

Partnership on Transparency
in the Paris Agreement



Ministry of Environment
Greenhouse Gas Inventory
and Research Center

ADAPTATION SESSION

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Seoul, Rep. of Korea
24-26 September 2024

Supported by:



Federal Ministry
for Economic Affairs
and Climate Action

Federal Foreign Office

on the basis of a decision
by the German Bundestag



INTERNATIONAL
CLIMATE
INITIATIVE



United Nations
Framework Convention on
Climate Change



AUSTRALIA

**Asia Regional Workshop on
Fast-tracking Preparation of BTRs**

**“Reporting information on
adaptation”**

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Adaptation landscape under the Convention and Paris Agreement

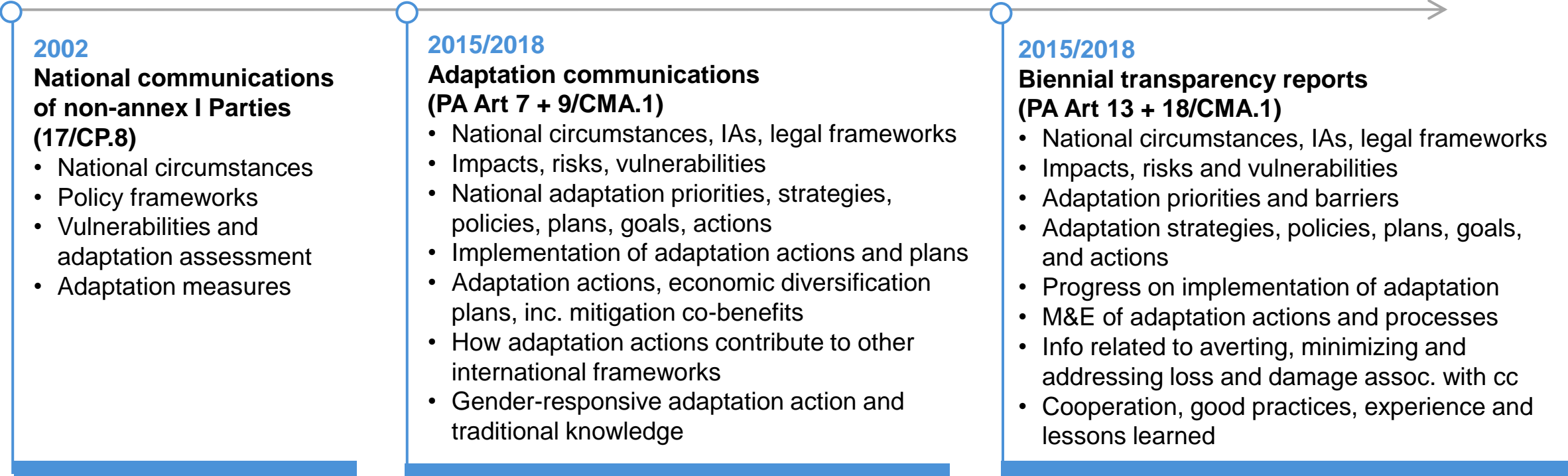


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Main information channels with adaptation-specific guidelines (for developing countries)



**OTHER/PAST/
PROCESS-SPECIFIC
INFORMATION CHANNELS**

**NAPAs
(2001)**

**NAP-related documents
(NAP Central)**

**Adaptation components
of NDCs (1/CP.20)**

**Low-emission development
strategies (PA Art 4)**



Overview of arrangements and instruments



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Type of adaptation information	BTR	AD COM	NC (AI)	NC (NAI)	Documents related to NAPs
National circumstances, institutions, legal frameworks	X	X		X	X
Impacts, risks, vulnerabilities	X	X	X	X	X
Priorities and barriers related to adaptation	X	X		X	
Strategies, policies, plans, goals, steps to integrate adaptation into other policies	X	X	X	X	X
Support needed/support received	X	X			X
Progress in implementation of adaptation	X	X	X	X	X
Monitoring and evaluation	X	X	X	X	X
Information related to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with climate change impacts	X				
Cooperation, good practices, experiences, lessons learned	X	X			X
Adaptation-related economic diversification/ mitigation co-benefits of adaptation	X	X			
Contributions to other international frameworks		X			
Gender perspective and/or traditional, indigenous and local knowledge	X	X			



