The UN Climate Resilience-A2R Study on 'tracking progress on climate resilience for agriculture & food systems at national, subnational and local levels'
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Sylvie Wabbes

Key facts

- 2.5 billion people depending on agricultural livelihoods
- Produce 50 % of global food and 80% food in developing countries
- Custodians of natural resources
- Most vulnerable and most exposed to climate risks
- Absorb 26% of estimated D&L costs
- Hunger and food insecurity rising

→ Agriculture and food systems to transform as solution to climate change ahead of increased climate extremes and variability and for GHG sequestration (30%?).

→ Climate resilient and sustainable agriculture and food systems is central for delivering all SDGs and leaving no one behind.

Background on M&E systems for Adaptation/ Resilience of agri-food systems

- Lack of a shared narrative for framing coherent and convergent interventions for building climate resilient and adapted Agri-food systems
- Lack of simple and shared metrics for tracking progress on resilience and adaptation of agri-food systems
- Primary use of quantitative data
- Importance of qualitative indicators (UNFCCC, 2018)
- Main focus on (global) and national level indicators
- DRR/CCA and resilience interventions taking place at
    subnational & local levels
- Gap in capturing progress at subnational & local level
- Strengthening M&E systems, including local to national and vice versa, for climate-resilient and sustainable agri-food resilience and development
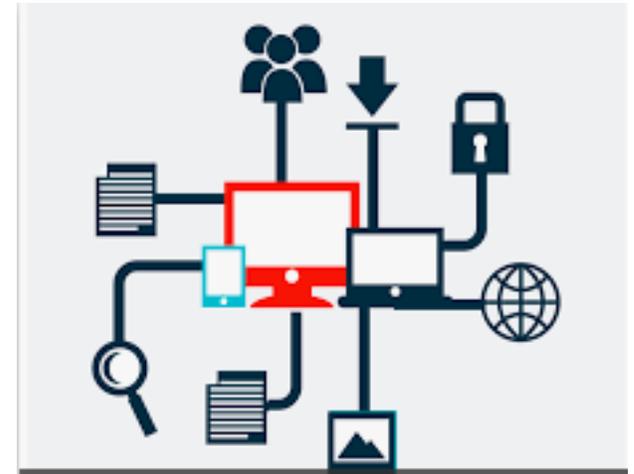
Purpose of the study on tracking progress on climate resilience

- Analyze existing indicators of global policies relevant to agriculture and food systems (from production to consumption) - at three levels: **local, subnational and national**

- Identity key typologies of **interventions** to enhance climate resilience of **agri-food systems,** including whole value chain (from farm to fork), and putting most vulnerable small-holder farmers at the centre = backbone of agri-food systems

- Identify **gaps** in existing indicators for the agri-food systems across levels

- Propose additional **qualifiers** to existing relevant indicators to:
  1) Ensure coverage of agriculture and food system specific aspects
  2) Try to capture the different types of interventions to enhance the climate resilience of agriculture and food systems (people, farm, ecosystem, institution, etc.)

- Establish a core set of indicators to help track progress on enhancing climate resilience for agri-food systems at all levels

A2R Initiative & Koronivia

- **UN Climate Resilience Initiative and Network**

Anticipate   Absorb

Reshape/
Adapt/
transform
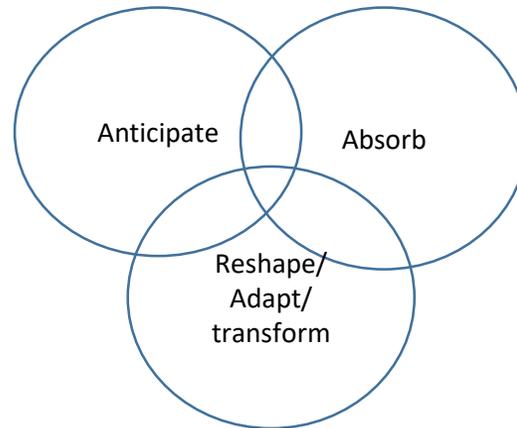
- **UNFCCC's Koronivia joint work on agriculture** (KJWA) - group b) 'Methods and approaches for assessing adaptation, adaptation co-benefits and resilience' in agriculture

Findings – 11 typologies of interventions

Typologies of interventions
Agro-climatic and disaster risk information systems
Early warning systems and early action
Climate and disaster risk governance
Shock-responsive risk transfer mechanisms
DRR/CCA good practices at farm level
Climate risk proofing of grey infrastructure
Nature based solutions at territorial level
Food loss and waste reduction
Climate friendly and sustainable diets
Awareness raising, knowledge management and capacity building

