



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
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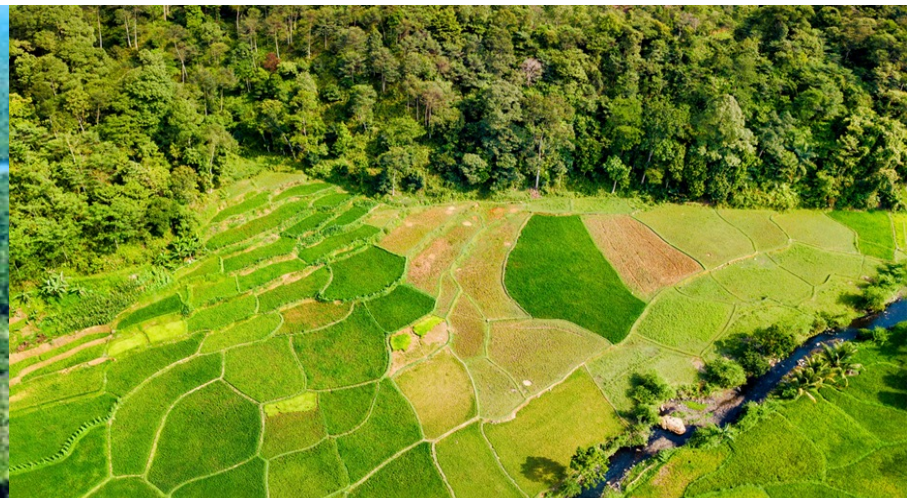


Federal Ministry for the
Environment, Nature Conservation,
Building and Nuclear Safety

based on a decision of the German Bundestag



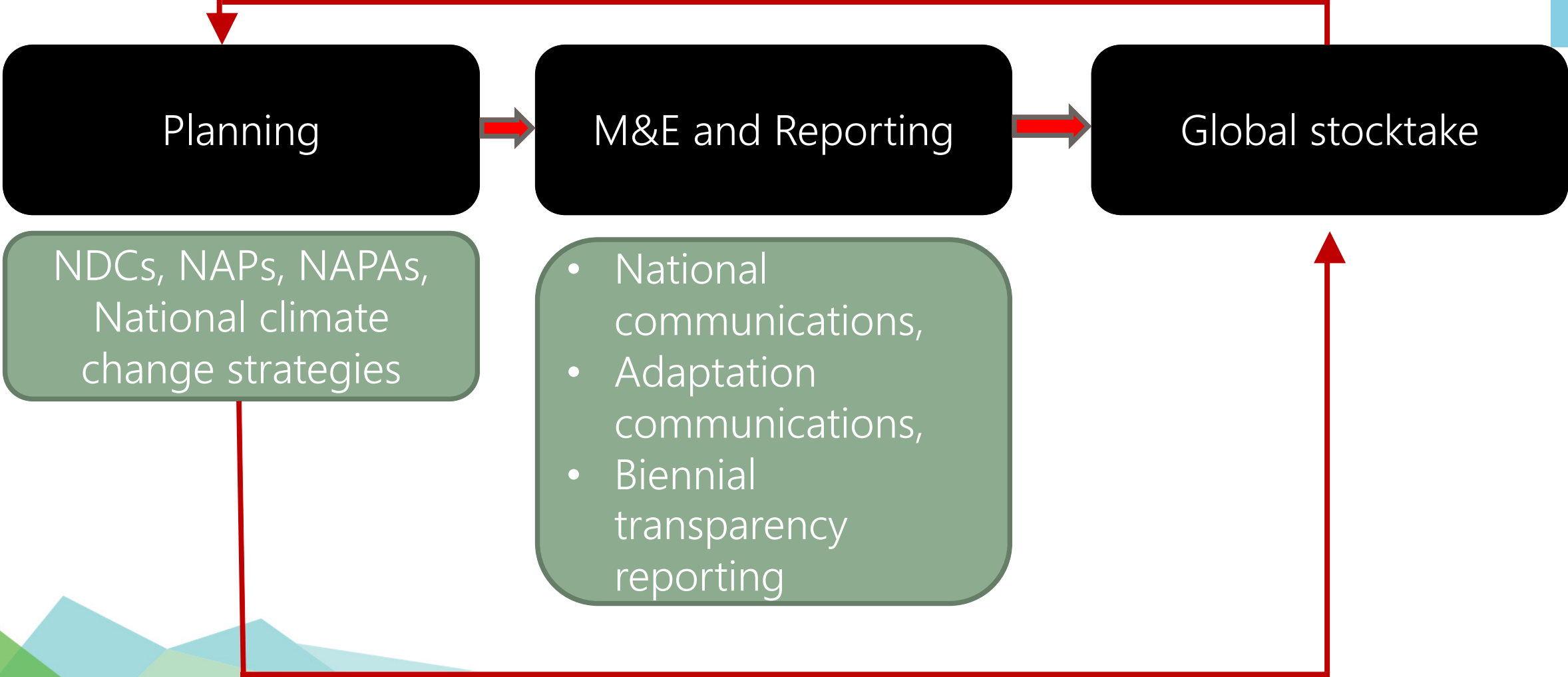
MODULE 5: ADAPTATION INFORMATION UNDER THE ETF



Contents of this presentation

- Enhanced transparency framework of Paris Agreement (PA) and adaptation reporting under Biannual Transparency Report (BTR)
- What information should adaptation BTR include?
- How can Senegal inform its adaptation BTR?