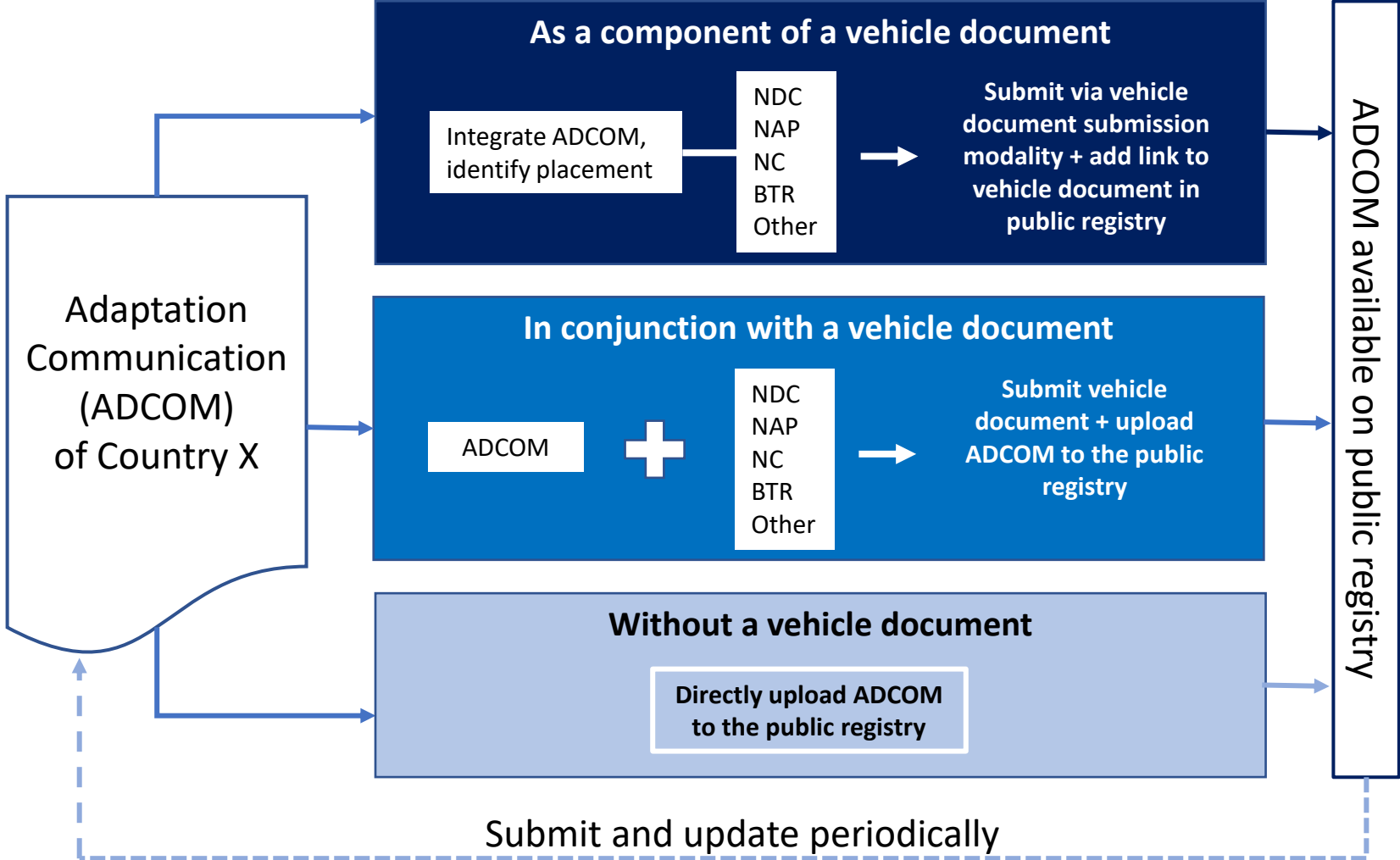


Options for submitting or updating an adaptation communication

Source: FCCC/SB/2022/5/Add.1

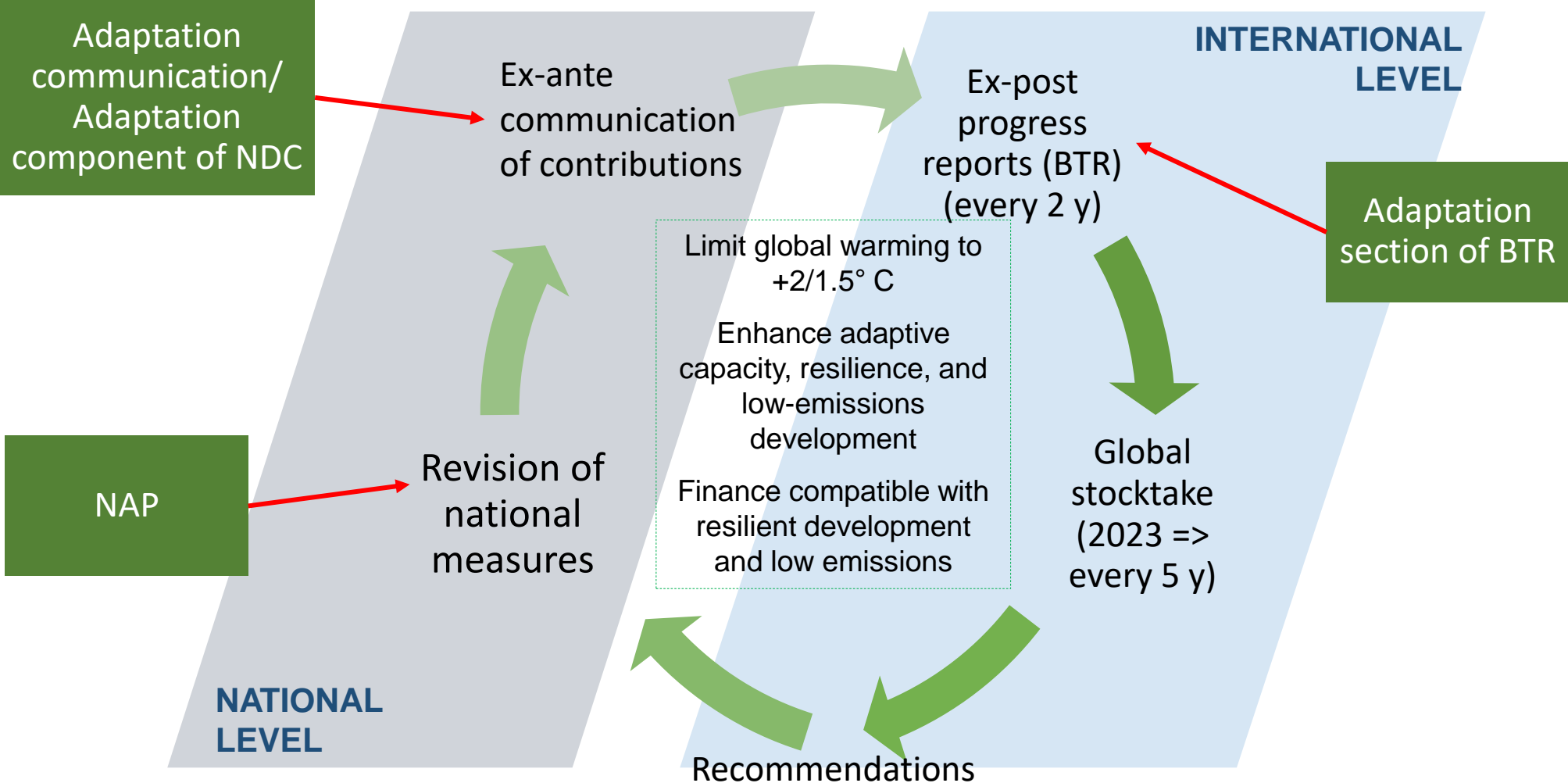
by Adaptation Committee,

Draft supplementary guidance for voluntary use by Parties in communicating information in accordance with the possible elements of an adaptation communication





Finding an optimal combination of arrangements...

