

Training Workshop for the Pacific Islands countries: Regional workshop on Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) and Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines (MPGs) under the Paris Agreement

Presentation: Institutional arrangements in the ETF context

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Definitions:

- ❑ The OECD Glossary of statistical Terms define "**Institutional Frameworks**" (which can be used interchangeably with "**Institutional Arrangement**") as: “a law or other formal provision that assign[s] primary responsibility as well as the authority to an agency for the collection, processing, and dissemination” of related information and also includes “arrangements or procedures to facilitate data sharing and coordination between data producing agencies” (OECD 2007).

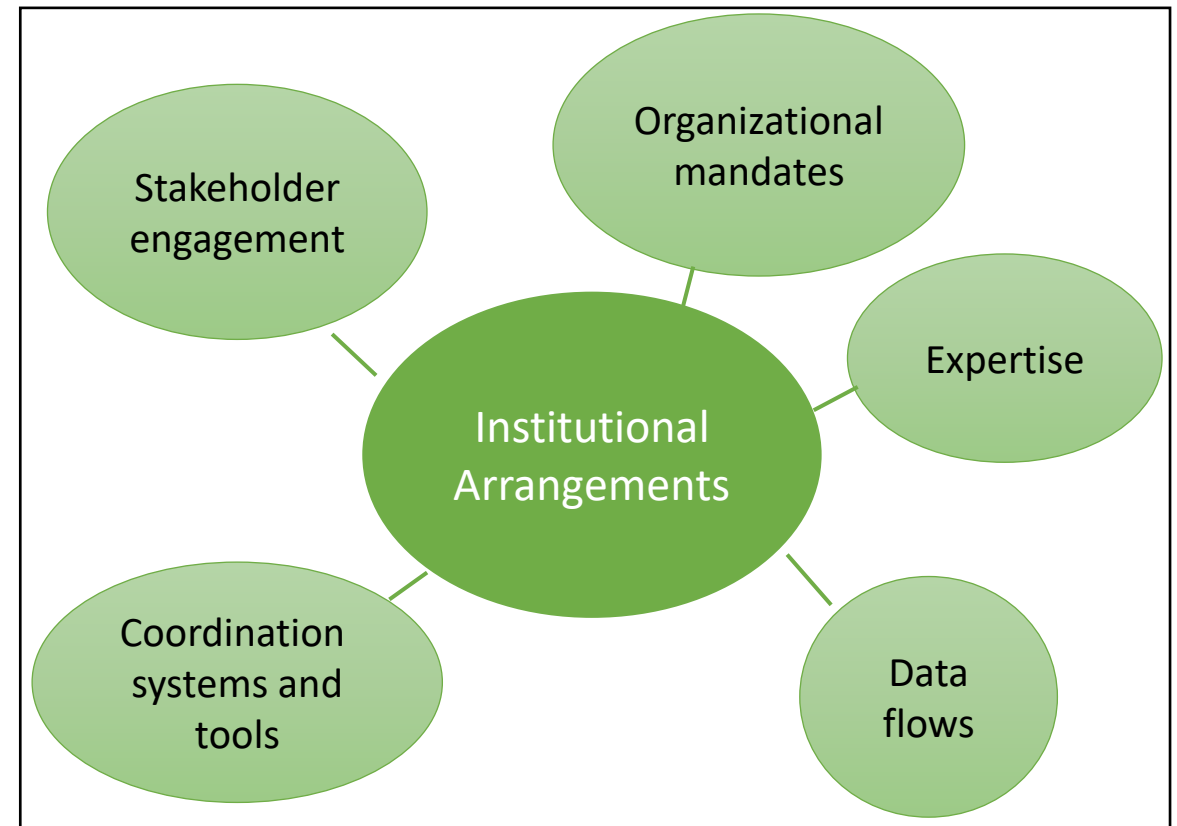
- ❑ This concept introduces several elements:
 - ❑ Legal instruments,
 - ❑ Institutions, and
 - ❑ Data and data management

Components of institutional arrangements:

- ❑ Institutional arrangements will vary among countries depending on the national circumstances, priorities for action and demands for informing stakeholders involved in the implementation of action and reporting.
- ❑ It is also important to acknowledge different capabilities and capacities, and that in some countries, a single organizational structure may be responsible for all themes, objectives and outputs, whereas in other countries these responsibilities may be divided among different independent organizations.

Components of institutional arrangements:

- ❑ Key components of institutional arrangements:
 - ❑ Organizational mandates
 - ❑ Expertise
 - ❑ Data flows
 - ❑ Systems & tools
 - ❑ Stakeholder engagement



Institutional arrangements, tools and objectives

Components of IA	Associated tools	Objective/activity
Organizational mandates	national climate laws, organizational agreements or contracts, individual contracts, Data Sharing Agreements (DSA), ToR	Guarantee that the human, financial and data resources needed are made available and to clarify the decision-making process, including ensure a regular supply of new data, manage data confidentiality, guarantee access to data and engage private sector organizations to provide data or consultancy.
Expertise (team of national experts)	technical outputs	Generate technical outputs that inform decision makers and wider audiences of upcoming challenges, and the country's progress and climate ambition. Gather and process data to produce the agreed outputs in a timely manner.

