



Global BTR Dialogue

April 29th - May 3rd, 2024
Brussels



Partnership on Transparency
in the Paris Agreement

Represented by:



Secretariat of the Paris Agreement



Ministry of Environment
Greenhouse Gas Inventory
and Research Center



forestry, fisheries
& the environment
Department
Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Information on climate change impacts and adaptation

Day 3
2.05.2024



Partnership on Transparency
in the Paris Agreement

Supported by:



Federal Foreign Office



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Ministry of Environment

**Greenhouse Gas Inventory
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Department:
Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

on the basis of a decision
by the German Bundestag



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About the NAP Global Network



Our goal: Enhance national adaptation planning and action in developing countries

What we do:



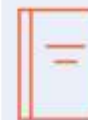
Support national-level action on NAP development & implementation.

64 developing countries have received direct technical support.



Help countries learn from each other through South-South peer learning and exchange.

Over **450** people from 70+ countries have participated in peer learning and exchanges.



Generate, synthesize, & share knowledge on NAP processes.

Over **300** knowledge materials have been produced.





Agenda

Presentation

- **Overview of the adaptation section of the BTR (A-BTR)**
- Coherence of information for adaptation and transparency reporting
- Take-aways and questions for breakout groups

Participant Q&A



The Importance of Submitting an “A-BTR”

There are challenges linked to limitations in availability and access to data, availability of financial resources, time and resource constraints in drafting the BTR. Yet A-BTRs are important for countries:

- Recognize countries' adaptation efforts
- Provide the necessary adaptation-related information for the Global Stocktake process
- Facilitate the sharing of experiences and best practices related to adaptation
- Communicate adaptation-related needs
- Review and strengthen the relevance and effectiveness of national MEL system for adaptation
- Streamline the reporting requirement for adaptation



Coherence of Information Across Planning and Reporting Instruments

- ✓ Mandate/guideline exist for including this element
- This instrument may contain this element



Information Required				NAP Progress Reporting
Adaptation-related national priorities, governance institutions, laws, policies				✓
Observed and expected trends and hazards, and vulnerability and adaptation				✓
Research on adaptation				✓
Adaptation goals, actions, priorities, and efforts				✓
Adaptation actions and diversification plans, co-benefits				✓
Stakeholder involvement				●
Implementation of adaptation actions, plans, and policies	✓		✓	✓
Integration of adaptation into development efforts and other policies	✓	●		✓
Gender-responsiveness and integration	✓	✓		
Support provided to developing countries, including on adaptation*			✓	
How support meets adaptation needs			●	✓
Information related to loss and damage			●	●

Reduce reporting burden for countries!