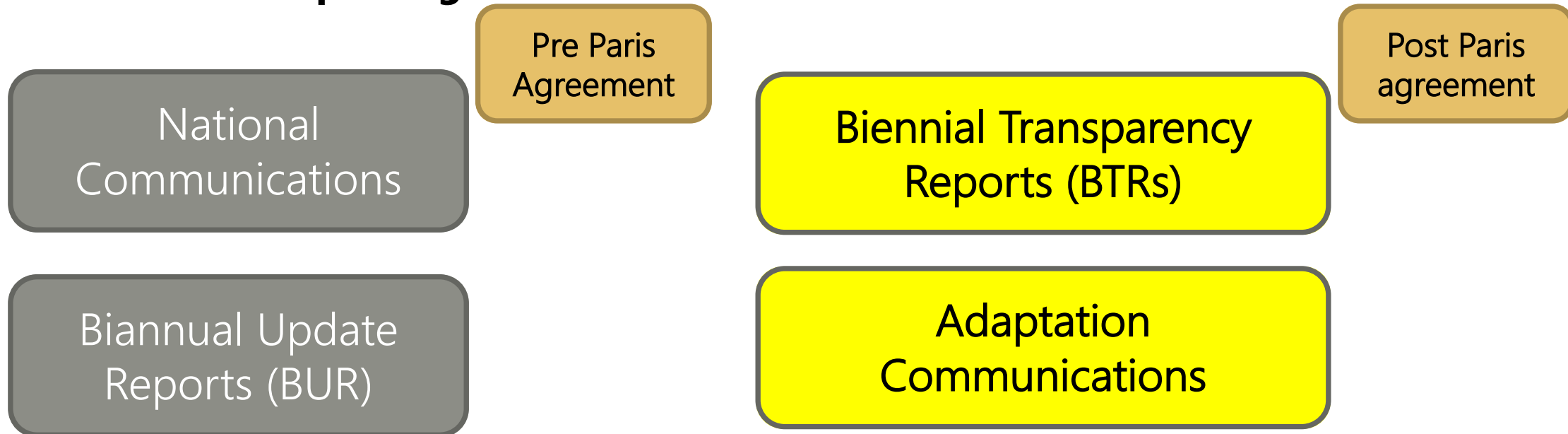
Key transparency related processes under the Paris Agreement



Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) and adaptation

- **Article 13 of the PA:** The purpose of the ETF is to provide a clear understanding of climate action that will be tracked and reported under the Paris Agreement

- **Vehicles for reporting**



What is mandatory and not and by when?

	Relevance	Status	Frequency of submission
National Communications	All countries	Mandatory	Every 4 years
Adaptation Communications	All countries	Voluntary	Periodic, and country driven (as part of NC or BTR)
BTR	All countries	Adaptation BTR – Voluntary	Every 2 years -First BTR by Dec 2024

Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines (MPGs) of ETF

Information to be communicated (MPGs)

1. Introduction
2. National inventory report of anthropogenic emissions
3. Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving NDCs.
- 4. Information related to climate change impacts & adaptation under Article 7**
5. Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support provided and mobilized
6. Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received
7. Technical Expert Review
8. Facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress.

National
Inventory
report (NIR)

Biannual
Transparency
Report (BTR)

Technical
expert review
(TER)

Adaptation information to be communicated under MPGs

Chapter 1V. Climate change impacts and Adaptation

Adaptation information needs

- A. National circumstances, institutional arrangements and legal frameworks
- B. Impacts, risks and vulnerabilities
- C. Adaptation priorities and barriers
- D. Adaptation strategies, policies, plans, goals and actions to integrate adaptation into policies.
- E. Progress on implementation of adaptation
- F. M&E of adaptation actions& processes
- G. Info related to averting, minimising and addressing loss and damage
- H. Cooperation, good practices, experience and lessons learned
- I. Any other info related to impacts & adaptation

Adaptation information to be communicated under MPGs

Context setting background information

A) National circumstances, institutional arrangements & legal FW

B) Impacts, risks and vulnerabilities

Ex-ante (forward looking information)

c) Adaptation priorities and barriers

D) Adaptation strategies, policies, plans, goals and actions to integrate adaptation into policies

Ex-post (Backward looking information)

