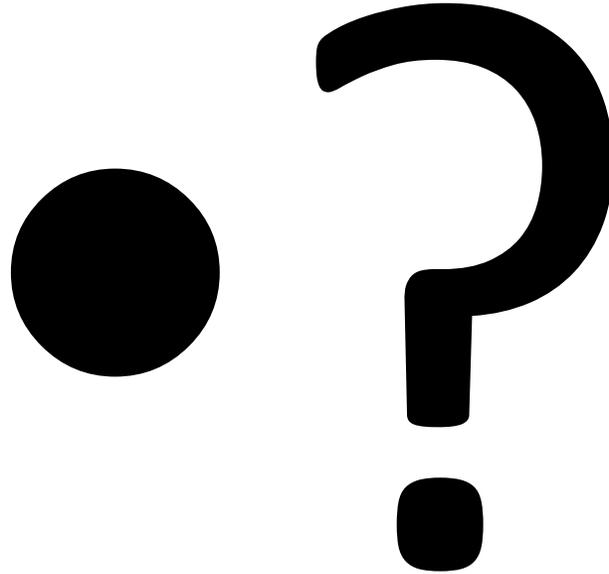
- Todavía hay un documento de 50 páginas.
- Lo principal: los “shall” y los “should” respecto a adaptación, mitigación y medios de implementación. Soporte en relación a desarrollados y en desarrollo.
- Mitigación es “shall” para todos,
- Adaptación es “should” para todos y
- “Soporte” es “shall” para los desarrollados y “should” para los en desarrollo.

- El INGEI: se discute la adopción de las guías del IPCC 2006, quizás con salvaguarda para UTCUTS.
- Discusión sobre el “track progress”: ¿Qué significa en el INGEI?
- La respuesta depende del tipo de compromiso en clave de emisiones absolutas o relativas (por kg de carne, por PIB, etc.).
- También hay que hacer un “track progress” en las medidas y las políticas y está en discusión el “cómo”.

MRV de la mitigación: $E = DA \times FE$

- El INGEI es una herramienta clave.
- Sin embargo, en relación a los factores de emisión (FE), solo T2 o T3 (o sea no el uso de FE por defecto) permiten reflejar los cambios que los países se propongan en sus CND.
- Hay muchas carencias sobre datos de actividad en los países en desarrollo
- Los inventarios separan la Agricultura del Uso, Cambio de Uso de la Tierra y la Silvicultura. AFOLU. Sin embargo, en un paisaje, los agroecosistemas integran todo: A y FOLU.

MRV de la adaptación



Pero....

- Los países necesitan saber si sus esfuerzos de adaptación están reduciendo la vulnerabilidad y construyendo resiliencia.
- ¿Cómo hacerlo? No existe un “CO2e” de la adaptación, ni una manera evidente de sumar los resultados en adaptación.
- Si no es posible tener un indicador agregado hay que pensar en sistemas de indicadores desaagregados, a la medida de distintos agroecosistemas y de las condiciones locales.

**¿Hay Agricultura más
allá de Koronivia?**

SI!!!!

**Negociar “Agricultura” es bastante más
que seguir Koronivia!!!**

**En Uruguay estamos
aplicando la
herramienta de FAO
para trazar los avances
en adaptación para la
ganadería vacuna de
carne**