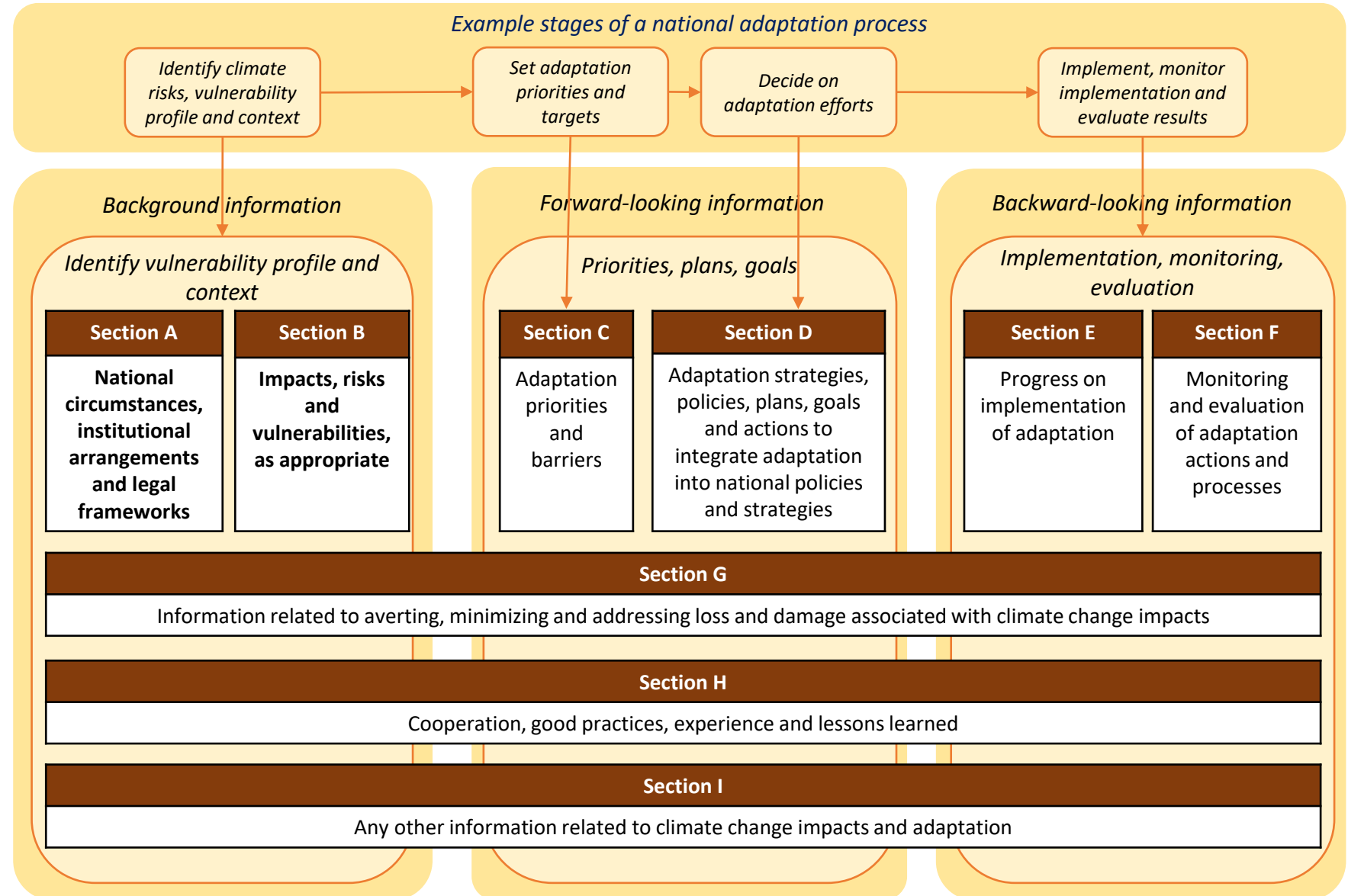


Closer look into the adaptation information in BTRs



*“MPGs: Each Party should provide information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement, as appropriate. Providing such information is **not mandatory**.”*

Simplified overview of how the different sections of the guidance, as provided by the MPGs, relate to the different stages of a country’s national adaptation process. →



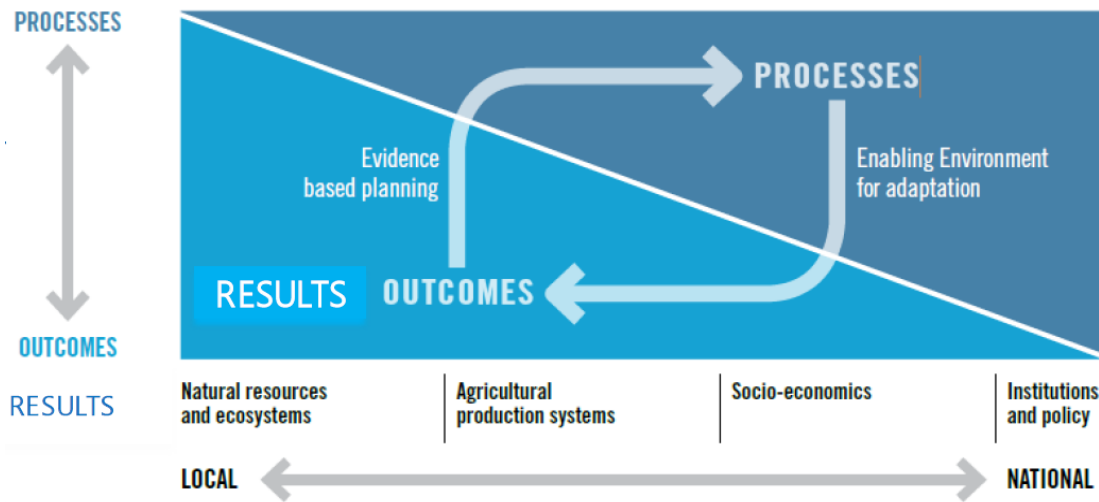
Source: Reporting adaptation through the BTR: A practical explanation of the guidance. UNEP DTU Partnership, 2020