E) Progress on implementation of adaptation

F) M&E of adaptation actions and processes

Other

G) Info related to averting, minimising and addressing loss and damage

H) Cooperation, good practices, experiences and lesson learned

Digging deeper into Adaptation
information needed under BTRs

Paris agreement

Enhanced Transparency Framework (Art 13)

Global Goal on adaptation (article 7)

Chap 4 in MPGs

Chapter 1V.
Climate change impacts and Adaptation

A) national circumstances, institutional arrangements & legal frameworks

- National circumstances related to adaptation actions
- Institutional arrangements & governance (assessing impacts, decision making, planning, coordination, M&E)
- Legislative, policy, regulatory frameworks

B) impacts, risks & vulnerabilities

- Climate trends & hazards (current, projected)
- Observed & potential climate change impacts (sectoral, economic, social, environmental)
- Approaches, methodologies & tools & associated uncertainties & challenges

Paris agreement

Enhanced Transparency Framework (Art 13)

Global Goal on adaptation (article 7)

Chap 4 in MPGs

**Chapter 1V.
Climate change impacts and Adaptation**

C) priorities & barriers

- Domestic priorities & progress
- Challenges, gaps, barriers to adaptation

D) strategies, policies, plans, goals, actions to integrate adaptation into national policies & strategies

- Actions in accordance with the adaptation global goal (art. 7(1) PA)
- Goals, actions, objectives, efforts, plans, strategies, policies, efforts to build resilience
- Development priorities related to adaptation & impacts
- Nature-based solutions to climate change adaptation
- Adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans leading to mitigation co-benefits
- etc..

E) Progress on implementation of adaptation

- Implementation of the adaptation actions
- Steps taken to formulate, implement, publish and update national and regional programmes; strategies and measures, policy frameworks (e.g. national adaptation plans) and other relevant information;
- Implementation of adaptation actions identified in current and past adaptation communications, including efforts towards meeting adaptation needs, as appropriate;
- Implementation of adaptation actions identified in the adaptation component of NDCs, as applicable;
- Coordination activities and changes in regulation, policies and planning.

Paris agreement

Enhanced Transparency Framework (Art 13)

Global Goal on adaptation (article 7)

Chap 4 in MPGs

**Chapter 1V.
Climate change impacts and Adaptation**

F) M&E of adaptation actions & processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Information on domestic systems to monitor & evaluate the implementation of adaptation actions (current, under development)• Achievements, effectiveness, resilience, results, ...• Approaches, indicators, assessment• Good practices, experiences, lessons learnt• etc....
G) Information on averting, minimizing & addressing loss and damage	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Observed & potential climate change impacts (incl. related to extreme weather events & slow onset events)• Activities related to averting, minimizing & addressing loss & damage• Institutional arrangements for the implementation of those activities
H) Cooperation, good practices, experience & lessons learned	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Efforts to share information, good practices, experience and lessons learned (science, planning, policies, projects, improving durability & effectiveness of actions, etc.)• Strengthening scientific research & knowledge (climate, research, systematic observation, early warning systems, M&E)