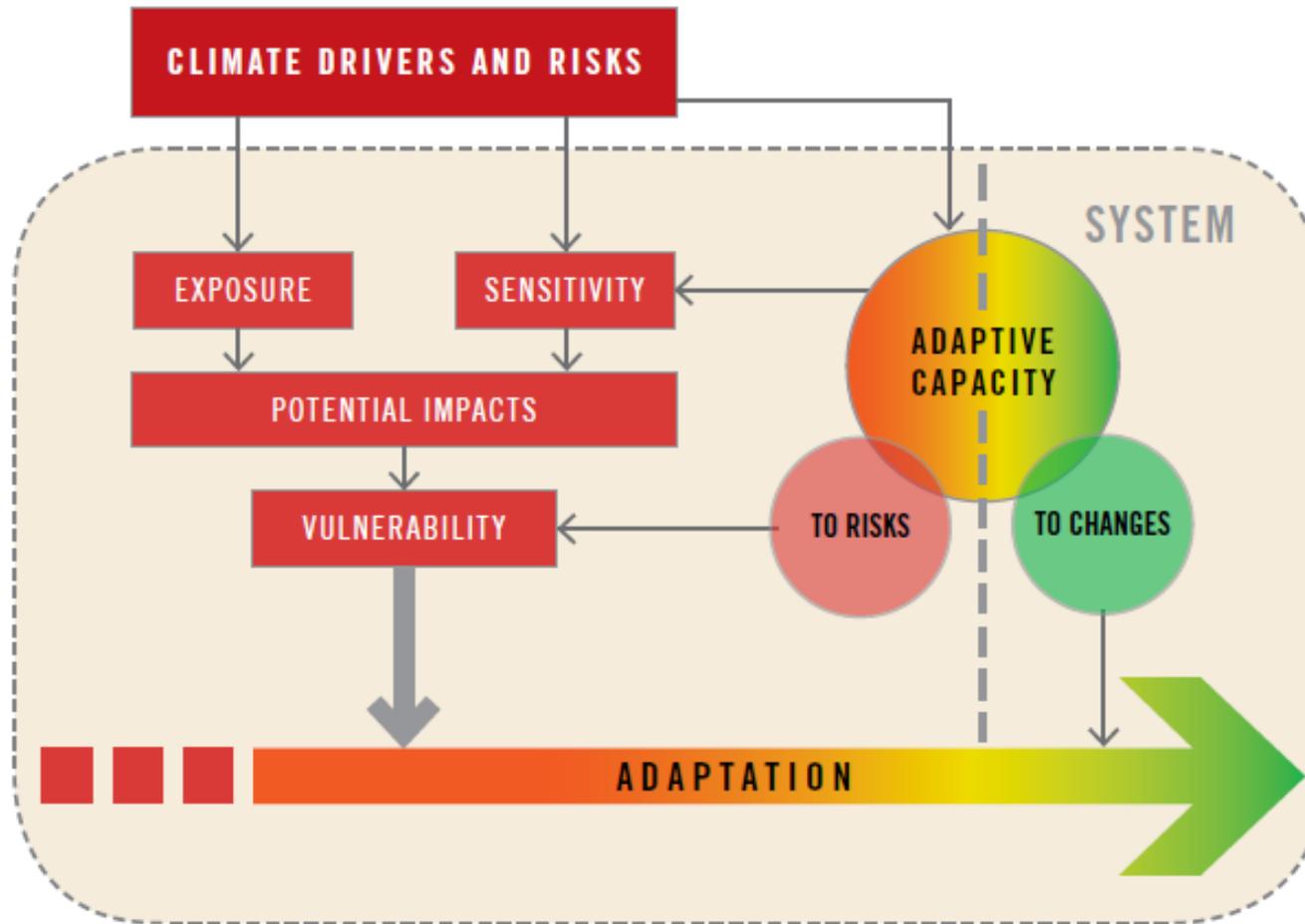


Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

Tracking adaptation in agricultural sectors

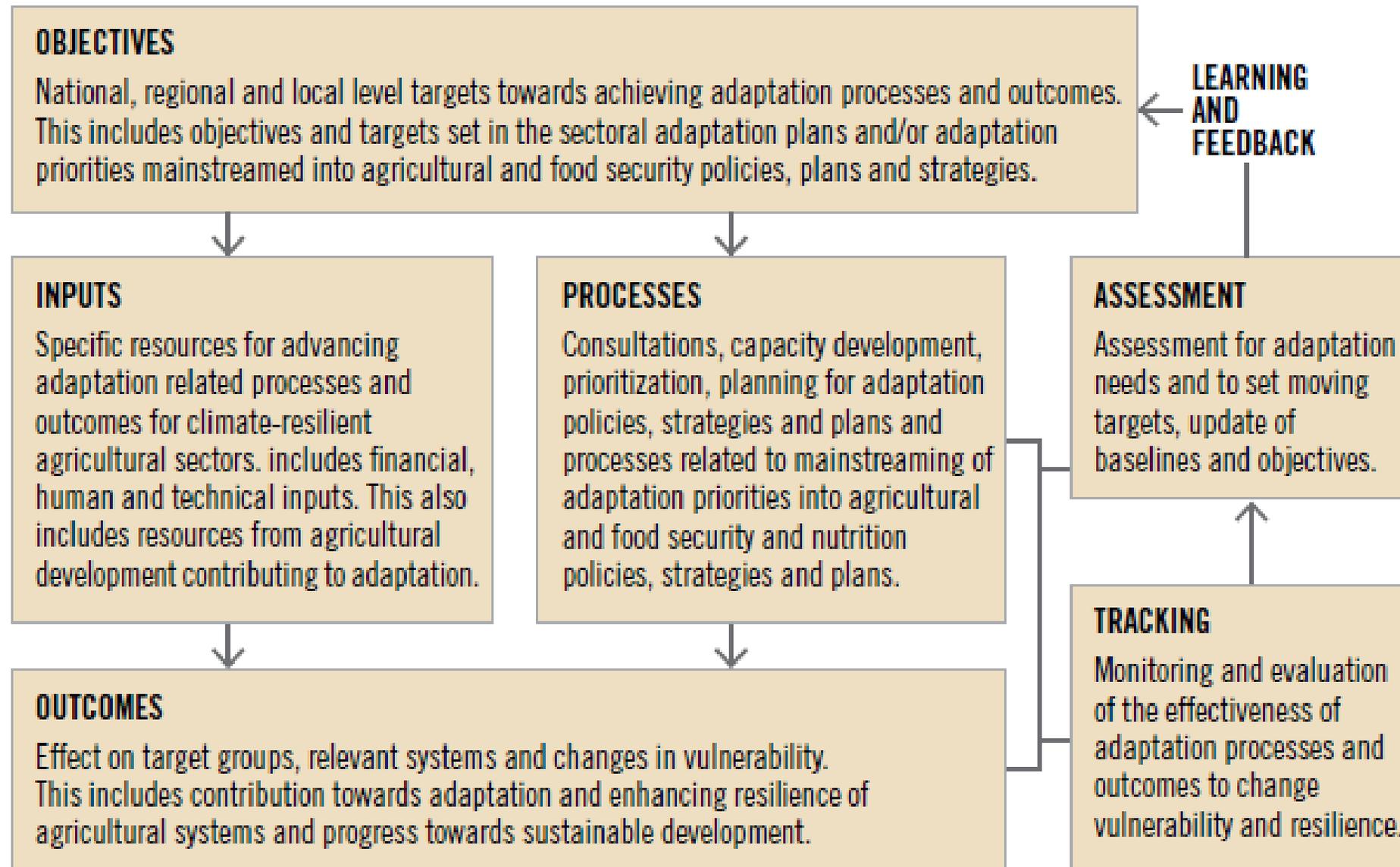
Climate change adaptation indicators

FIGURE 3. SCHEMATIC REPRESENTATION OF THE ADAPTATION PROGRESS, CONDITIONED BY EXPOSURE, SENSITIVITY, VULNERABILITY AND ADAPTIVE CAPACITY



Modified based on FAO, 2016a; Fritzsche *et al.*, 2014

FIGURE 1. THE MAIN ELEMENTS OF TRACKING ADAPTATION PROCESSES AND OUTCOMES



BOX 1. NECESSARY CHARACTERISTICS OF ADAPTATION INDICATORS

Simple. Indicators should be simple, clear and easy to understand, as well as robust, transparent and objective. However, the oversimplification and standardization of indicators may cause a loss of valuable information.