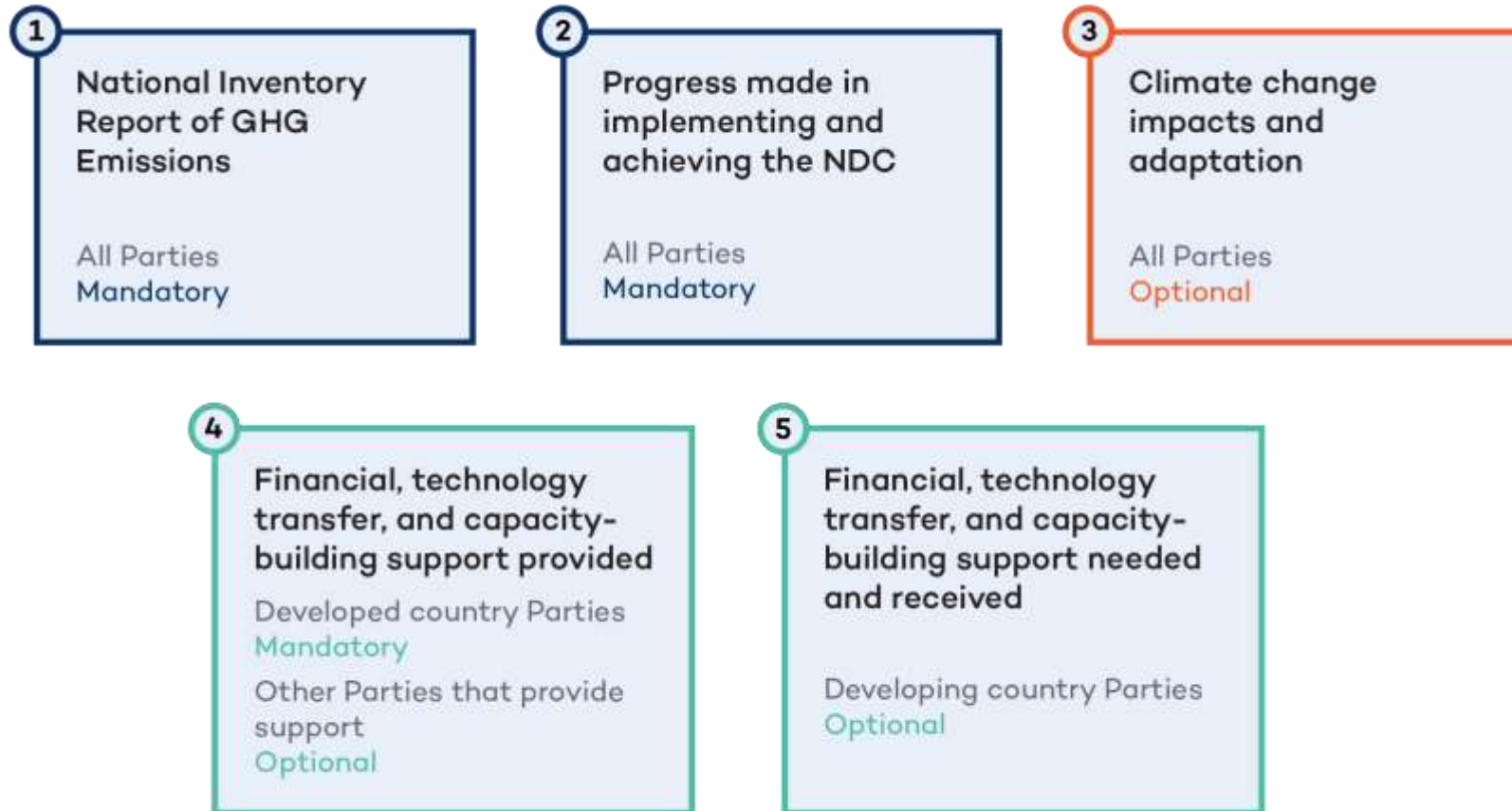
Different approaches to doing A-BTRs...

How many among your countries have NAPs / adaptation plan?

How many among your countries have Adcoms?



Chapters & Components of the BTR



Components of the chapter on Information on climate change impacts and adaptation.

Background Information

- A. National circumstances, institutional arrangements and legal frameworks
- B. Impacts, risks and vulnerabilities

Planning, Strategies and Mainstreaming

- C. Adaptation priorities and barriers
- D. Adaptation strategies, policies, plans, goals, and actions to integrate adaptation into national policies and strategies

**** How best available science, gender perspectives and indigenous, traditional and local knowledge are integrated into adaptation****

=> Gender equality and social inclusion (GESI) considerations

Implementation & Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning

- E. Progress on implementation of adaptation
- F. Monitoring and evaluation of adaptation actions and processes

Loss and Damage

- G. Information related to averting, minimizing, and addressing loss and damage associated with climate change impacts

Experience Sharing & Miscellaneous

- H. Cooperation, good practices, and experience and lessons learned
- I. Other information related to climate change impacts and adaptation



Outline of the A-BTR

Decision 18/CMA.1

Modalities, procedures, and guidelines (MPG) for the ETF

Decision 5/CMA.3

Outline for the BTR



Background Information – MPG 106(a)

A. National circumstances, institutional arrangements and legal frameworks – MPG Section A 106 (a, b, c)

What is the starting point of adaptation and what is the institutional arrangement that is responsible for adaptation in your country ?

Think of GESI considerations

B. Impacts, risks and vulnerabilities – MPG Section B

What are the present and future climate impacts facing your country and how did you conduct the climate vulnerability and risk assessment?

Think of GESI considerations



Outline of the A-BTR

Decision 18/CMA.1

Decision 5/CMA.3



Planning, Strategies and Mainstreaming

C. Adaptation priorities and barriers - MPG Section C

What are the priority areas for adaptation in your country and what barriers and challenges have you identified?

Think of GESI considerations

D. Adaptation strategies, policies, plans, goals, and actions to integrate adaptation into national policies and strategies - MPG Section D

What adaptation actions have you planned and how are they aligned with your country's national development priorities and other plans?