FAQ: Monitoring and evaluation of adaptation actions



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ELEMENTS OF M&E FOR ADAPTATION



Source: <https://www.fao.org/in-action/naps/resources/learning/monitoring-and-evaluation-guide/en/>

Types of indicators:

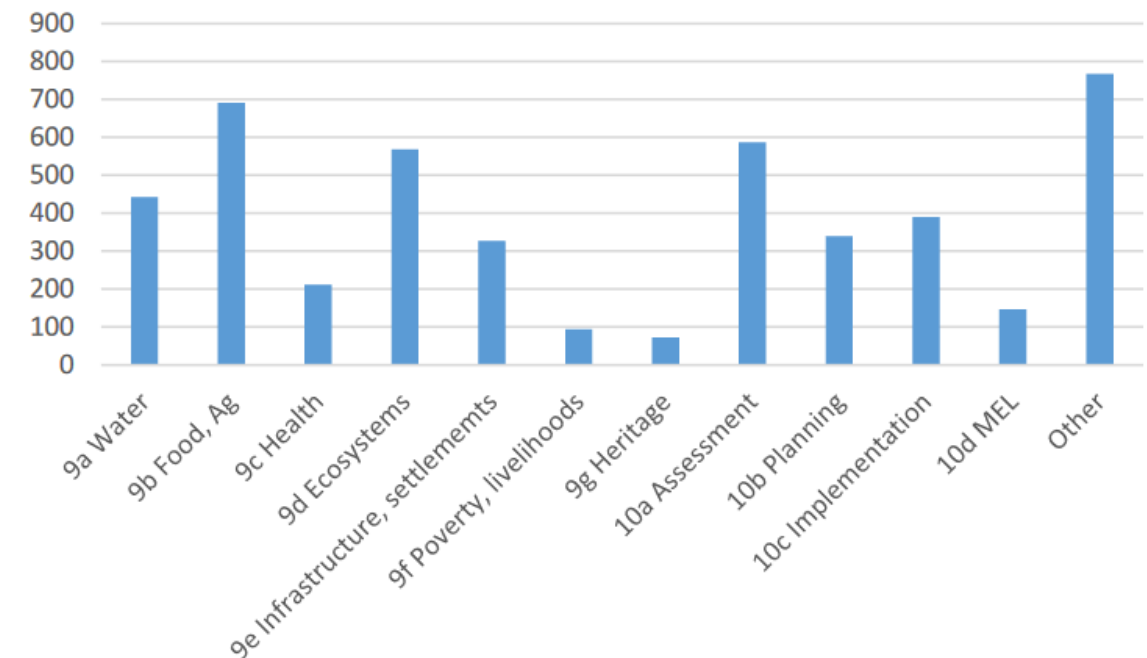
- Process – Result
- Qualitative – Quantitative

How to select indicators?

- Relevance to your framework, goals, objectives
- Relevance to your sectors
- Strengths, weaknesses? Credibility? Monitorability?

Indicators mapping by the Adaptation Committee (3 September 2024)

<https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Indicators%20mapping%20method%20information%20note%2020240903.pdf>



GHG inventory

Information to track
progress made
in implementing/
achieving the NDC

Support provided
to developing
countries

What is
reviewed?



& VOLUNTARY REVIEW: Adaptation

- upon a Party's request
- could facilitate the sharing of experiences and best practices related to adaptation and the gradual improvements in adaptation reporting
- will include:
 - If reporting is in accordance with the MPGs
 - Identification of areas of improvement and CB needs related to reporting
- Training modules are under development

- ✓ Convention and the Paris Agreement have **many arrangements for reporting and communicating adaptation information**, which Parties can use on a voluntary basis
- ✓ There are **several specific linkages between these arrangements**, which aim to given possibilities **to reduce duplications and build on previously reported information**
- ✓ These arrangements **vary in terms of their context, timeframes, purpose and scope, but involve very similar and related types of information and the same voluntary character**
- ✓ The flexibility of these arrangements results from the need to avoid reporting burdens and ensuring the country-driven of reporting → **adaptation cannot be put into a rigid quantitative templates**
- ✓ This flexibility means that **Parties need to carefully consider what they wish to achieve through adaptation communication and reporting** (*both in terms of what is helpful to enhance adaptation at the national level, and how reporting can contribute to progress at the international level such as the GST*)



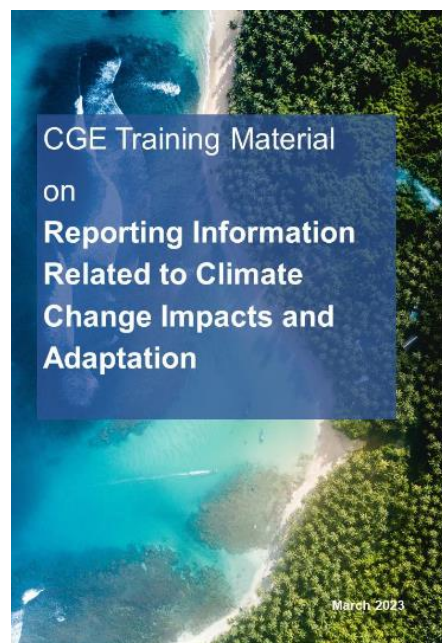
FAO and UNDP, M&E training package

Guidance Note: Strengthening M&E for adaptation planning in the agriculture sector, 2019