Measurable. Indicators should be based on readily available data, or on data that can be made available at a reasonable cost. The data should be of high quality and up-to-date.

Analytically sound. Indicators should be analytically sound; their validity should be widely accepted. Indicators should enable comparisons across ecosystems, regions, communities and countries.

Relevant to policy. Indicator sets should be clearly relevant to policymaking. They should provide a balanced coverage of all key features of adaptation.

Transparent. The indicators should be transparent and easy to interpret, i.e. users should be able to assess the significance of the values associated with the indicators and their changes over time.

FIGURE 4. THE BASIC FRAMEWORK FOR TRACKING ADAPTATION IN AGRICULTURE

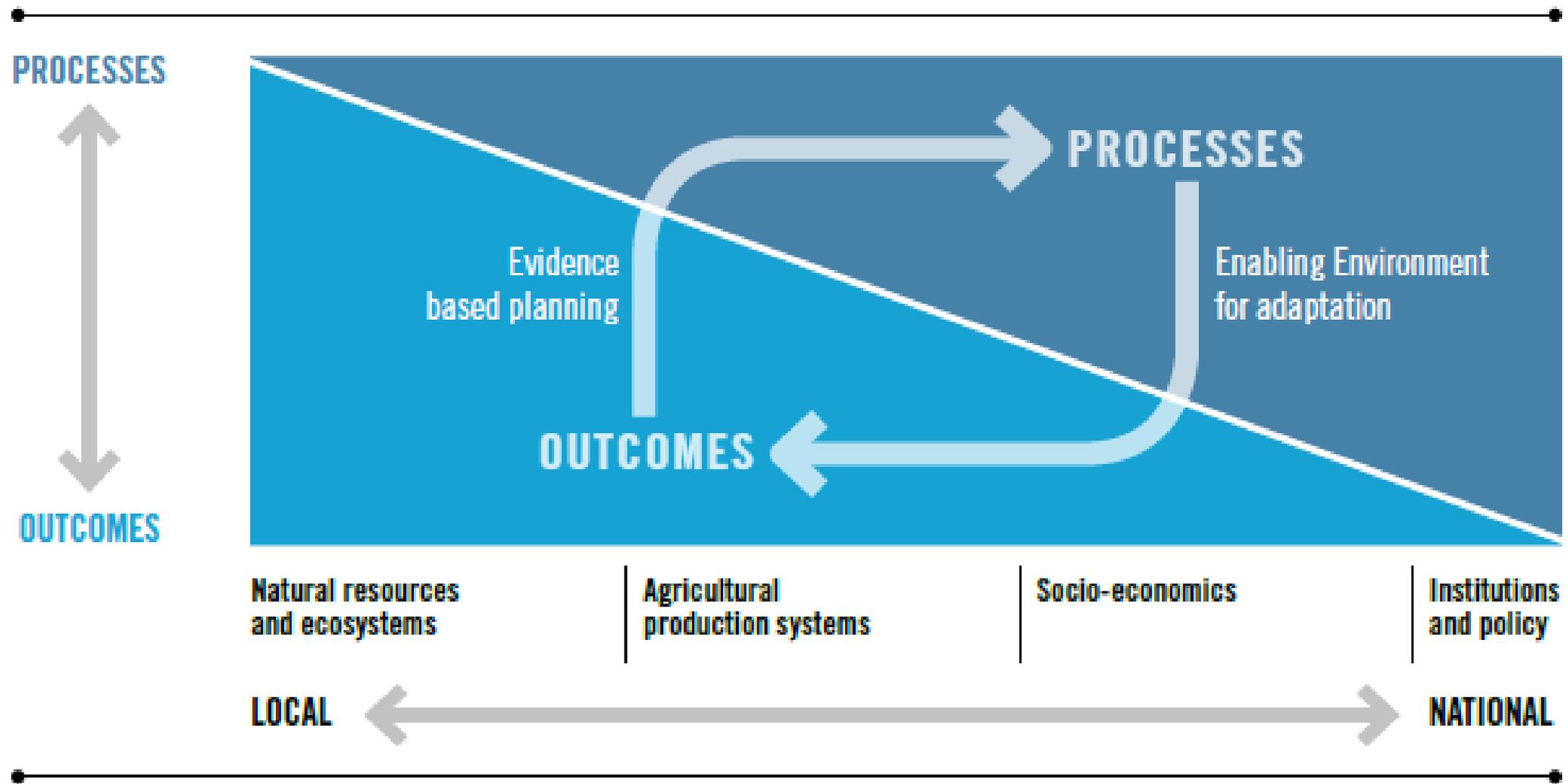


TABLE 2

MAIN AND SUBCATEGORIES OF INDICATORS TO TRACK ADAPTATION IN AGRICULTURE

Main categories	Subcategories	
Natural resources and ecosystems	1	Availability of, and access to, quality water resources for agriculture
	2	Availability of, and access to, quality agricultural land and forests
	3	Status of ecosystems and their functioning
	4	Status of the diversity of genetic resources in agriculture
Agricultural production systems	1	Agricultural production and productivity
	2	Sustainable management of agricultural production systems
	3	Impact of extreme weather and climate events on agricultural production and livelihoods
	4	Projected impact of climate change on crops, livestock, fisheries, aquaculture and forestry
Socio-economics	1	Food security and nutrition (vulnerability)
	2	Access to basic services
	3	Access to credit, insurance, social protection in rural areas
	4	Agricultural value addition, incomes and livelihood diversification
Institutions and policy making	1	Institutional and technical support services
	2	Institutional capacity and stakeholder awareness
	3	Mainstreaming of climate change adaptation priorities in agricultural policies, and vice versa
	4	Financing for adaptation and risk management