Think of GESI considerations



Outline of the A-BTR

Decision 18/CMA.1

Decision 5/CMA.3



Implementation & Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning

E. Progress on implementation of adaptation - MPG Sections E

What is the implementation status of your national adaptation plans and priorities? And how much international support has your country received, and how effective were these support?

Think of GESI considerations

F. Monitoring and evaluation of adaptation actions and processes - MPG Section F

How effective are the implemented measures and what are the sustained impacts of adaptation actions? And what are the capacities and capabilities of your national system for MEL for adaptation?

Think of GESI considerations

Guiding questions adapted from "Reporting Adaptation Through the Biennial Transparency Report" by the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT), published by UNEP DTU Partnership



Outline of the A-BTR

Decision 18/CMA.1

Decision 5/CMA.3



Loss and Damage

G. Information related to averting, minimizing, and addressing loss and damage associated with climate change impacts - MPG Section G

What losses and damages have been, or are anticipated to be, incurred in your country due to climate change and what is your country doing to manage present and future losses and damages?

(115):

- Observed and potential climate change impacts,
- Activities related to averting, minimizing and addressing L&D
- Institutional arrangements for the implementation of L&D related activities

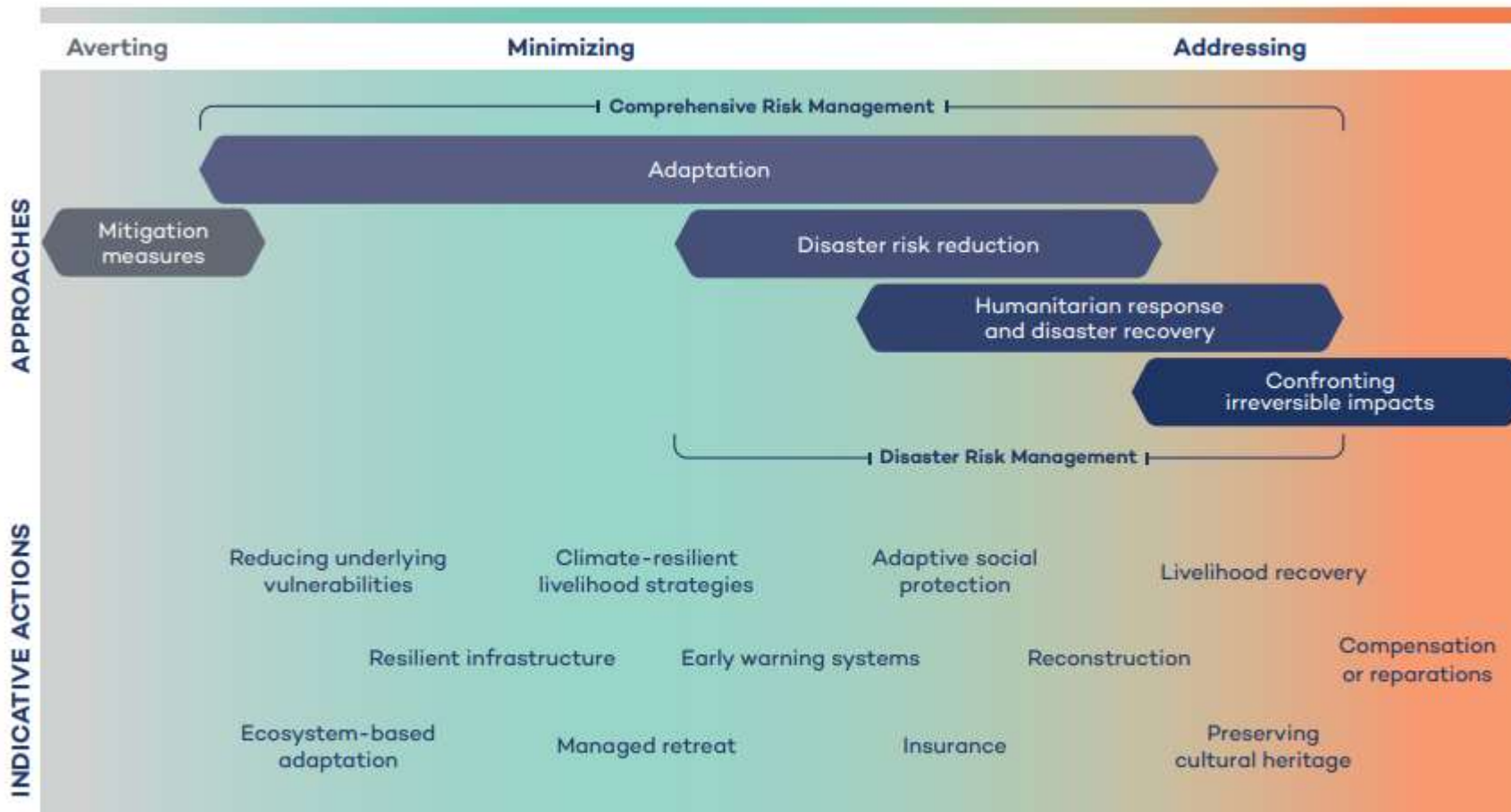
Think of GESI considerations

Guiding questions adapted from "Reporting Adaptation Through the Biennial Transparency Report" by the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT), published by UNEP DTU Partnership



Example of actions considered under the adaptation and loss & damage continuum

Figure 1. The spectrum of approaches to respond to loss and damage



Note: Figure 1 is an initial attempt to represent the complexity of averting, minimizing, and addressing loss and damage. This is a working version that will be updated and refined over time.



Outline of the A-BTR

Decision 18/CMA.1

Decision 5/CMA.3



Experience Sharing & Miscellaneous

H. Cooperation, good practices, and experience and lessons learned - MPG Section H

What activities have your country undertaken to share information, good practices, experiences and lessons learned on adaptation, as well as to strengthen scientific research and knowledge related to adaptation?

***Linkages with support provided, needed and received and chapter 4 and 5 of the BTR

Guiding questions adapted from "Reporting Adaptation Through the Biennial Transparency Report" by the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT), published by UNEP DTU Partnership



National Communication (NC)

The BTR does not replace NC

- Countries could submit a joint BTR-NC in the year an NC is submitted (starting in 2026 for some Parties and every 4 years thereafter)