How can Senegal inform the adaptation reporting under the BTRs

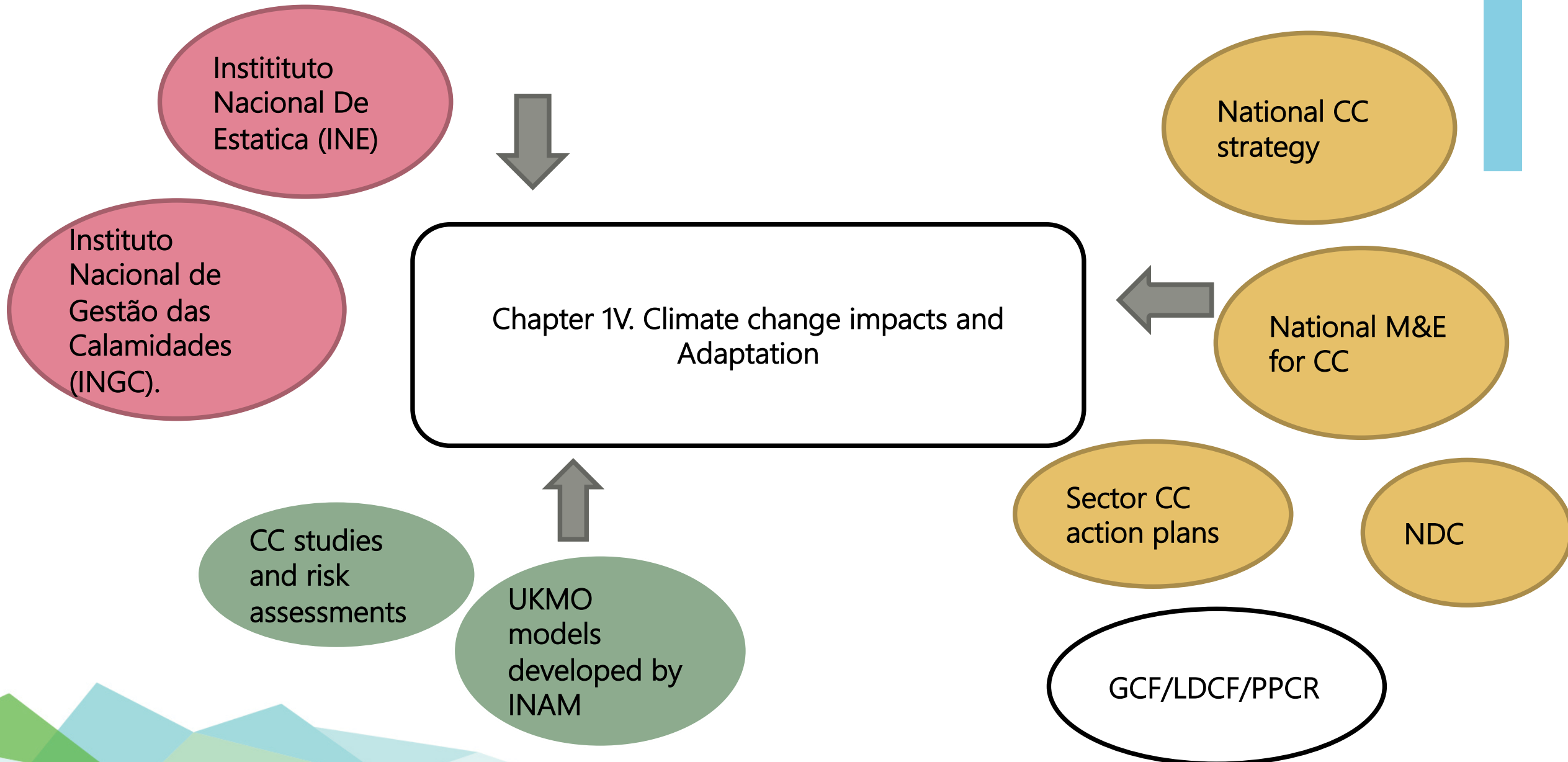
How can we use existing tools & frameworks to report against adaptation information needs

Adaptation information needs	Potential Sources		
1) National circumstances, institutional arrangements and legal frameworks relevant to adaptation	<div data-bbox="1235 235 2204 392">ANSD- Agence Nationale de la Statistique et de la Démographie</div> <div data-bbox="1235 414 2204 578">NAP, NDC, SNC and UNFCCC institutional coordination mechanism</div>		
2) Impacts, risks and vulnerabilities	L'Agence nationale de l'aviation civile et de la météorologie (ANACIM)	SHARP	Climate change knowledge portal of world bank
3) Adaptation priorities and barriers	NAP/NDCs/NAPA	Climate fund documents	FAO-STAT
4) Adaptation strategies, policies, plans, goals and actions to integrate adaptation into national policies and strategies			
5) Progress on implementation of adaptation			
6) M&E of adaptation actions& processes	SHARP	BRACED- DFID	Independent Eval
7) Info related to averting, minimising and addressing loss and damage associated with climate change impacts	Loss and Damage		

How can Mozambique inform the adaptation reporting under the BTRs



How to use existing Mozambique national info to inform MPGs



Pillar 1

Strategic Objective 1

Build Mozambique resilient to Climate Change impacts, while minimizing climate risks to people and goods, restoring and ensuring rational use and protection of the natural and human developed capital

Pillar 2

Strategic Objective 2

Identify and implement opportunities to reduce Greenhouse Gases (GHG) emissions contributing to the sustainable use of natural resources, access to financial and technological resources at affordable prices and pollution reduction and environmental degradation, by promoting a low-carbon development

Pillar 3

Strategic Objective 3

Create institutional and human resources capacity as well as to explore opportunities to access technology and financial resources to implement the ENAMMC

Impact Indicators

- Variations in the Climate Change Vulnerability Index aggregated by Households

Impact Indicators

- Variation of the emission level of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂ - eq) per capita

Impact Indicators

Proportion of the state budget (OE) allocated to meet the needs for mitigation and adaptation to the effects of climate change (by sector, budgetary and extra Budgetary)

Strategic Actions(*)

- Climatic Risk Reduction
- Water resources
- Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Security and Nutrition
- Social Protection
- Health
- Biodiversity
- Forests
- Infrastructure

(*) due to lack of space strategic actions were listed; 13 Strategic Actions are provided for in scope of pillar 1

Core Indicators

...
...

Result Indicators

Secondary Result Indicators

...
...
...

