

*Fast tracking preparation of the first BTR of
Grenada*

Reporting provisions on climate change impacts and adaptation, including L&D

18-21 February 2025, Grenada

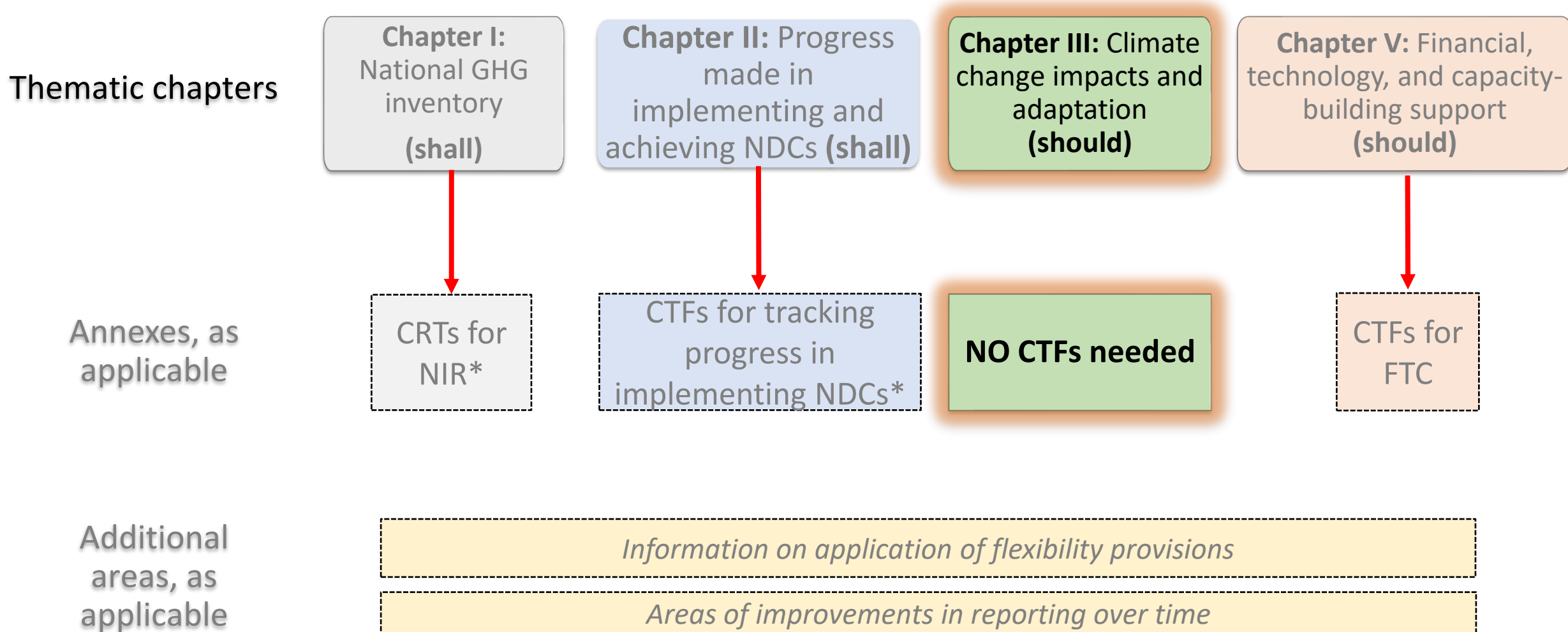


United Nations
Climate Change Secretariat

Tugba Icmeli, Transparency Division