- A-BTR covers the mandatory adaptation component of NC
- Joint BTR-NC avoids duplication of efforts, reduces reporting burdens, and helps countries streamline their reporting obligations

BTR submission scenario	Whether an A-BTR is required
Countries submitting a BTR that is independent of its National Communication (NC) (for instance, BTR1 submitted in 2024, BTR2 submitted independent of the NC in 2026, and BTR3 submitted in 2028)	– Adaptation information is optional .
Countries submitting a BTR and (NC) jointly (for instance, BTR1 submitted jointly with NC in 2026 for some Parties)	✔ Adaptation information is required . Countries should follow the ETF's MPGs (Section IV); or follow guidance on the NC (see below).
Countries submitting a BTR or joint BTR-NC, serving as the vehicle for their Adaptation Communication (AdCom)	✔ Adaptation information is required . Countries should follow the ETF's MPGs (Section IV); or follow guidance on the NC (see below); with the option of following the Adaptation Committee's supplementary guidance on AdComs.



Coherence of Information Across Planning and Reporting Instruments

- ✓ Mandate/guideline exist for including this element
- This instrument may contain this element



Information Required in A-BTR	NAP	AdCom	NAP Progress Reporting	Information Required in A-BTR	NAP	AdCom	NAP Progress Reporting
Adaptation-related national circumstances, priorities, governance structure and institutions, laws, policies, and regulations	✓	✓	✓	Scientific, Traditional, Indigenous, and local knowledge and their integration	✓	✓	
Observed and expected impacts, risks, climate trends and hazards, and information on vulnerability and adaptation assessments	✓	✓	✓	Effectiveness and sustainability of adaptation		●	✓
Research on adaptation and vulnerabilities				Barriers, challenges, and gaps related to implementation	✓	✓	✓
Adaptation goals, actions, plans, policies, priorities, and efforts	✓	✓	✓	Monitoring, evaluation, and learning, and relevant systems and indicators	✓	✓	✓
Adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans, and mitigation co-benefits	✓	✓	✓	Cooperation, good practices, experiences, and lessons learned		✓	✓
Stakeholder involvement and consultations	✓	●	●	Contribution of adaptation to other international frameworks	✓	✓	✓
Implementation of adaptation actions, plans, and policies		✓	✓	Implementation and support needs of developing countries	●	✓	●
Integration of adaptation into development efforts and other policies	✓	●		Support provided to developing countries, including on adaptation*		✓	
Gender-responsiveness and integration	✓	✓		How support meets adaptation needs		●	✓
				Information related to loss and damage	●	●	



Voluntary review process for A-BTRs

As per the Paris Agreement, most chapters of the BTRs will be reviewed through a **technical expert review (TER)** process, except for the adaptation chapters.