Strategic Actions

- Improving access to renewable energy
- Increasing energy efficiency
- Ensure compliance of regulated standards for emissions from extractive industries
- Promoting low-carbon urbanization
- Control emissions of industrial processes including waste and effluents associated
- Develop low-carbon agricultural practices
- Ensure appropriate levels of food safety and nutrition
- Plan and manage biodiversity and coastal ecosystems
- Manage and value waste

Core Indicators

...
...

Result Indicators

Secondary Result Indicators

...
...
...

Strategic Actions

- Set the current legal framework...
- Adjust the existing institutional framework...
- Develop research on climate changes
- Strengthen institutions that collect data that feed the inventories of GHG...
- Develop and improve the level of knowledge and capacity...
- To promote the transfer and adoption of clean technologies and resilient to climate change

Core Indicators

...
...

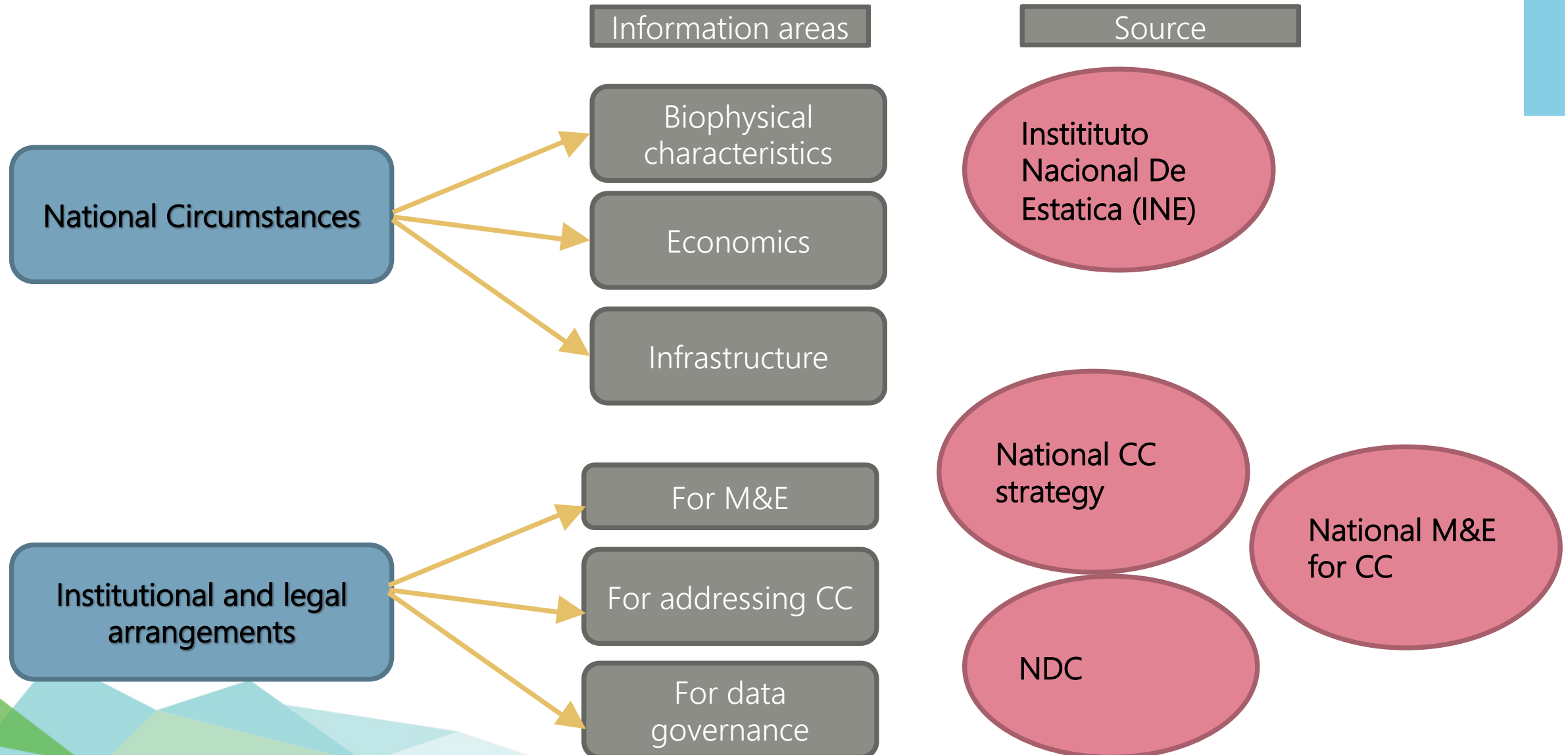
Result Indicators

Secondary Result Indicators

...
...
...