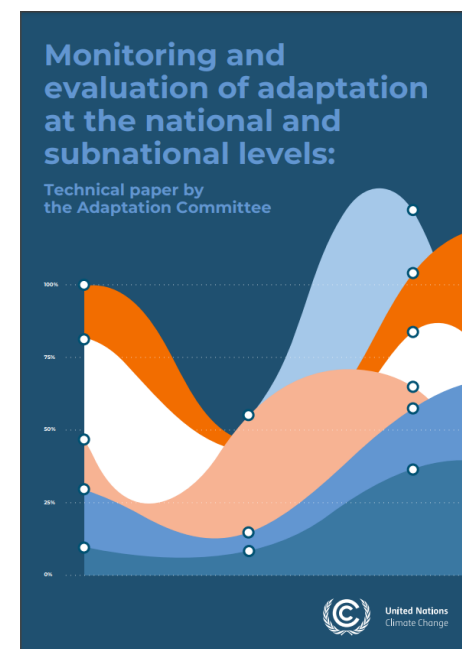
CGE Adaptation materials

Reporting adaptation through the BTR: A practical explanation of the guidance, 2023



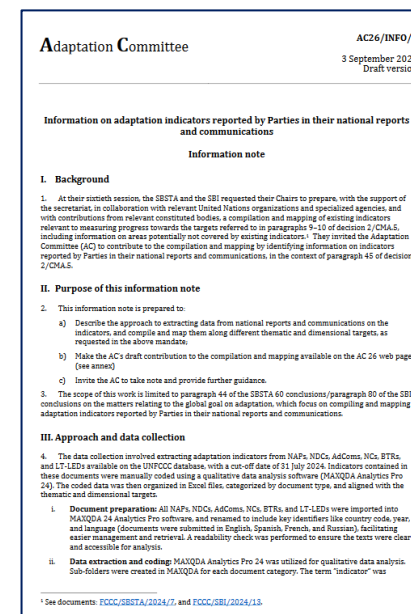
Technical paper by the Adaptation Committee

Monitoring and evaluation of adaptation at the national and subnational levels, 2023



Indicators mapping by the Adaptation Committee

Information on adaptation indicators reported by Parties in their national reports and communications, 2024



Adaptation Committee AC26/INF0/7
3 September 2024
Draft version

Information on adaptation indicators reported by Parties in their national reports and communications
Information note

- I. Background**
 1. At their tenth session, the SBSTA and the SBI requested their Chairs to prepare, with the support of the secretariats, in collaboration with relevant United Nations organizations and specialized agencies and with contributions from relevant constituted bodies, a compilation and mapping of existing indicators relevant to measuring progress towards the targets referred to in paragraphs 9a-23 of decision 2/CP.16.5, including information on areas potentially not covered by existing indicators.¹ They invited the Adaptation Committee (AC) to contribute to the compilation and mapping by identifying information on indicators reported by Parties in their national reports and communications, in the context of paragraph 45 of decision 2/CP.16.5.
- II. Purpose of this information note**
 2. This information note is prepared to:
 - a) Describe the approach to extracting data from national reports and communications on the indicators, and compile and map them along different thematic and dimensional targets, as requested in the above mandate;
 - b) Make the AC's draft contribution to the compilation and mapping available on the AC 26 web page (see annex);
 - c) Invite the AC to take note and provide further guidance.
 3. The scope of this work is limited to paragraph 44 of the SBSTA 60 conclusions/paragraph 60 of the SBI conclusions on the matters relating to the global goal on adaptation, which focus on compiling and mapping adaptation indicators reported by Parties in their national reports and communications.
- III. Approach and data collection**
 4. The data collection involved extracting adaptation indicators from NAPs, NDCs, AdComs, NCA, BTRs, and LT-LEDs available on the UNFCCC database, with a cut-off date of 31 July 2024. Indicators contained in these documents were manually coded using a qualitative data analysis software (MAXQDA Analytics Pro 24). The coded data was then organized in Excel files, categorized by document type, and aligned with the thematic and dimensional targets.
 - i. **Document preparation:** All NAPs, NDCs, AdComs, NCA, BTRs, and LT-LEDs were imported into MAXQDA 24 Analytics Pro software, and renamed to include key identifiers like country code, year, and language (documents were submitted in English, Spanish, French, and Russian), facilitating easier management and retrieval. A readability check was performed to ensure the texts were clear and accessible for analysis.
 - ii. **Data extraction and coding:** MAXQDA Analytics Pro 24 was utilized for qualitative data analysis. Sub-folders were created in MAXQDA for each document category. The term "indicator" was

¹ See documents: FCCC/SBSTA/2024/7, and FCCC/SBI/2024/13.



- What are the reporting elements under the ETF for adaptation reporting?
- Are there any tabular formats for reporting adaptation in the BTRs?
- How to develop formulation of assessment indicators in adaptation reporting?
- Given that developing countries have flexibility when it comes to how adaptation is communicated, what process should be used to decide on the vehicle to use for communication?
- Please elaborate the scope, metrics, and indicators of M&E of adaptation and M&E of adaptation measures? What would be the best indicators?

**THANK YOU FOR
YOUR ATTENTION.**



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An overview: ETF, BTRs, key provisions



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Transitioning towards ETF... timeline overview for developing country Parties



2022 → 2023 → 2024 → 2025 → 2026 → 2027 → 2028 → 2029 → 2030 → 2031 →



Developing country Parties

Final biennial update reports by no later than 31 December 2024

Existing MRV arrangements

All Parties

- I. First biennial transparency reports (BTRs) by, at the latest, 31 December 2024 (*SIDS and LDCs have discretion*)
- II. TER (to be initiated immediately following the submission)
- III. FMCP (ASAP following the publication of the TER report)

Enhanced transparency framework

- **Flexibility** to those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities
- Facilitating improved reporting and transparency over time