FIGURE 5. LEVELS OF ADAPTATION PROGRESS WITHIN AN AGRICULTURAL ADAPTATION-TRACKING FRAMEWORK

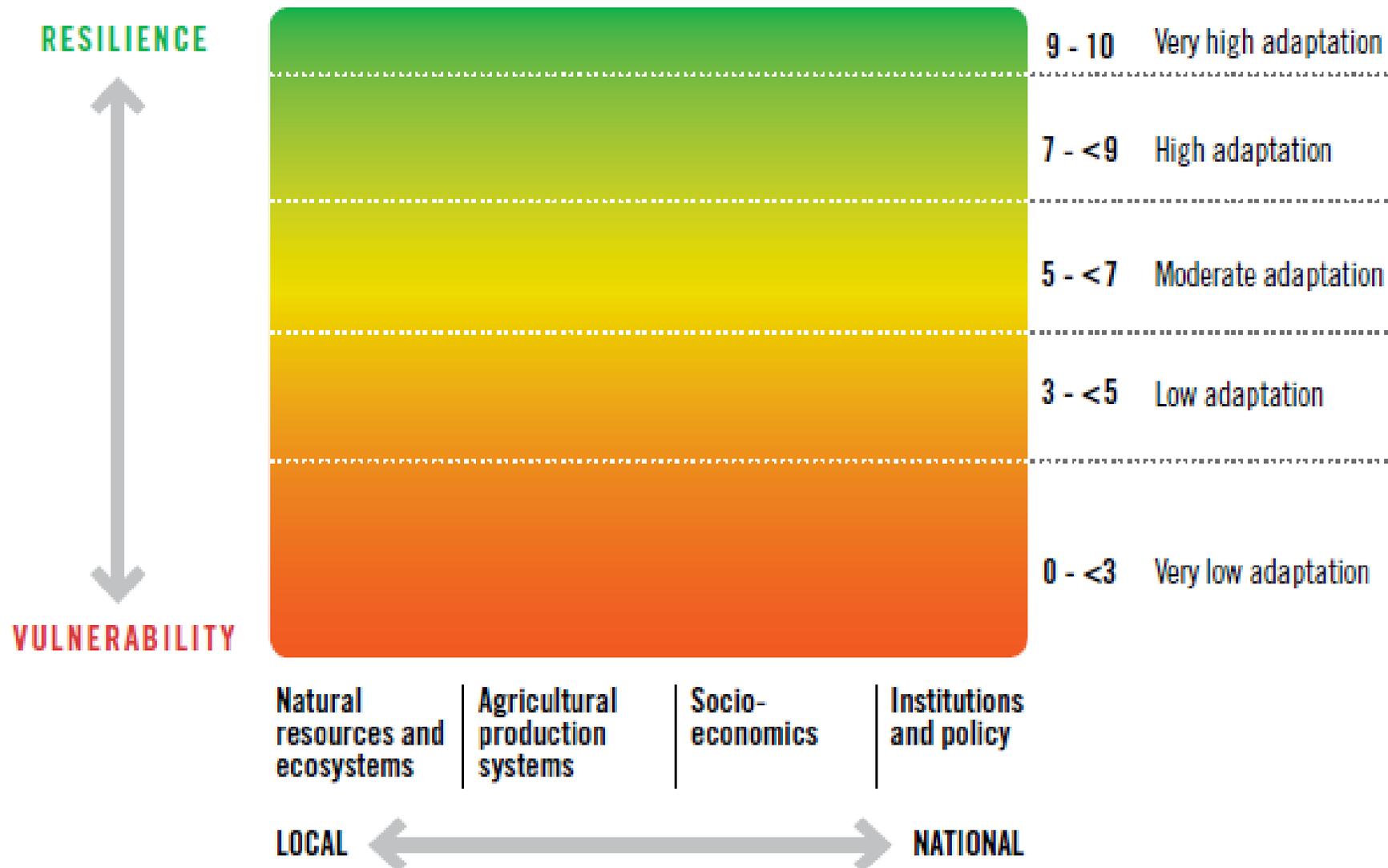
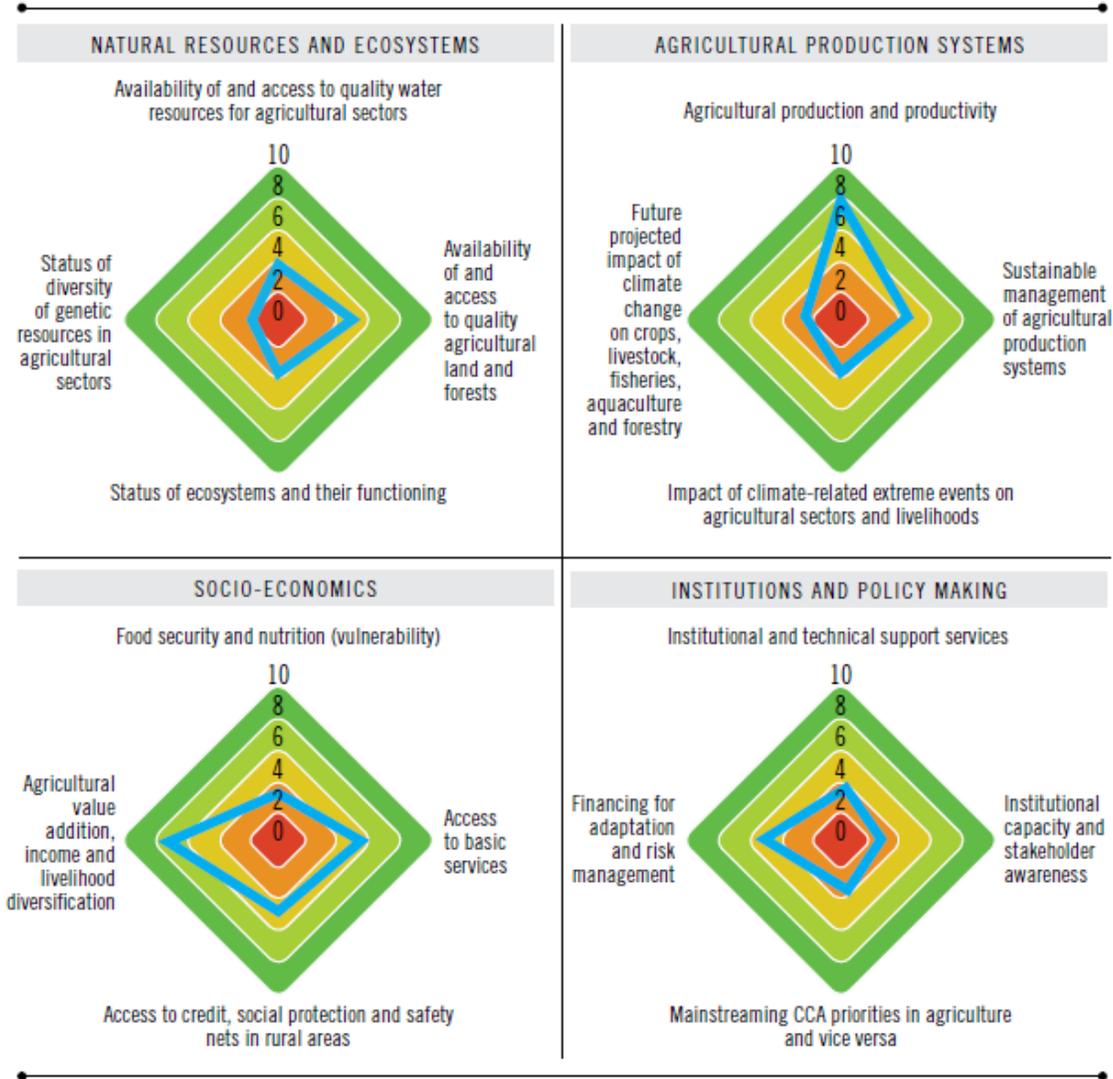