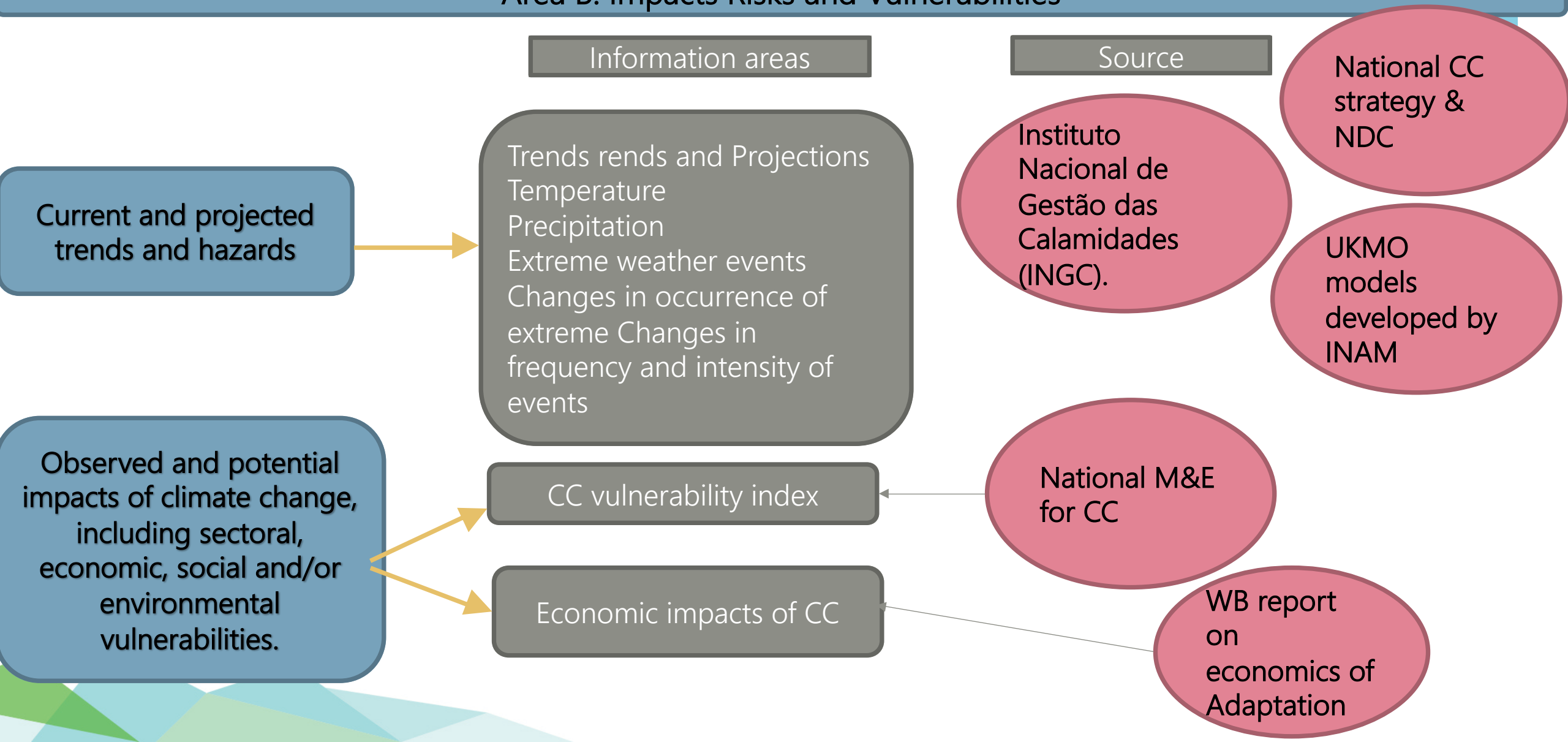
How can Mozambique national systems inform the MPGs

Area A: National circumstances, institutional arrangements & legal FW



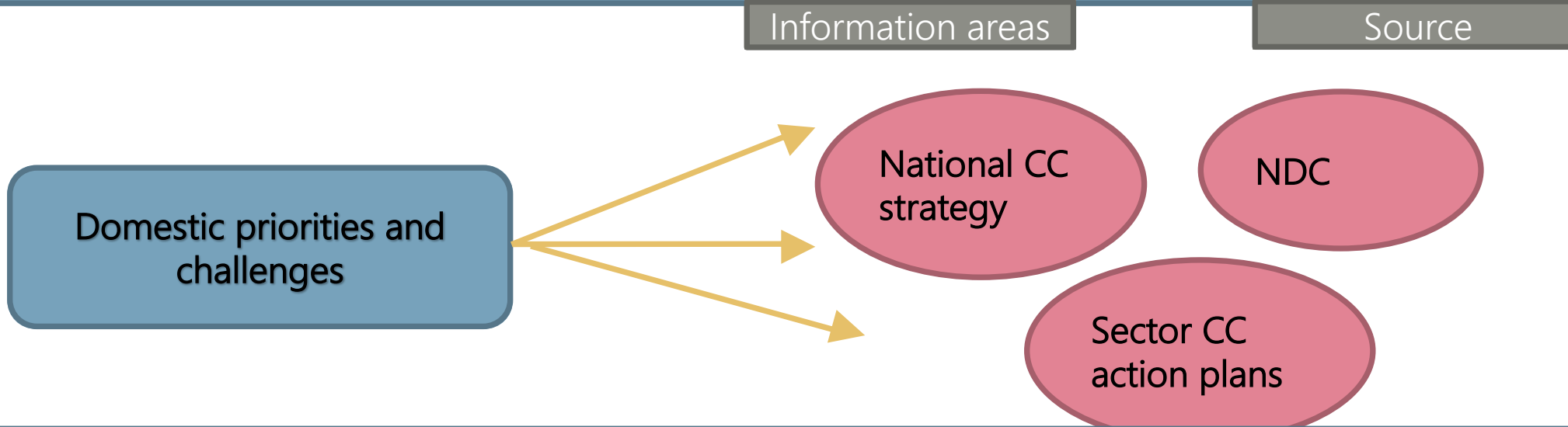
How can Mozambique national systems inform the MPGs