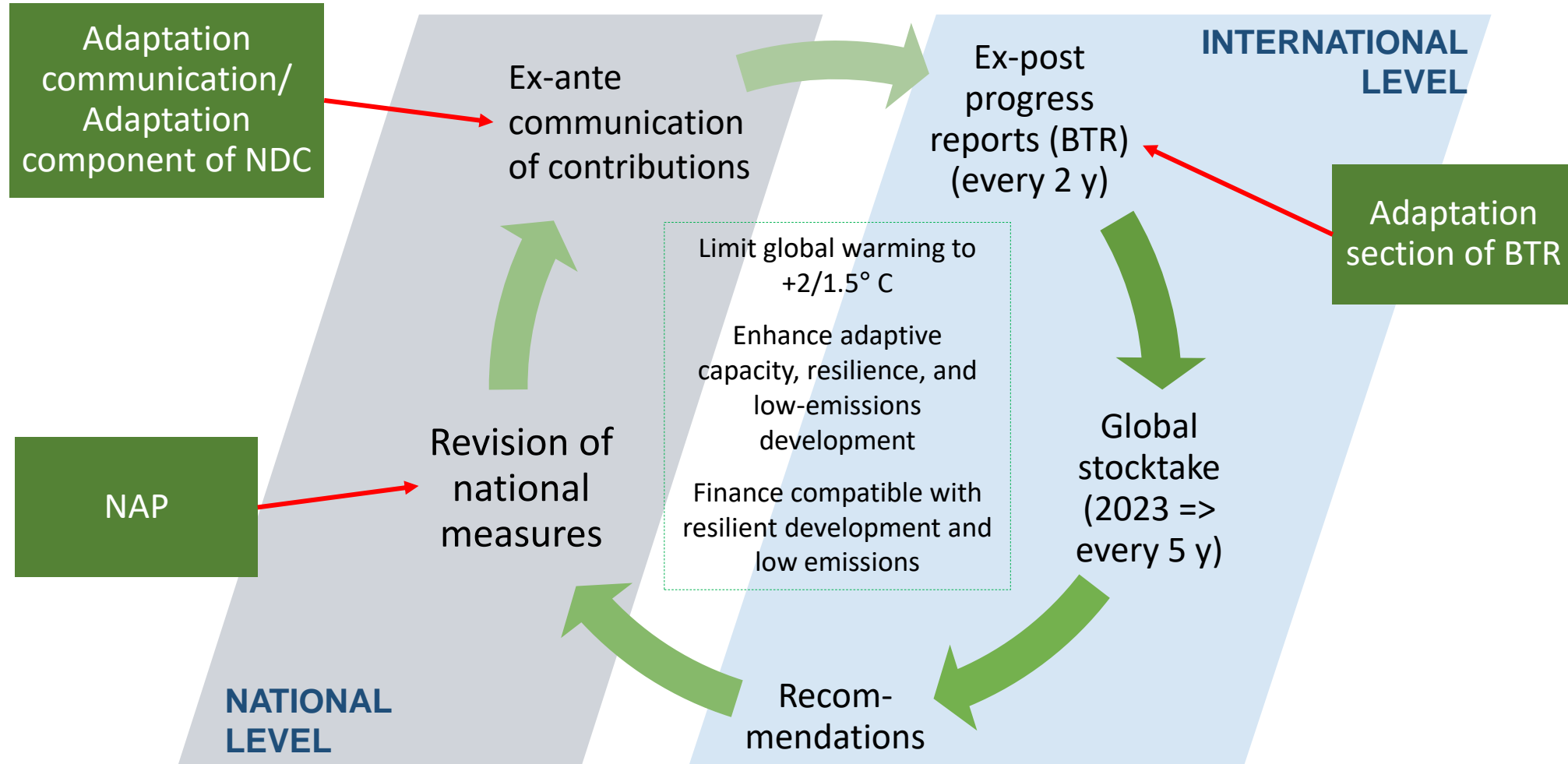


Climate change impacts and adaptation - BTR



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

Finding an optimal combination...



For example, Trinidad and Tobago:

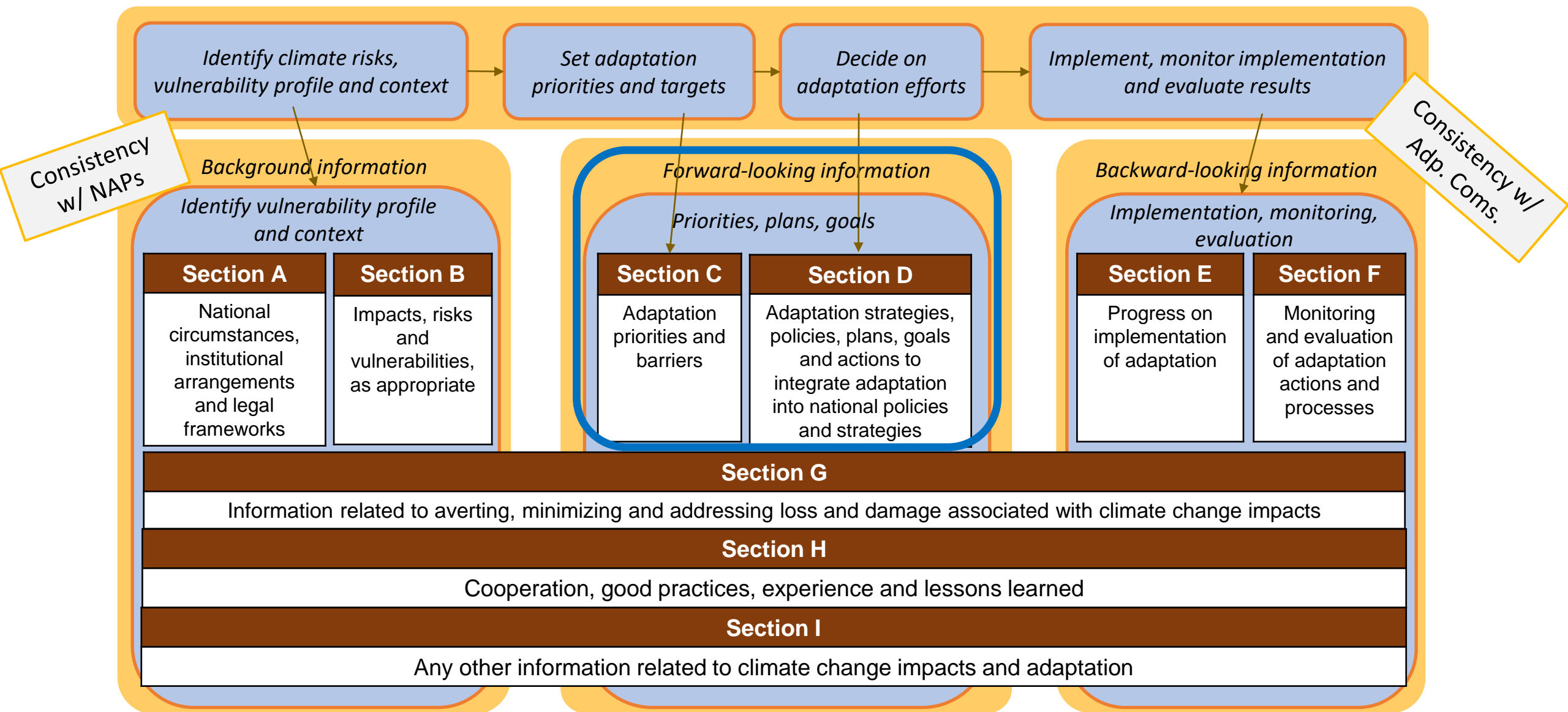
5 Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement

Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement is not included in this BTR. T&T has elected to not report on this non-mandatory requirement (MPGs 104-117). T&T submitted its National Adaptation Plan (NAP) in 2024, in accordance with the provisions of Article 7 of the Paris Agreement which calls for countries to prepare NAPs and to communicate adaptation actions to the UNFCCC. This NAP also serves as Trinidad and Tobago's first Adaptation Communication. The NAP elaborates on the following:

- Legal and Institutional frameworks
- National circumstances
- Rational for climate change adaptation (climate change analysis and projected changes; hazard profile; sovereign risk; sectoral vulnerability, risks and impacts)
- T&T's approaches to adaptation and delivering climate resilience
- Adaptation priorities
- Adaptation strategies
- NAP Implementation and Support Needs
- NAP Communication
- NAP alignment with existing strategic, legal and regulatory frameworks
- NAP Review and assessment including monitoring and evaluation

The NAP can be accessed at the following link: <https://unfccc.int/documents/638496>

MPGs- Overview of the reporting elements



Reporting provisions on climate change impacts and adaptation



NC guidelines: Decision 17/CP.8, Annex

(Shall, should, may, encouraged to...)

Information on the general descriptions of steps taken or envisaged towards formulating, implementing, publishing and regularly updating measures to facilitate adequate adaptation to climate change

Information on their vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change, and on adaptation measures being taken to meet their specific needs and concerns arising from these adverse effects

Use appropriate methodologies and guidelines they consider better able to reflect their national situation for assessing their vulnerability and adaptation

Use, for the evaluation of adaptation strategies and measures, appropriate methodologies they consider better able to reflect their national situation,

Provide information on the scope of their vulnerability and adaptation assessment, including identification of vulnerable areas that are most critical

Include a description of approaches, methodologies and tools used, including scenarios for the assessment of impacts of, and vulnerability and adaptation to, climate change, as well as any uncertainties inherent in these methodologies.

Provide information on their vulnerability to the impacts of, and their adaptation to, climate change in key vulnerable areas. Information should include key findings, and direct and indirect effects arising from climate change, allowing for an integrated analysis of the country's vulnerability to climate change

Provide information on and, to the extent possible, an evaluation of, strategies and measures for adapting to climate change, in key areas, including those which are of the highest priority.

Report on the use of policy frameworks, such as national adaptation programmes plans and policies for developing and implementing adaptation strategies and measures.

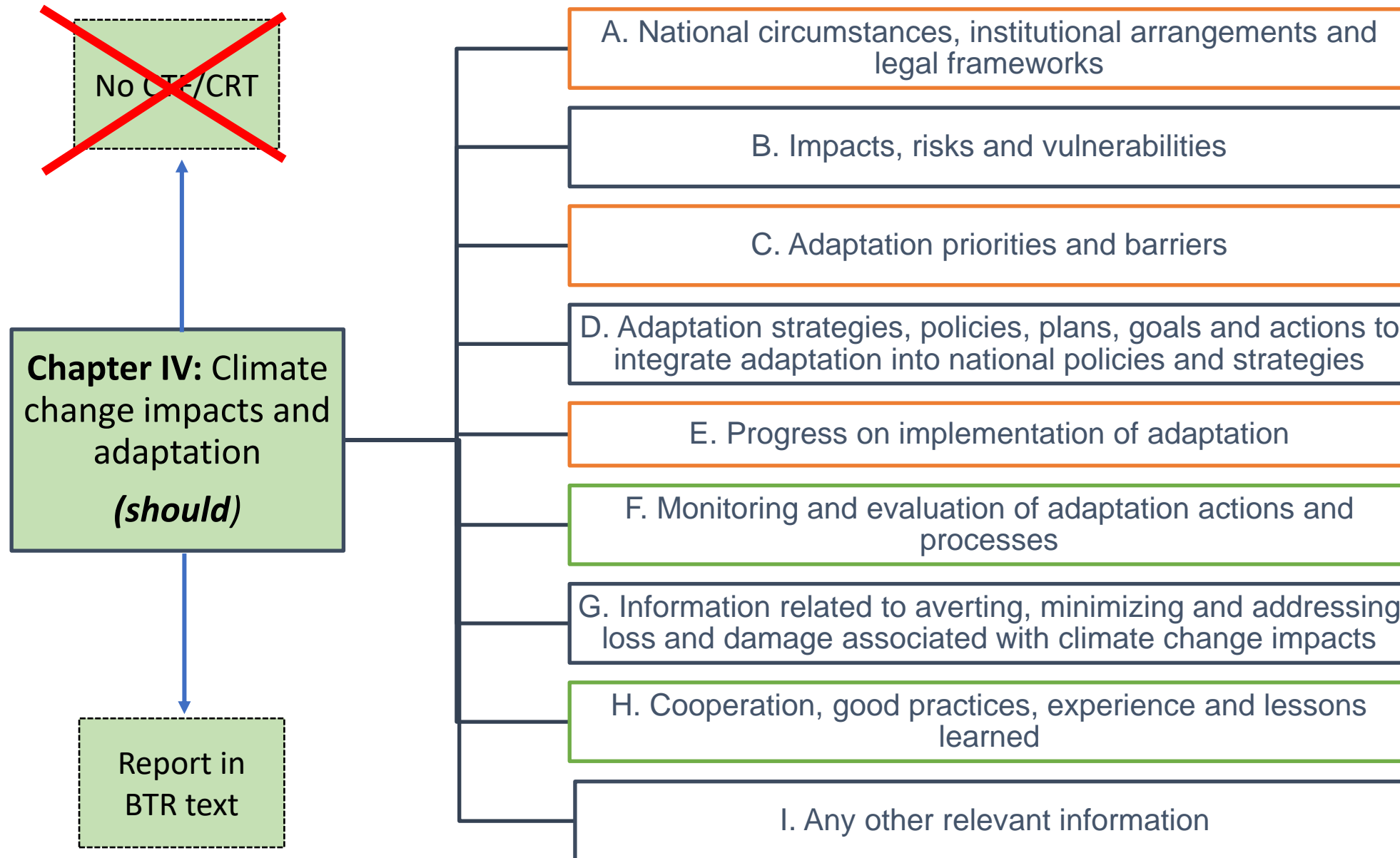
BUR guidelines: Decision 2/CP.17, Annex III