Methodology

- Literature study on aspects at national and subnational & local levels by typology of interventions

- Analysis of 150+ (global) policy frameworks / initiatives / academic studies (SDGs, SFDRR, PA – NAP-AGs, NCCAPs, UNCCD, CBD, …)

- Division according to indicator levels – national, subnational, local

- Qualitative or/and quantitative

- Agriculture and food systems specific

- Gender specific/mainstreamed

Key Findings

- 80 out of 150 frameworks included relevant indicators

- Mostly national/global level indicators

- Majority quantitative and some qualitative

- Some agriculture and food system specific

- Few gender specific / mainstreamed

Gaps and limitations
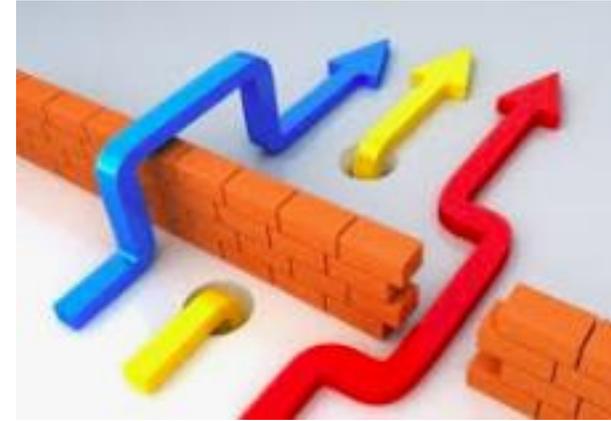
- The main global policy frameworks capture mostly indicators for global/ national level reporting, missing the subnational and local levels

- Some existing indicators on agriculture & food systems are not sufficient on quantity and quality to capture progress on climate resilience of agri-food systems (all levels)

- Some existing indicators on agriculture & food systems are not gender specific/mainstreamed

Gaps and limitations (cont'd)

Lack of indicators for :

- Monthly and 10-day weather forecasts for farmers

- Access to weather-index based insurance combined with credit

- Collaboration between different agricultural actors for climate resilient agri-food practices & technologies

- Community involvement for climate-resilient agri-food infrastructure
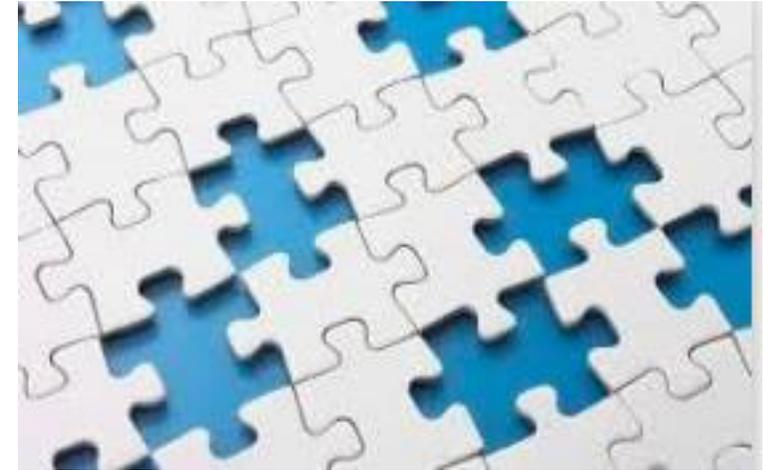
Conclusion

- Urgency and scale to increase the climate resilience of agri-food systems to face climate variability and extremes and secure food for all
- Local and subnational level indicators are needed to capture adaptation and resilience progress at these levels; feeding in the national M&E systems at national and global levels
- Qualifiers are needed (and added) to existing indicators to support the assessment of progress on climate resilient agriculture & food systems
- Adequately capturing progress at all levels, largely depend on country's available human, technical and financial resources & capacities and its institutional structure
- Can we afford the costs to continue ad-hoc and fragmented tracking of progress on climate resilience in agri-food systems, without a shared set of interventions and related indicators based on existing ones?

Recommendations & way forward

- Linking interventions with using existing set of indicators across global policies/programmes/initiatives, adding qualifiers for agriculture and food systems and gender in order to capture progress at local, subnational and national level

- Supporting harmonized country context-specific M&E structured along the 11 types of climate risk interventions (or cluster of these) for building climate resilience and adaptation of their agri-food systems

Supporting an inclusive process for agreeing on a core set ("must have set") of indicators, both qualitative and quantitative, to help track progress on climate resilient agriculture and food systems at all levels