Area B: Impacts Risks and Vulnerabilities

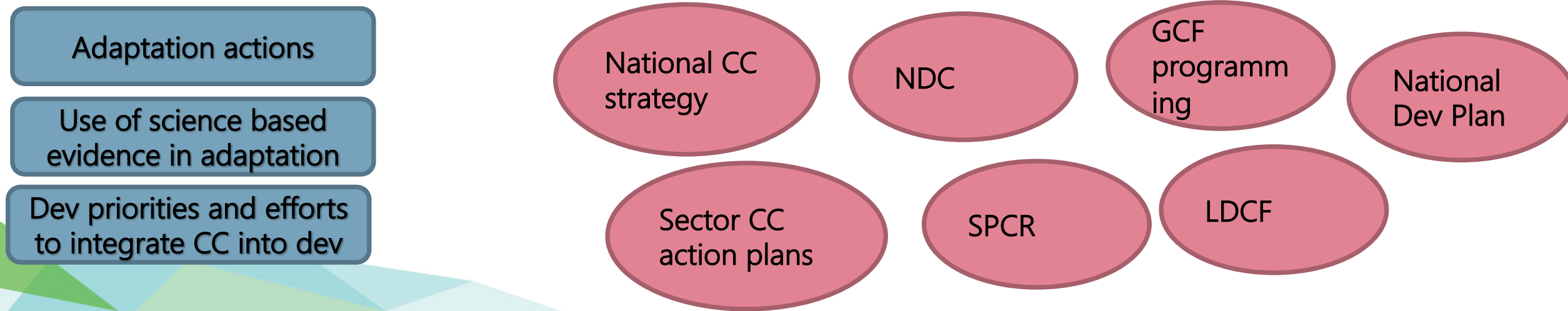


How can Mozambique national systems inform the MPGs

Area C: Adaptation Priorities and Barriers



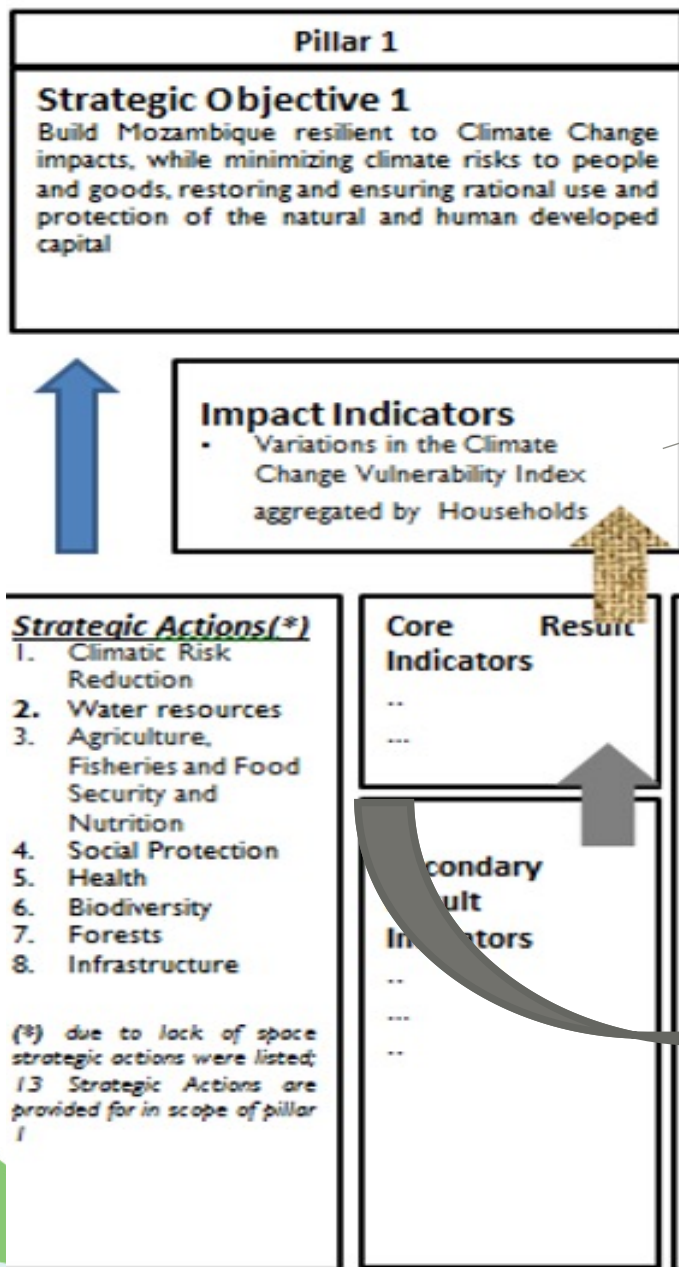
Area D: Adaptation strategies, policies, plans, goals and actions to integrate adaptation into national policies and strategies