No Adaptation chapter

BTR MPGs: Decision 18/CMA.1, Annex: Chapter VI

(should...)

- A. National circumstances, institutional arrangements and legal frameworks**
- B. Impacts, risks and vulnerabilities, as appropriate**
- C. Adaptation priorities and barriers**
- D. Adaptation strategies, policies, plans, goals and actions to integrate adaptation into national policies and strategies**
- E. Progress on implementation of adaptation**
- F. Monitoring and evaluation of adaptation actions and processes**
- G. Information related to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage associated with climate change impacts**
- H. Cooperation, good practices, experience and lessons learned**
- I. Any other information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement**



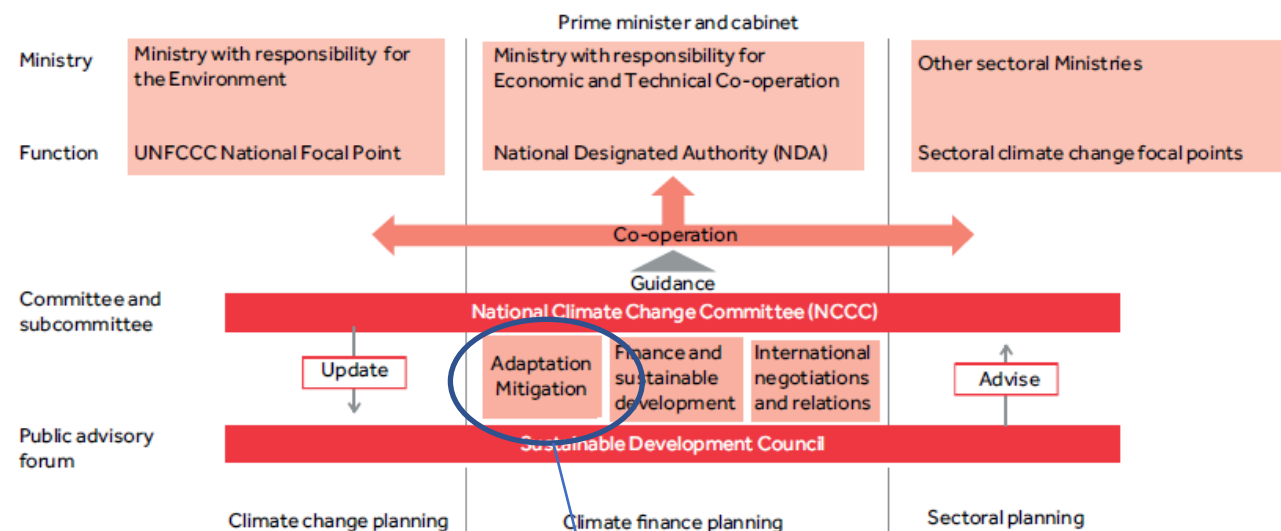
A. National circumstances, institutional arrangements and legal frameworks



Paragraph 106. Each Party should provide the following information, as appropriate:

- (a) **National circumstances** relevant to its adaptation actions, including biogeophysical characteristics, demographics, economy, infrastructure and information on adaptive capacity;
- (b) **Institutional arrangements and governance**, including for assessing impacts, addressing climate change at the sectoral level, decision-making, planning, coordination, addressing cross-cutting issues, adjusting priorities and activities, consultation, participation, implementation, data governance, monitoring and evaluation, and reporting;
- (c) **Legal and policy frameworks and regulations.**

Figure 2.3 Climate governance structure in Grenada



Notes Ministry with responsibility for the Environment: Ministry of Climate Resilience
 Ministry with responsibility for economic and technical co-operation: Ministry of Finance
 NDA: Economic and Technical Co-operation Department, Ministry of Finance
 Source: Reproduced from GIZ (2019). 'Grenada NAP Process Country Case Study'.³⁴