However, many Parties have highlighted the important role that A-BTR reviews could play in facilitating the sharing of experiences and best practices related to adaptation and the gradual improvements in adaptation reporting.

In 2022, **Parties adopted Decision 9/CMA.4**, which allows any Party to request that the UNFCCC Secretariat organize a voluntary review of the A-BTR upon a Party's request. The review will include:

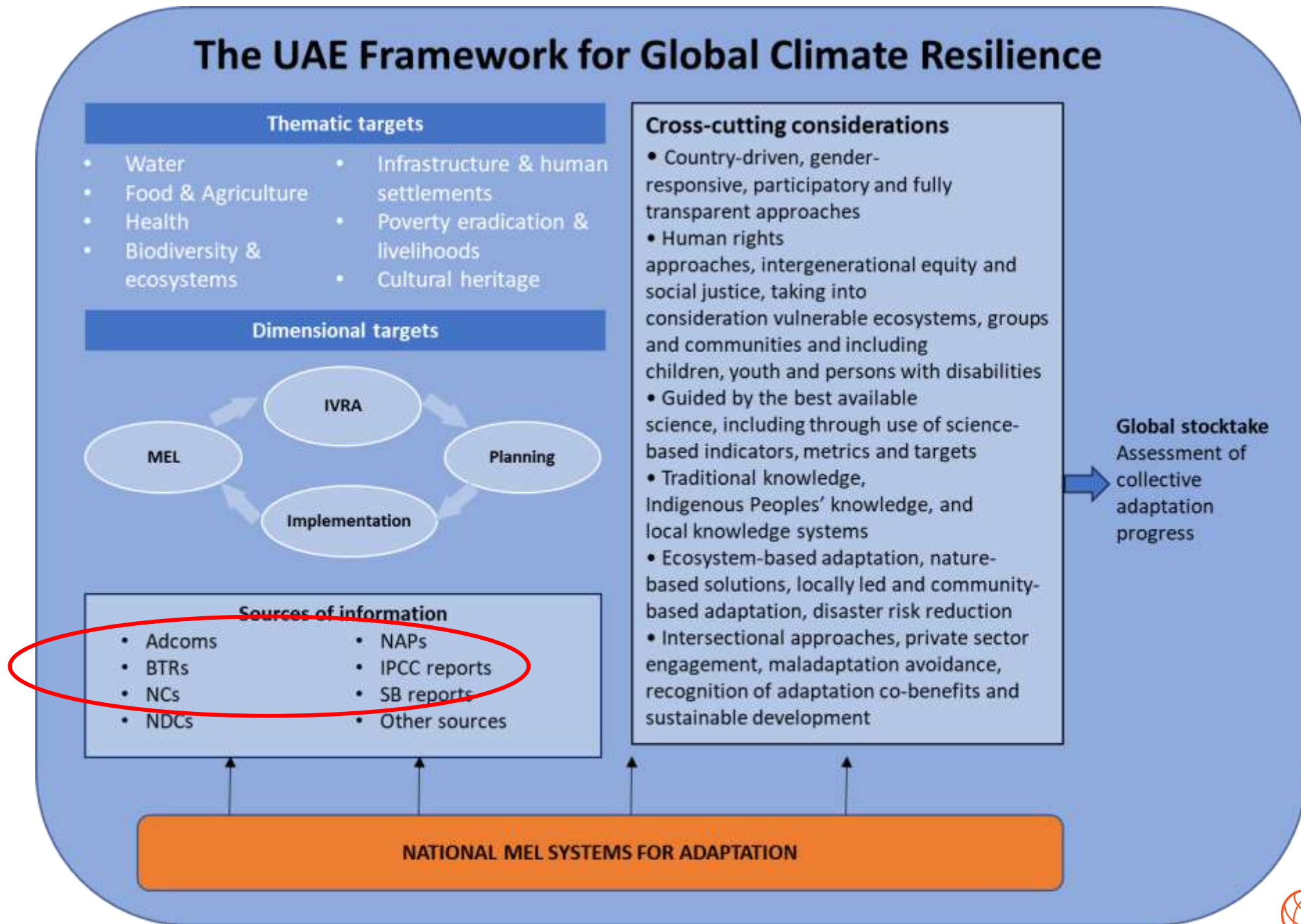
- A review of whether the A-BTR is prepared in accordance with the MPGs
- Identification of areas of improvement and capacity-building needs related to A-BTR reporting, in consultation with the Party

* A Party may choose to subject the entirety of the A-BTR to the voluntary review or specify specific sections of the A-BTR for review.