Technical analysis of REDD-plus activities for result-based incentives

Developing country Parties

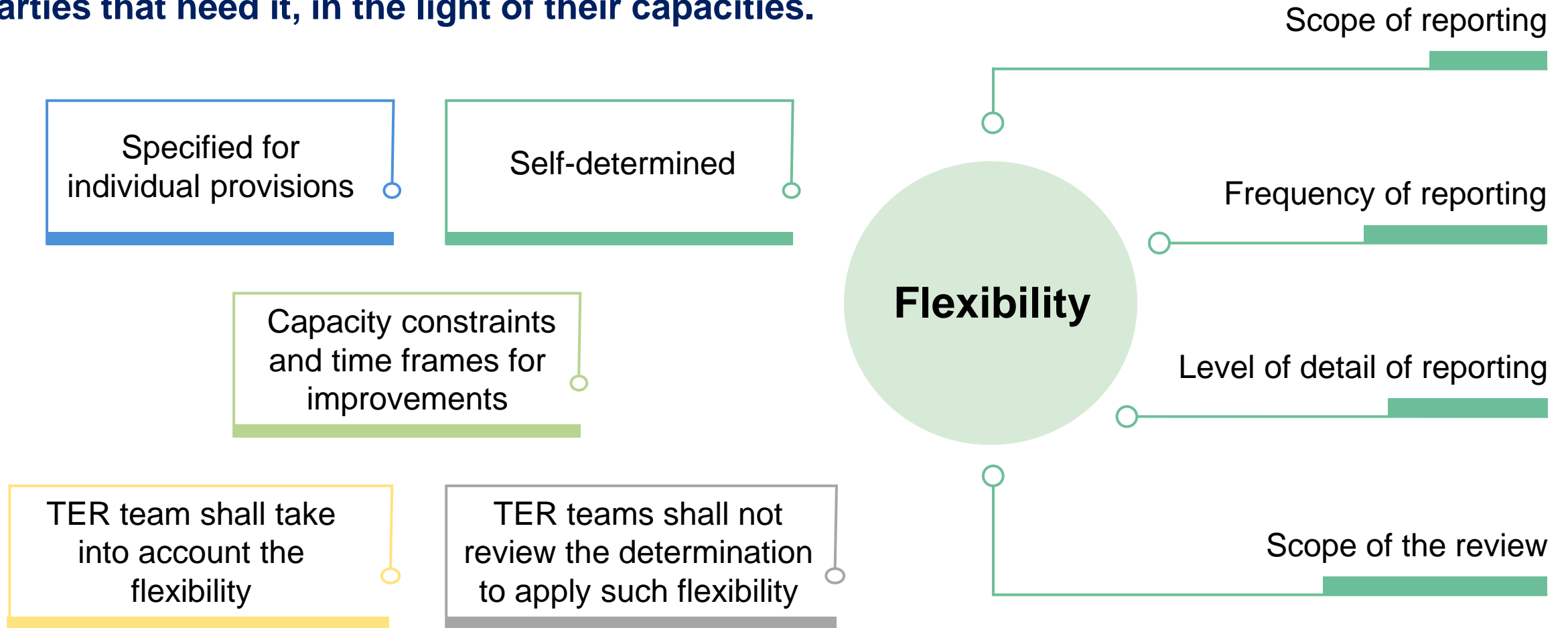
- *National communications**

Note: Parties may submit their NC and BTR as a single report

TER: technical expert review; FMCP: Facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress

- Parties shall submit their **1st BTR and NIR** (if submitted as a stand-alone document), in accordance with the MPGs (decision 18/CMA.1) **at the latest by 31 December 2024**
 - **LDCs and SIDS** may submit BTRs **at their discretion**.
- **Flexibility provisions** are specified in MPGs, for those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities → application of the flexibility is **self-determined**.
- **Information on flexibility and improvements** in reporting over time **is mandatory**, to be provided as part of the BTR.
- If **adaptation communication** is submitted as a component of BTR, Party should clearly identify the relevant part of the BTR.
- All Parties, except LDCs and SIDS, shall submit BTRs, **no less frequently than on a biennial basis**.
- Secretariat will produce **BTR & NIR synthesis reports**, and an **annual report on TER**.

Flexibility provisions: available to developing country Parties that need it, in the light of their capacities.





<h2>Biennial Update Reports BUR</h2>	<h2>National communications NC</h2>	<h2>Biennial transparency reports BTR</h2>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National greenhouse gas inventory 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National greenhouse gas inventory 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National greenhouse gas inventory
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mitigation actions and their effects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programmes containing measures to mitigate climate change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress made in implementing and achieving NDCs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programmes containing measures to facilitate adaptation to climate change 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change impacts and adaptation (as appropriate)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finance, technology and capacity-building needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transfer of technology Capacity-building Constraints and gaps, and related financial, technical and capacity-building needs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support needed and received
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research and systematic observation Education, training and public awareness Information and networking 	<p style="text-align: center;"> <i>Flexibility</i> ↔ <i>Areas of improvement</i> </p>
<p>Cancun Agreements (1/CP.16) and Durban Outcomes (2/CP.17)</p>	<p>Article 4.1 and 12.1 of the Convention; decision 17/CP.8</p>	<p>Article 13 of the Paris Agreement; decisions 18/CMA.1, 5/CMA.3</p>

It is important to note that the legal nature of these reporting themes differ across the reports.

Closer look to the BTR (Decision 5/CMA.3, Annex IV)



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Thematic chapters

National GHG inventory*

Progress made in implementing and achieving NDCs*

Climate change impacts and adaptation (as appropriate)

Financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support

Additional information when NCs and BTRs submitted jointly, every 4 years

Vulnerability assessment, climate change impacts and adaptation measures - if not reported in BTR