Table 2.3 Structure of NCCC

Administration and Secretariat Permanent secretary, Ministry of Climate Resilience, as chair Environmental specialist as deputy chair Director of climate resilience Environment officer	
Adaptation Working Group Representatives from Ministry of Economic Development, Planning, Tourism, ICT, Creative Economy, Agriculture and Lands, Fisheries and Cooperatives (Ministry of Economic Development), Land Use Department; Ministry of Health, Wellness and Religious Affairs; Grenada Ports Authority; civil society (nominated); National Disaster Management Agency (NaDMA); Ministry of Carriacou and Petite Martinique Affairs	Mitigation Working Group Project Of Renewable Energy Resilience Energy Environment Division, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources represent: Transport; Waste Management; Business Support Co-Operation Grenada C
Finance and Sustainable Development Working Group Permanent secretaries of Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Climate Resilience, Ministry of Mobilisation	International Negotiations Working Group Special en

Paragraph 107. Each Party **should** provide the following information, **as appropriate**:

- a) Current and projected climate trends and hazards;
- b) Observed and potential impacts of climate change, including sectoral, economic, social and/or environmental vulnerabilities;
- c) Approaches, methodologies and tools, and associated uncertainties and challenges, in relation to paragraph 107(a) and (b) above.

NC2 of Grenada:

Projected CC impacts:

- Air temperature
- Rainfall patterns
- Intensities of storms and hurricanes
- Sea surface temperature
- Sea level rise
- Storm surges
- Biophysical impacts

Observed impacts:

- Rising air temperatures
- Changing rainfall patterns
- Increased Sea Surface Temperatures
- Greater Intensity of Hurricanes
- Sea Level Rise
- Storm Surges

Paragraph 108. Each Party **should** provide the following information, **as appropriate**:

- (a) Domestic priorities and progress towards those priorities;
- (b) Adaptation challenges and gaps, and barriers to adaptation.

The term "priorities" or "priority areas" can be understood as the broadly definable areas that have been identified in adaptation planning processes as areas for which adaptation action is being prioritized due to:

- Their high vulnerability to climate change
- Their relative strategic importance to the country as a whole
 - A mixture of the two above, or...
- Their strategic importance in enabling adaptation

CHALLENGES

From the diagnostic analysis of adaptation capacities to climate change, three major challenges emerge. These challenges are linked to:

- (i) the adaptation capacities of priority sectors,
- (ii) research/development in adaptation, and
- (iii) governance in adaptation to climate change.

GAPS

- lack of awareness by certain actors responsible for NAP implementation
- insufficient consideration of gender in monitoring the implementation of the NAP
- non-operationalization of the institutional mechanism for monitoring and evaluating
- weak institutional capacities
- insufficient climate data
- ...

BARRIERS

- the security situation in the country which makes certain areas of the country inaccessible for the implementation of resilience actions as planned in the NAP
- insufficient financial resources for the implementation of NAP
- poor consideration of adaptation priorities in national policies
- ...

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



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;
- b) **Adaptation goals, actions, objectives, undertakings, efforts, plans** (e.g. national adaptation plans and subnational plans), strategies, policies, priorities (e.g. priority sectors, priority regions or integrated plans for coastal management, water and agriculture), programmes and efforts to build resilience;
- c) **How best available science, gender perspectives and indigenous, traditional and local knowledge are integrated into adaptation;**
- d) **Development priorities** related to climate change adaptation and impacts;
- e) Any adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans leading to **mitigation co-benefits;**
- f) Efforts to **integrate climate change into development efforts, plans, policies and programming, including related capacity-building activities;**
- g) **Nature-based solutions** to climate change adaptation;
- h) **Stakeholder involvement**, including subnational, community-level and private sector plans, priorities, actions and programmes.

NC2 of Grenada

Adaptation measures for:

- Water resources
- Agriculture
- Fisheries and coastal ecosystems
- Human health
- Tourism
- Human settlements and infrastructure

→ **Any new measures or policies?**

NAP of Grenada and Resource Mobilization Strategy for NDC of Grenada

Long term vision statement — A resilient nation that continuously adapts to climate change by reducing their vulnerability through comprehensive adaptation strategies.

Table A5.1 Programmes associated with the National Adaptation Plan 2017–2021

Programme	Goal	Fund (US\$)
Institutional arrangements, inter-sectoral co-ordination and participation	Institutional structure to support co-ordination, integration and implementation of climate change adaptation action strengthened	\$335k
Systematic integration of adaptation into development policies, plans, programmes, projects, budgets and processes	Systematic integration of adaptation into development policies, plans, programmes, projects, budgets and processes	\$650k
Water availability	Climate-responsive water governance structure established	\$50,200k
Food security	Base laid for food availability, stability, access and safety amid increasing climate change risks	\$46,000k
Ecosystem resilience	Improved management and conservation of protected areas and other key ecosystems	\$26,600k
Integrated coastal zone management	Institutional, professional and technical capacity integrated coastal zone management built	
Resilient infrastructure and sustainable land management	Selected infrastructure planned, designed, located and maintained to be resilient to climate change including increasingly extreme weather events managed sustainably	
Disaster risk reduction and disease prevention	Funding mobilised for actions to reduce risks posed by extreme weather events as part of NaDMA's Country Programme 2014–2019; climate-sensitive disease surveillance and control established	

Table A5.1 (continued)

Programme	Goal	Fund (US\$)
Climate and sea-level rise data and projections	Strengthened institutional arrangements for collection, analysis and provision of climate-related data for use in decision-making	\$7,000k
Sustained public education and participation	Informed public that will demand and support public policies aimed at building national resilience to climate change	\$1,700k
Adaptation financing	Successful applications ensure external climate finance support to Grenada's adaptation process	\$1,400k
Monitoring and evaluation	Implementation of NAP measures documented	\$170k
	Total	\$262,135k

- ✓ Priorities and goals
- ✓ Programmes of action
- ✓ Indicators
- ✓ Estimated budget requirements
- ✓ Roles and responsibilities

Paragraph 110.