The recent UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience gives us incentives and framings for adaptation reporting through A-BTRs

Current UAE-Belém work programme will define complementing indicators for the UAE FGRC for COP30.



The ETF and the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience

- D. Adaptation strategies, policies, plans, goals, and actions to integrate adaptation into national policies and strategies

How: *providing information on how national action is already contributing to achieve the GGA*

- To one or more **components of the GGA**: adaptive capacity, resilience, vulnerability (sustainable development and the temperature goal context)
- To the **dimensional and/or sectoral targets**, including cross-cutting considerations
- **Means of implementation (MOI)** needed, received and provided
- Narrative, processes, outcomes, impacts

Paragraph 109. Each Party should provide the following information, as appropriate:

(a) Implementation of adaptation actions in accordance with the **global goal on adaptation** as set out in Article 7, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement;

Why: *contribution to review progress made in achieving the GGA*

- Inform future cycles of the **Global Stocktake**, integrating all adaptation-related documents
- Contribute to a **collective learning process** and **common understanding** of needs, actions
- Inform the 2-year work programme on indicators and NCQG negotiations (2024)
- Contribute to **review guidance and guidelines** of adaptation related documents
- Make **adaptation more visible**



Take-aways for working on A-BTRs

- Look into current report and data: you likely already have (part of) this information somewhere: NAPs, NDCs, national strategies, progress reports and evaluations
- Communicate with other ministries and agencies: the data and information sources will be different than for mitigation
- Use this window of reporting for learning and improving: this reporting window may (will) not be perfect, but the start to build on and improve



Reflections

- What are your country's plan: report with a standalone "A-BTR", or as part of another communication (if so, which)? Why?
- Which reports, information and data sources are already available in your country? Who / which ministry or agency should you ask? Any other actors?
- What are gaps and needs to improve adaptation reporting, ahead of 2026?
- What does this mean for developing and strengthening your national monitoring, evaluation and learning systems?



Relevant information from the NAP Global Network

- The report on [Reporting on Progress in National Adaptation Plan Processes](#) shows how countries have taken stock of progress of their NAPs using different approaches, and at different stages of the development of their MEL system.
- [Addressing Loss and Damage: What can we learn from countries' National Adaptation Plans?](#) shows the conceptual and action linkages between NAPs and loss and damage issues, and how countries can leverage their NAPs for addressing (and reporting) on loss and damage.
- On 20 March 2024, the [NAP Global Network hosted a webinar on the A-BTR](#), which the recording and resources are available on the NAPGN website.



More information on preparing an A-BTR

- The UNFCCC has prepared a comprehensive Reference Manual for the ETF, where it lays out everything practitioners and negotiators need to know about the ETF and its linkages with other UNFCCC processes.
- In 2020, the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency developed specific guidance on how to report adaptation through the BTR. It poses a series of guiding questions to help decipher the requirements of the BTR and support countries in preparing their A-BTRs.
- 11 In March 2023, the Consultative Group of Experts further developed training material on Reporting Information Related to Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation that can inform countries in preparing their BTRs.
- On 20 March 2024, the NAP Global Network hosted a webinar on the A-BTR, which the recording and resources are available on the NAPGN website.



More information on assessing loss and damage

- The UNFCCC has a good background [“Online guide on loss and damage”](#) which provides context to the recent UNFCCC decisions and developments (March 2024)
- UN University (2023) developed a [“Handbook for assessing loss and damage in vulnerable contexts”](#)
- The World Bank’s [Damage, Loss and Needs Assessment guidance notes \(2\)](#) and [Estimation of post-disaster needs for recovery and reconstruction](#)
- The FAO has developed resources and a course on [“Damage and Loss Assessment methodology”](#) as a framework for identifying, analyzing and evaluating the impact of disasters on agriculture, including crops, livestock, aquaculture, fisheries and forestry.
- UNDRRR presents a [Disaster, losses and damages tracking approach](#).





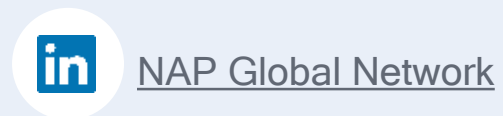
Question and Answer





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