How can Mozambique national systems inform the MPGs

Area E: Progress on implementation of adaptation actions

Information needed	Available indicators	Sources
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of the adaptation actions • Steps taken to formulate, implement, publish and update national and regional programmes; strategies and measures, policy frameworks (e.g. national adaptation plans) and other relevant information; • Implementation of adaptation actions identified in current and past adaptation communications, including efforts towards meeting adaptation needs, as appropriate; • Implementation of adaptation actions identified in the adaptation component of NDCs, as applicable; • Coordination activities and changes in regulation, policies and planning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicator 1 - Mainstreaming of Climate Change in the National Planning Process • Indicator 2- Level of Coordination of Climate Change Response • Indicator 3- Institutional capacity building and knowledge management for climate change response • Core result indicator – Pillar 1: Number of households covered by the Social Action Programme Production in districts identified by INE as vulnerable to Climate Change. • Core result indicator – Pillar 1: Number of districts and municipalities listed by the National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC) as high risk, which introduced and tested protocols for prevention, preparedness and response to disasters, to provide health services. • Core result indicator – Pillar 1: Number of Management Plans that include climate change 	<p>Impact indicators of Pillar 3: SNMACC</p> <p>Core results indicator of Pillar 1: SNMACC (strategic areas)</p>



Adaptation information needs under ETF

- A) National circumstances, institutional arrangements and legal frameworks
- B) Impacts, risks and vulnerabilities
- C) Adaptation priorities and barriers
- D) Adaptation strategies, policies, plans, goals and actions to integrate adaptation into policies
- E) Progress on implementation of adaptation
- F) M&E of adaptation actions & processes
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How can Mozambique national systems inform the MPGs

Area F: Monitoring and Evaluation of Adaptation Actions

Information needed	Available indicators	Sources
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishment or use of domestic systems to monitor and evaluate the implementation of adaptation actions 	National M&E framework for Climate Change (SNMACC)	Impact, Core and secondary results indicator under Pillar 1. National M&E framework for Climate Change (SNMACC).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achievements, impacts, resilience, review, effectiveness, and results. 	Indicator of changes in vulnerability: For example: Climate Vulnerability Index (Impact Indicator under Pillar 1).	
Core results indicator		Secondary results indicator
<p><u>Indicators of resilience:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of households with access to safe water all year (strategic area- water) Number of households involved in agriculture adapted to climate change= Percentage of district roads rehabilitated from 2014 in the pilot provinces (Gaza and West Inhambane) in accordance with the standards, guidance and technical specifications that consider Climate Change. (strategic area- Infrastructure). 		<p><u>Indicators of resilience:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Number of new seed varieties resistant to climate variability in the Process of production introduced in Mozambique Percentage of Households using AgroChemicals in the production process Number of farmers using integrated process management Pest (IPM) Percentage of Households using improved barns Number of animals vaccinated for disease control (goats, cattle, pigs, poultry) Number of health centers built and in operation
<p><u>Indicators of development impact or improved well being</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Change in the average yield of maize producers involved in improving soil and water conservation techniques 		<p><u>Indicators of development impact or improved wellbeing or reduced loss and damage</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Area lost due to extreme weather events (floods and droughts)

G	Information on averting, minimizing & addressing loss and damage	Early warning systems strengthened: Variation in the average time observed between a warning issued by the ARAs / DNA due to flooding, and the issuance by the INGC of a red warning state in the basins of Limpopo (bottom) and Incomati Rivers.	Core result indicator – Pillar 1: Strategic area: Risk Reduction SNMACC
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THANK YOU

FAO and the Enhanced Transparency Framework:

<https://www.fao.org/climate-change/our-work/what-we-do/transparency/en/>

FAO SCALA: <https://www.fao.org/in-action/scala/en>

UNDP SCALA: <https://www.adaptation-undp.org/scala>

Contacts: ETF@fao.org
scala@dgroups.org