Each Party should provide the following information, as appropriate, [on progress on](#):

- (a) Implementation of the actions identified in chapter IV.D above;
- (b) 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;
- (c) Implementation of adaptation actions identified in current and past adaptation communications, including efforts towards meeting adaptation needs, as appropriate;
- (d) Implementation of adaptation actions identified in the adaptation section of NDCs, as applicable;
- (e) Coordination activities and changes in regulations, policies and planning.



Progress on implementation of adaptation action

Assessing progress and effectiveness of internationally supported adaptation actions

Paragraph 111.

Developing country Parties may also include information on, as appropriate, [implementation of supported adaptation actions](#), and the effectiveness of already implemented adaptation measures.

Paragraph 112

Each Party should report on the **establishment or use of domestic systems to monitor and evaluate** the implementation of adaptation actions. Parties should report on **approaches and systems for monitoring and evaluation**, including those in place or under development.

Paragraph 113

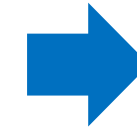
Each Party should provide the following information, as appropriate, related to monitoring and evaluation, **including on:**

- (a) Achievements, impacts, resilience, review, effectiveness and results;
- (b) Approaches and systems used, and their outputs;
- (c) Assessment of and indicators;
- (d) Implementation.

Paragraph 114

Each Party should provide information related to the effectiveness and sustainability of adaptation actions, as appropriate, **including on:**

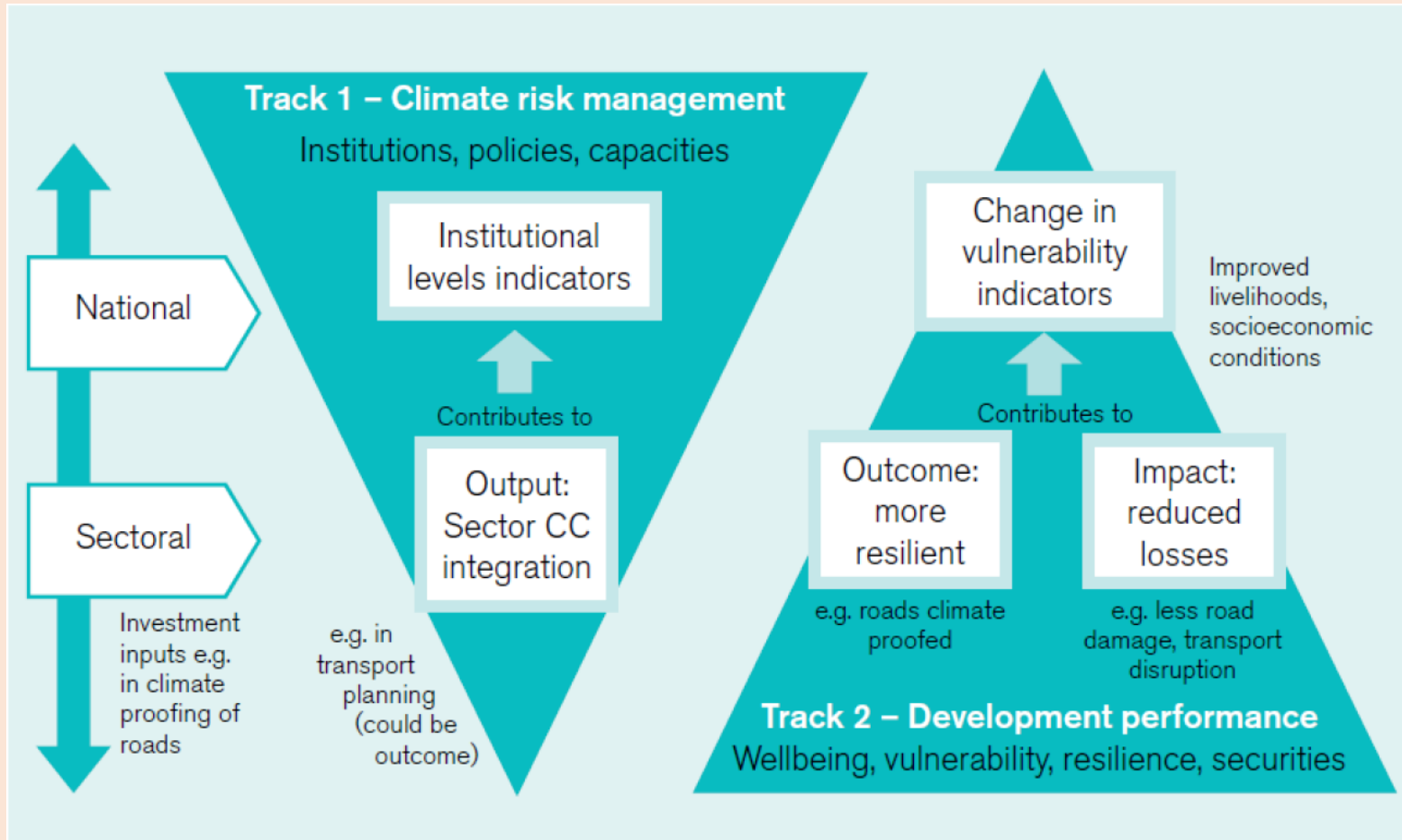
- (a) Ownership, stakeholder engagement, alignment of adaptation actions with national and subnational policies, and replicability;
- (b) The results of adaptation actions and the sustainability of those results.