FIGURE 8. HYPOTHETICAL EXAMPLE OF THE ASSESSMENT AND MAPPING OF THE PERFORMANCE OF SUBCATEGORIES OF INDICATORS



***¡Gracias! ¿Comentarios
y preguntas?***

TABLE 3**LEVELS OF ADAPTATION, CORRESPONDING SCORES AND INDICATIVE DESCRIPTION**

Level of adaptations	Score	Description
Very low	0 - <3	These systems (broadly refers to natural resources, ecosystems, agriculture production systems, socio-economics of populations, institutions and policy) are frequently exposed and highly sensitive to climate change drivers and risks. A very high degree of exposure and sensitivity leads to extreme vulnerability to the impacts of climate variability and change. These systems show very low levels of adaptive capacity and resilience, and consistently fail or take a long time to recover, even after climate risks with a low intensity or magnitude. A multiplicity of vulnerability drivers and very limited adaptive capacities constrain these systems from achieving a higher level of adaptation.
Low	3 - <5	These systems are frequently exposed and highly sensitive to climate risks. Their vulnerability to the impacts of climate variability and change is high. They are characterized by low levels of resilience: they may recover after climate risks with a low intensity or magnitude, but often lack resilience to high-intensity climate risks. These systems display a certain level of coping and adaptive capacity, and their adaptive responses can mitigate the impacts of low-intensity to moderate climate risks in the short run. They are, however, highly vulnerable to moderate to high-intensity climate risks.
Moderate	5 - <7	These systems are moderately exposed and sensitive to climate risks. They are vulnerable to climate risks, but are somewhat resilient due to an inherent coping and adaptive capacity. The impacts of climate change on these systems are significant, as adaptation actions at different levels are inadequate and uncoordinated. These systems possess a certain capacity to respond to impacts of a local scale; they require, however, external support to deal with large-scale or high-intensity risks.
High	7 - <9	These systems are less exposed and sensitive to climate risks. They are vulnerable to major climate risks, but the impacts of these risks are moderated by well-planned adaptation responses. Adaptation responses have a long-term perspective, and future risks are anticipated in adaptation plans. These systems possess high levels of adaptive capacity and resilience; climate change adaptation priorities are well integrated into overall agricultural development policies and programmes, and well resourced. However, uncertainty with regard to climatic and socio-economic projections may impair adaptation actions.
Very high	9 - 10	These systems are very robust and well protected against climate drivers and risks. Positive synergies across systems (the natural environment, agricultural production systems, socio-economic conditions and institutions and policymaking) result in a very high level of resilience to both short-term shocks and gradual changes in climate drivers and risks. The threshold at which risks turn into impacts on these systems is very high.

BOX 2. MAIN ISSUES TO BE CONSIDERED FOR CHOOSING INDICATORS

Process and outcomes. The selection of indicators should comprise both process- and outcome-based indicators (Harley *et al.*, 2008), to enable governments and policymakers to make the connection between adaptation policies at the national level and actions at local level (Mullan, *et al.*, 2013).

Adaptation at the local level. Adaptation tracking should accurately capture changes at the local level, since adaptation is first and foremost a local issue (Horrocks *et al.*, 2012). Vulnerability and adaptive capacity of most vulnerable populations, including indigenous communities and local communities should be captured.

Gender sensitivity. Tracking frameworks should include sex-disaggregated and gender sensitive indicators to monitor gender equality gaps and ensure adaptation efforts reach all groups (Stott, 2015) and better inform policy decisions.

Moving targets and baselines. Climate change adaptation goals are moving targets; baselines must be adapted accordingly. Indeed, in a context of climate change and evolving socio-ecological environments, baseline data change continuously, and no static baselines should be used.

Multifaceted nature of adaptation. Climate change adaptation is a multifaceted process; therefore, multiple indicators – including sector-specific (EEA, 2015) and institutional and governance related (Ellis, 2014) indicators should be used to track to adaptation.

Data availability. In many developing countries, the availability and quality of data is inadequate (UNFCCC, 2010). To counter this problem, existing data sets, developed for other purposes, may be used (EEA, 2015). Monitoring processes should be kept simple to avoid data overload (GDPRD *et al.*, 2008).

Bottom-up and top-down indicators. The use of bottom-up indicators (e.g. the vulnerability of agricultural systems) is crucial to ensure that tracking efforts consider the local context. The selection of indicators should capture existing local adaptation initiatives, and ensure that sufficient local data are collected (Kenya, Ministry of Environment and Mineral Resources, 2012). Equally, the indicators derived from top-down climate impact assessments using climate change data are also important.

Dynamic nature of vulnerability and adaptation. There exist multiple interpretations and definitions of vulnerability and adaptation. Their dynamic nature necessitates the constant updating of baselines, targets and ranking intervals (Fellman, 2012; Miller *et al.*, 2013; Brooks and Adger, 2004).

Institutions and policy dimensions. Indicators representing adaptation policies, programmes and projects that are implemented within a broader socio-economic and institutional context are to be considered. Policymakers must be able to attribute outcomes to policies, programme and projects, in order to judge the effectiveness of their interventions and improve future policymaking (Pokhrel *et al.*, 2015). Indicators on institutions and policy dimensions should also monitor the degree of participation to decision-making by different groups and social segments. Limited access to decision-making can constrain the adaptive capacity of disadvantaged groups.