Institutional arrangements, tools and objectives

Components of IA	Associated tools	Objective/activity
Data flows	<p>datasets: Permanent data: national statistics and government data, various forms of measurement data, company and trade association reports, and censuses and surveys</p>	<p>Delivery on a regular basis of the datasets from a range of data providers Continuously improving and reducing uncertainty.</p>
	<p>datasets: New data: new surveys, studies, measurements and experiments, and other statistical data. Use of additional data sources</p>	<p>Fill gaps in knowledge, including climate risks and vulnerabilities as well as on the costs, benefits and co-benefits of adaptation and mitigation actions, and information on financial, technology and capacity-building support for action.</p>

Institutional arrangements, tools and objectives

Components of IA	Associated tools	Objective/activity
Coordination, systems and tools	Tools for managing the collection, analysis, QA/QC, summarizing and archiving of data. Examples: workplans, engagement tools, databases, data analysis, indicators, platforms and reports	ensure access to the data and manage the data flow, perform QA/QC and produce outputs. Facilitate the engagement of stakeholders who provide data and make use of the outputs.



Institutional arrangements, tools and objectives

Components of IA	Associated tools	Objective/activity
Stakeholder engagement	Outreach material, websites and data visualization products, outreach events, education engagement	Identifying and engaging with stakeholders such as public, local governments and communities, businesses and other decision makers who hold, produce and potentially could supply data or participate in national policy-making and business decision-making

- Source: Partially based on Consultative Group of Experts-UNFCCC (2020). Handbook on institutional arrangements to support MRV/transparency of climate action and support

Relating institutional arrangements with stakeholders

Component of IA	government ministries and agencies	academic and research institutions	private entities	consultant firms and individual consultants	NGO and communities
Organizational mandates	Green	Light Blue	Green	Light Blue	Light Blue
Expertise	Green	Green	Light Blue	Green	Light Blue
Data flows	Green	Light Blue	Green	Light Blue	Light Blue
Coordination, systems & tools	Green	Light Blue	Light Blue	Green	Light Blue
Stakeholder engagement	Green	Green	Green	Light Blue	Green

Benefits of strong institutional arrangements

Box 1 Benefits of strong institutional arrangements

The benefits of strong sustainable institutional arrangements range from supporting decision-making to enhanced and efficient reporting. Strong institutional arrangements will enable critical long-term national capacity to:

- Inform national decision makers on progress on climate action and the level of climate ambition;
- Equip decision makers with the continually improved evidence they need to choose the right course of action and secure investments. Actions must work in harmony with national development strategies and the SDGs;
- Provide reliable information to the international community through regular national reporting which, among other functions, shows national achievements in planning and implementing ambitious climate action, contributes to building trust and understanding, and attracts public and private investment;
- Fulfil international reporting requirements in a timely manner and on a sustainable basis.

- [Source: Consultative Group of Experts-UNFCCC \(2020\). Handbook on institutional arrangements to support MRV/transparency of climate action and support](#)

Institutional arrangements under the MPGs of the Paris Agreement

The MPGs (2018) of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and its Guidelines for implementation (2021) identify Institutional Arrangements as one of the elements to be organized and reported by countries in their Transparency Systems. Countries should organize **institutional arrangements** for the next **stages/elements** of MPGs:

- For their **national inventories** (para.18 of the MPG)
- To **track** progress achieved in the implementation and **compliance with its NDC** (para.61 of the MPG)
- For **tracking** the results of **internationally transferred mitigation outcomes**, if applicable (para.61 of the MPG)
- For **implementation, monitoring, reporting, information archiving**, and stakeholder engagement related to enforcement and compliance with the NDC (para.62 of the MPG)

Institutional Arrangements under the MPGs of the Paris Agreement

- For assessing **impact and measures** to address climate change at the sectoral level, in the framework of Information relating to the **effects of climate change and adaptation work** under Article 7 (para.106b of the MPGs)
- To facilitate the implementation of activities aimed at avoiding, minimizing, and dealing with **losses and damages** related to the adverse effects of climate change (para.115c of the MPGs)
- For the provision of support in the form of **technology development and transfer and capacity building** (para.120 of MPGs)
- For the presentation of information about the **support required and received** (para.130 of the MPGs)

Purpose of institutional arrangements in the context of BTR :

Example: Institutional arrangements related to GHG inventories (para.19 of MPGs):

Shall report on the following functions related to inventory planning, preparation and management: Its national entity or national focal point with overall responsibility for the national inventory; Its inventory preparation process, including division of specific responsibilities of institutions participating in the inventory preparation to ensure that sufficient activity data collection, choice and development of methods, emission factors and other parameters are in accordance with the IPCC guidelines referred to in chapter II.C.1 below and these modalities, procedures and guidelines;

Challenges to the sustainability of institutional arrangements

Practical implementation of a sustainable reporting system comprises a coordinated existence and operation of:

- i) legal institutional arrangements,
- ii) organized human resources,
- iii) institutional and technical capacity
- iv) data availability and data management
- v) availability of operational resources (budget, data management tools etc)

In addition:

- vi) coordination with other reporting processes, and
- vii) influence on policy making and stakeholder involvement.

Sustainability of institutional arrangements

- Ensuring sustainability of **Institutional Arrangements** supports the transition at the national level from the current project-based arrangements (focused on producing individual reports), which lack continuity and adequate resources, to arrangements that establish sustainable teams and data flows that can provide regular and continuously improving, robust information for national reports and to national decision makers.
- Institutional arrangements should be designed keeping in mind the coming evolution that will bring the implementation of the ETF, allowing for continuous improvement to data collection, processing, analysis, compilation and reporting and associated processes.

Sustainability of institutional arrangements

Creating effective, robust institutional arrangements takes time and significant resources, including supportive legislative and institutional instruments.

But countries should not wait until they have built the perfect system to engage fully in the regular estimation and reporting under the ETF.



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Thank you for your attention!

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