What are the results of adaptation being implemented?

How were these results determined?

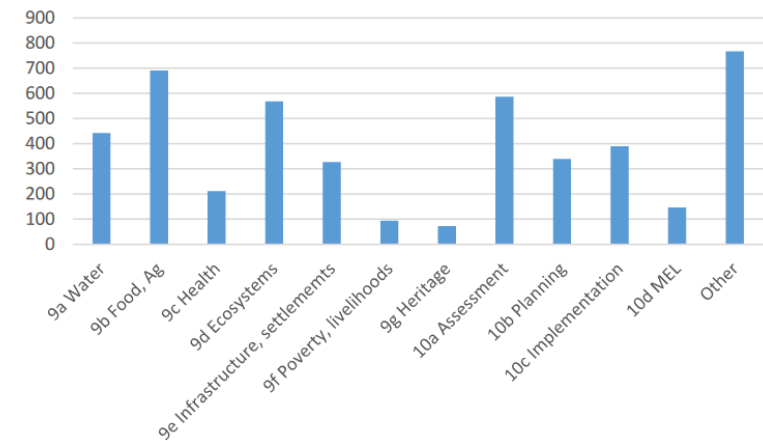
Cambodia: Framework on Tracking Adaptation and Measuring Development



Additional resource:

Indicators mapping by the Adaptation Committee (3 Sep 2024)

https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Indicators%20mapping%20method_information%20note_20240903.pdf



Paragraph 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.

Observed and potential climate change impacts

Loss and damage related activities

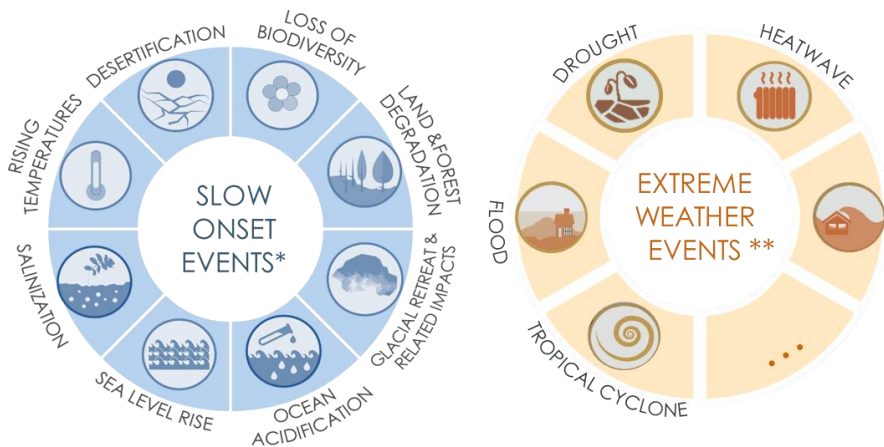
Institutional arrangements that facilitate such activities

Almost all countries provided information in their BTR1s: list of impacts, measures to address these, support needs (technical and financial), arrangements in place/planned.

Observed and potential climate change impacts

- Descriptions and/or estimations of loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change that has already been incurred or that are expected in the future
- In both cases, the relevant information to be reported here can be related to both extreme weather events and slow onset events.

Overview: Examples of slow onset events and extreme weather events



*As referred to in [Decision 1/CP.16](#)

** Those presented are examples

Loss and damage related activities

Risk assessment

Risk reduction

Financial risk transfer (i.e. insurance)

Risk retention (i.e. contingency financing (credit), reserve funds, savings)

Transformational approaches (legislative, financial and technological systems)

Enabling environment (i.e. conducive regulatory frameworks, strategies, awareness and CB)

(Source: *Compendium on Comprehensive Risk Management Approaches* booklet by WIM ExCom)

Institutional arrangements that facilitate such activities

- In principle can be presented within the overall institutional arrangements for facilitating adaptation.
- As such, countries could build on and enhance their existing institutional arrangements to avert, minimize and address loss and damage and take into consideration various ways other countries have built their capacity and institutional framework for climate change reporting over time.

➔ **ECLAC**

Countries looking for more robust methodologies to assessing the economic and non-economic losses and damages may look at the handbook developed by **Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)**.

https://www.preventionweb.net/files/1099_eclac_handbook.pdf

Information of loss and damage over the last two decades

Cambodia has faced various types of disaster events including droughts, floods, storms, lightning, pest outbreak and landslide have been documented associated to lose and damage in this last two decades which is 97% were directly affected by disaster events between 1996 and 2023.