Research and systematic observation

Education, training and public awareness

Additional areas, as applicable

Information on application of flexibility provisions

Areas of improvements in reporting over time

Annexes, as applicable

Technical annexes for REDD+

CRTs for NIR*

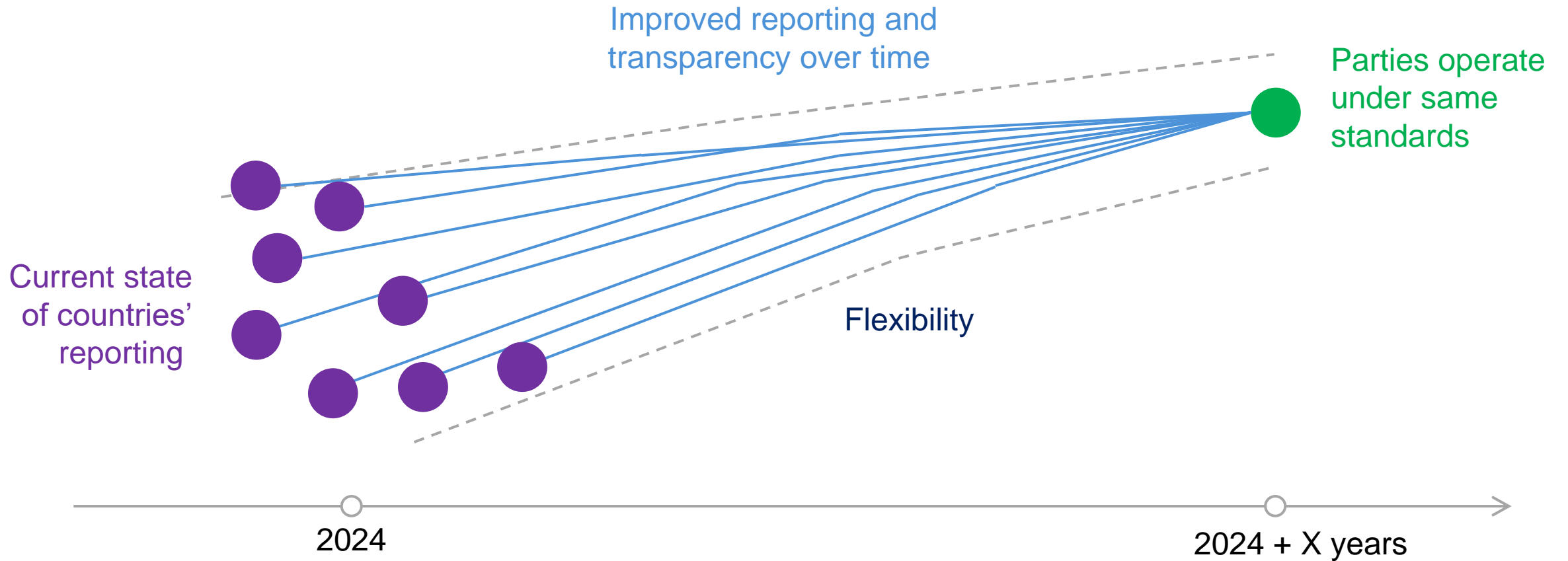
CTFs for progress in NDCs*

CTFs for FTC

Information on participation in cooperative approaches

For the BTR outline, see [decision 5/CMA.3, Annex IV](#).

Different starting points, flexibility and continuous improvement over time



Reporting

Biennial Transparency Report

- GHG inventory (*all shall*)
- Progress in NDCs (*all shall*)
- Support provided / mobilized (*developed shall*)
- Support needed / received (*developing should*)
- Adaptation (*all should*)

Review

Technical Expert Review

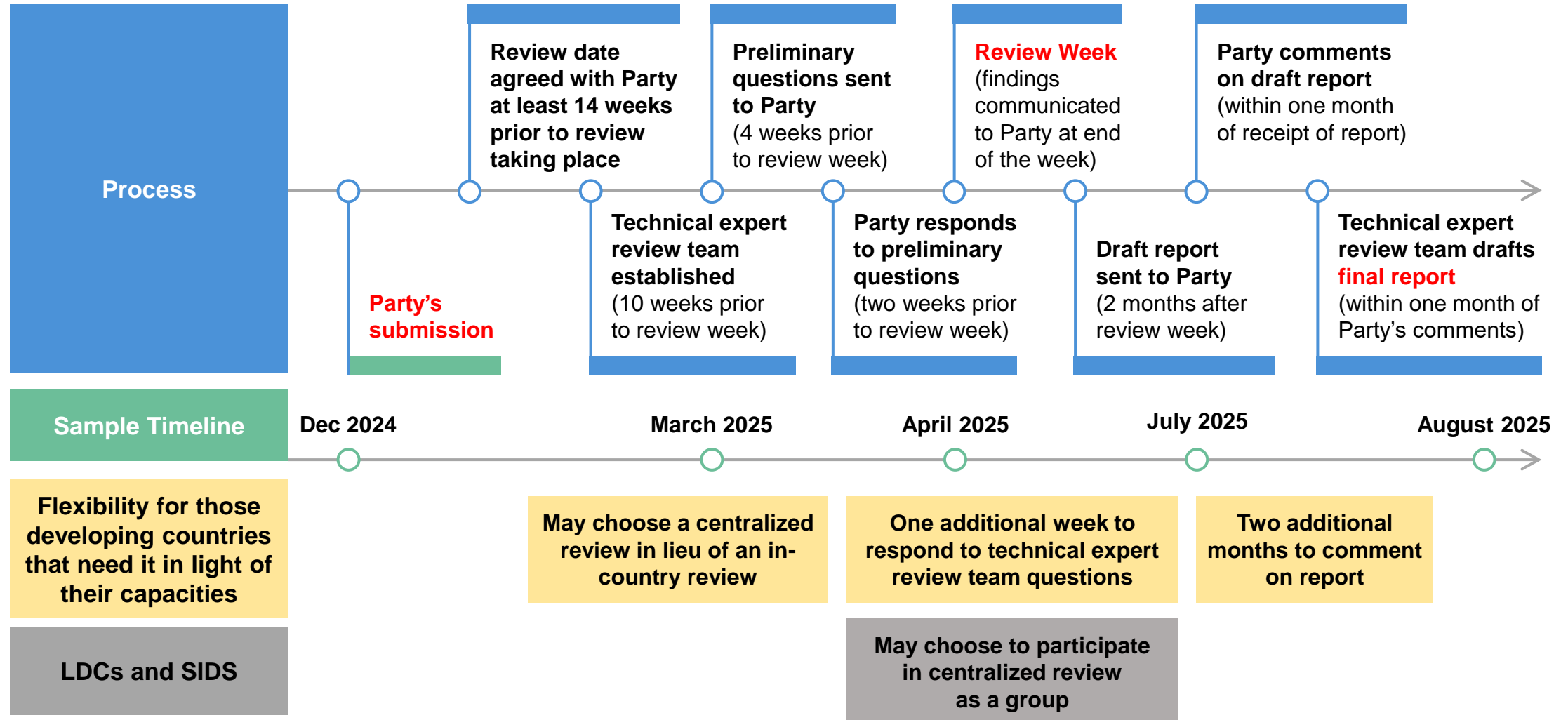
- Consistency of information reported
- Consideration of progress with and achievement of NDC
- Support provided (*developed shall, and other Parties at their discretion*)
- Identification of improvements
- Identification of capacity building needs

