

Cover Note

Outline as adopted

Title: Voluntary guidelines for enhancing collection and management of data and information relevant to loss and damage to inform the preparation of BTRs

Mandate/Workplan Activity:

The outcome of the first global stocktake (1/CMA.5 para 133), “Requested the ExCom to prepare, building on the work of its expert groups, technical expert group and task force, voluntary guidelines for enhancing the collection and management of data and information to inform the preparation of biennial transparency reports.”

In addition, preparation of the guidelines relates to activities 16 and 17 of the five-year rolling workplan.

Leads: (Establish ExCom champions group and request expert leads from each EG)

Audience: National governments/officials preparing BTRs

Translation: These guidelines will be translated to all 6 official UN languages

Timeline for producing a final document for ExCom endorsement:

Target endorsement in September 2025 at ExCom 23

Timeline:

- Development of outline: ExCom 21 Initial Expert group input: October – December 2024
- Development of annotated outline: January-February 2025
- Stakeholder consultation/ExCom outreach event: February 2025
- First ExCom review: March 2025
- Development of second draft: by ExCom 22
- Expert group review: May 2025
- CGE review: May 2025
- Development of third draft: June 2025
- ExCom review of pre-ultimate draft: July 2025
- Development of fourth draft: August 2025
- Endorsement: ExCom 23

Outline

Glossary

I. Introduction

- Background on enhanced transparency framework and modalities, procedures and guidelines for BTRs
- Mandate to the ExCom from the outcome of the first GST
- MPG mandate:
“G. Information related to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with climate change impacts

115. Each interested Party may provide, as appropriate, information related to enhancing understanding, action and support, on a cooperative and facilitative basis, to avert, minimize and address loss and damage associated with climate change impacts, taking into account projected changes in climate-related risks, vulnerabilities, adaptive capacities and exposure, including, as appropriate, on:

(a) Observed and potential climate change impacts, including those related to extreme weather events and slow onset events, drawing upon the best available science;

(b) Activities related to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change;

(c) Institutional arrangements to facilitate the implementation of the activities referred to in paragraph 115(b) above.”

- Approach
 - build on existing information and processes
 - practical recommendations on sources of data and information
 - Flexibility- menu of different options that countries can choose based on context
 - Include cross-referencing to useful guides
 - Case studies and examples
- Overview of guideline
- Understandings of loss and damage
 - Information that is relevant for L&D is not labelled as such
- Process for developing the guidelines
 - Lessons from first BTRs

II. Observed and potential climate change impacts

- Data sources countries may choose to find relevant data
 - International, including reporting frameworks
 - Regional
 - National
- Deep dives /framing
 - NELs and challenges to quantifying them
 - SOEs
 - Cascading risks

III. Activities related to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage

- Recommendations on framing: how to report activities from across areas of practice (adaptation, DRR, humanitarian, etc) under loss and damage
- Relevant activities of ex-post and ex-ante averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage
- **Action and support (finance, technology, and capacity-building)**
- Data sources:

IV. Institutional arrangements to facilitate the implementation of activities

- Review of types of arrangements reported in first BTRs
- Relevant national and regional legal, institutional and technical arrangements, including those related to disaster risk management, climate change, environment, water and emergency management.
- **Action and support (finance, technology, and capacity-building)**

V. Good practices for collecting and managing data

- using both quantitative and qualitative data/information, informed by engagement and consultations with Indigenous Peoples and vulnerable communities
- Disaggregating data by gender, age and other vulnerability indicators
- Collaboration across different data providers for a more comprehensive approach.
- Lessons learnt from national monitoring and reporting systems (e.g. on adaptation) and national institutional arrangements

VI. Processes and Support for Preparing BTRs

- Existing sources of support for preparing BTRs
- Review of BTRs

ANNEX 1: Non-exhaustive list of potential data sources to be included in the Guidelines

Sources for reporting on observed and potential climate impacts

- International data sources, including reporting frameworks:
 - Reporting under the UNFCCC;
 - WMO Reports
 - The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, which reports on 7 targets and 38 indicators;
 - Global Biodiversity Framework;
 - UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD);
 - The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and in particular reporting on SDG 13;
 - UNESCO Thematic Indicators for Culture in the 2030 Agenda;
 - UNICEF Children’s Climate Risk Index
 - Copernicus Climate Change Data
 - etc.
- Regional
 - Regional organisations/joint efforts (e.g: CDEMA, CEPREDENAC/CCAD)
 - Etc.
- National
 - National Adaptation Plans
 - NDCs
 - DRRM Plans
 - national statistics departments
 - Hydrological or meteorological offices
 - Climate and weather services
 - sectoral ministries (eg. health, agriculture, infrastructure, etc)
 - World Bank Country Profiles
 - DesInventar Sendai

Sources for reporting on activities related to AMALD

- NDCs
- GGA targets and indicators
- National monitoring mechanisms for NAPs, DRR and/or other plans/frameworks
- Adaptation Communications