The data has been recorded as 5900 people were reported dead, injured and missing, 117.000 houses were damaged and destroyed, 3.1 million ha of agricultural land were damaged, 26.000 livestock were lost, while 8.3 million kilometers of roads were affected. Expenditures have been allocated for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of physical infrastructure and public services, amounting to millions of dollars in annual national budgets.

file:///C:/Users/tuicmeli/Downloads/1GRDEA2022001.pdf

Table III. 17: The effect of disaster events between 1996-2023

Events	Deaths	Injured	Missing	Houses Destroyed	Houses Damaged	Relocated	Evacuated	Losses \$USD	Education Centers	Hospitals	Damages in Crops (ha)	Lost cattle	Damages in roads Mts
Drought	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	1033462	1154	1110
Epidemic	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fire	243	372		5530	1511	0	69	180000	1	0	275	9	0
Flood	1243	1115	2	2401	31810	17186	769158	0	947	1839	2059768	24683	8256737
Lightning	1182	664	1	39	185	0	337	0	1	1	502	453	0
Pest Outbreak	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15915	0	0
River Bank Co	3	2	0	203	531	694	46	0	0	0	0	0	1870
Storm	243	822	2	15492	59064	0	3111	0	75	39	5458	74	210

Source: (NCDM, 2023)



The Government of Grenada

JULY 2017



INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

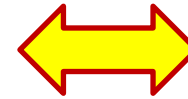
IMF Country Report No. 22/80

GRENADA

DISASTER RESILIENCE STRATEGY

March 2022

The Disaster Resilience Strategy was prepared by the Government of Grenada in broad consultation with the staff of the International Monetary Fund and by drawing on the 2019 Climate Change Policy Assessment that was prepared jointly by the staffs of the IMF and the World Bank. It describes the macroeconomic, structural, and social policies being pursued by the government to build resilience against natural disasters and the associated financing needs. This document for Grenada is being made available on the IMF website by agreement of the member country as a service to users of the IMF website.



Observed and potential
climate change impacts

Loss and damage
related activities

Institutional
arrangements that
facilitate such activities

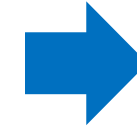
Paragraph 116. Each Party should provide the following information, as appropriate, related to cooperation, good practices, experience and lessons learned:

a) Efforts to share information, good practices, experience and lessons learned, including as they relate to:

- (i) Science, planning and policies relevant to adaptation;
- (ii) Policy innovation and pilot and demonstration projects;
- (iii) Integration of adaptation actions into planning at different levels;
- (iv) Cooperation to share information and to strengthen science, institutions and adaptation;
- (v) Area, scale and types of cooperation and good practices;
- (vi) Improving durability and effectiveness of adaptation actions;
- (vii) Helping developing countries to identify effective adaptation practices, needs, priorities, and challenges and gaps in a way that is consistent with encouraging good practices;

b) Strengthening scientific research and knowledge related to:

- (i) Climate, including research and systematic observation and early warning systems, to inform climate services and decision-making;
- (ii) Vulnerability and adaptation;
- (iii) Monitoring and evaluation.



**Efforts to share
information, good
practices,
experience and
lessons learned**

**Efforts to strengthen
scientific research
and knowledge**

3.10 COOPERATION, BEST PRACTICES, AND KEY LESSONS LEARNED

South Africa's vulnerabilities to climate change in critical sectors such as water, agriculture, health, and infrastructure underscore the need for sustained and comprehensive adaptation efforts. The country has made **notable progress through strategies like the National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (NCCAS)**, which aim to build resilience against the adverse effects of climate change. **These efforts have been instrumental in addressing climate risks and reducing loss and damage, particularly in communities that are most vulnerable to extreme weather events. However, aligning national policies with effective local implementation remains a challenge, as does ensuring adequate funding and capacity at the municipal level.** Addressing these gaps is essential to achieving long-term resilience and protecting the country's socioeconomic well-being.

South Africa's adaptation efforts have led to significant lessons and best practices that can inform future strategies. A key insight is the **importance of integrating climate adaptation with broader development priorities, ensuring that efforts to build resilience are sustainable in the long term.** The enhancement of early warning systems has proven effective in reducing the impacts of extreme weather events like floods and droughts, demonstrating the value of preparedness and rapid response mechanisms. Building adaptive capacity through education, awareness, and skills development has also been a vital component, empowering communities to better understand and respond to climate risks.

Looking ahead, South Africa's experiences highlight the need for **continuous learning, flexibility, and an inclusive approach to adaptation planning.** Emphasizing a **bottom-up approach that engages communities**, incorporates local knowledge, and fosters stakeholder collaboration is crucial for the success of adaptation initiatives. Additionally, **increasing investments in data collection and monitoring systems will improve the ability to assess vulnerabilities and evaluate the effectiveness of adaptation measures.** By focusing on these areas and strengthening partnerships across government, private sectors, civil society, and international organizations, South Africa can enhance its resilience to climate change and secure a sustainable future for its people and ecosystems.

Paragraph 117. Each Party may provide, as appropriate, any other information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7.

Additional possible elements under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement:

- Sources of information and consultation processes undertaken
- Transboundary climate risks
- Gender and/or generational perspective, as well as justice and equity
- The incorporation of nature-based solutions
-

- ✓ There are **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**
- ✓ **Good practice: Consider what you wish to achieve through adaptation 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*)

➤ **What do we want to achieve through reporting on adaptation actions?**

- Do we want to gain recognition for our adaptation efforts (e.g. for progress made in implementing our NAP or NDC)?
- Do we want to share good practices or lessons learned?
- Do we want to demonstrate that we are implementing adaptation in certain priority sectors?
- Do we want to showcase how we are tackling with sustainable development objectives?

➤ **What will reporting on certain actions (or types of action) achieve?**

- How does reporting on certain actions contribute to the key messages of the overall report?

➤ **How much information (and what information) do we need to provide to achieve our objectives?**

- Do we just need to highlight that we are planning (or have implemented) a specific policy or project?

OR

- Do we need to describe in detail how a policy or project was designed and implemented to share our experiences?

Thank you

Questions and reflections?



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