Multilateral Consideration

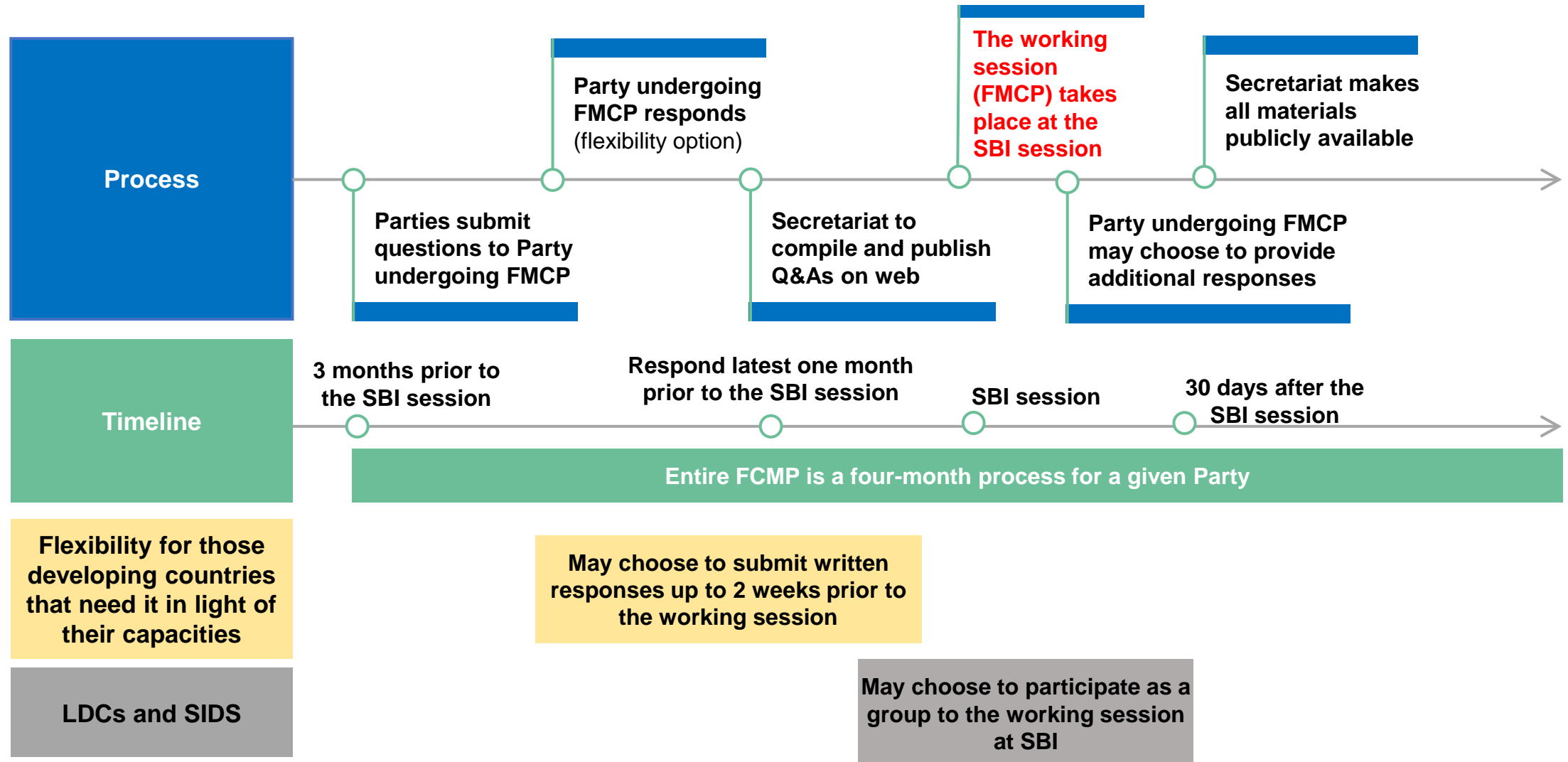
FMCP

- Online Q&A
- In session presentation and Q&A (*all shall*)

MPGs: Review process and timeline



MPGs: Multilateral consideration process and timeline



- ✓ All necessary operational details are in place: **Start without aiming a perfect BTR!**
- ✓ **Use existing MRV arrangements** as a foundation in implementing the ETF and preparation of BTRs.
- ✓ **Focus on enhancing the institutional arrangements:** Better arrangements will pave the way to better BTRs over time.
- ✓ Develop **your narrative of progress and achievements** toward showcasing the progress in climate action.
- ✓ Understand and promote the **benefits of ETF and BTRs** - with a view to facilitate support, decision making, political buy-in...
- ✓ Use the opportunity to identify and communicate your **support needs** to meet your priorities, address challenges and gaps.
- ✓ **Involve stakeholders** (sector entities, national statistical offices, agencies, others) – benefit from their expertise, facilitate collaboration and buy-in.
- ✓ **Get involved in the process: BTRs, TER, FMCP**

Thank you for your attention! Questions? Comments?



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1. Is it mandatory to use the ETF reporting tools for the BTRs? Can we submit the CTFs/CRTs after submitting the BTR?
2. For Parties submitting their BTR late, when do you recommend submitting it?
3. Is there capacity building for COPs?
4. Would the secretariat share a common format for the BTR with NFPs?
5. How long the TER and FMCP takes?

For technical
materials on ETF

