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# Institutional Arrangements for Transparency: Good Practices and Lessons Learned from Moldova

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# Institutional arrangements: importance and benefits

To ensure regular and reliable data flow:

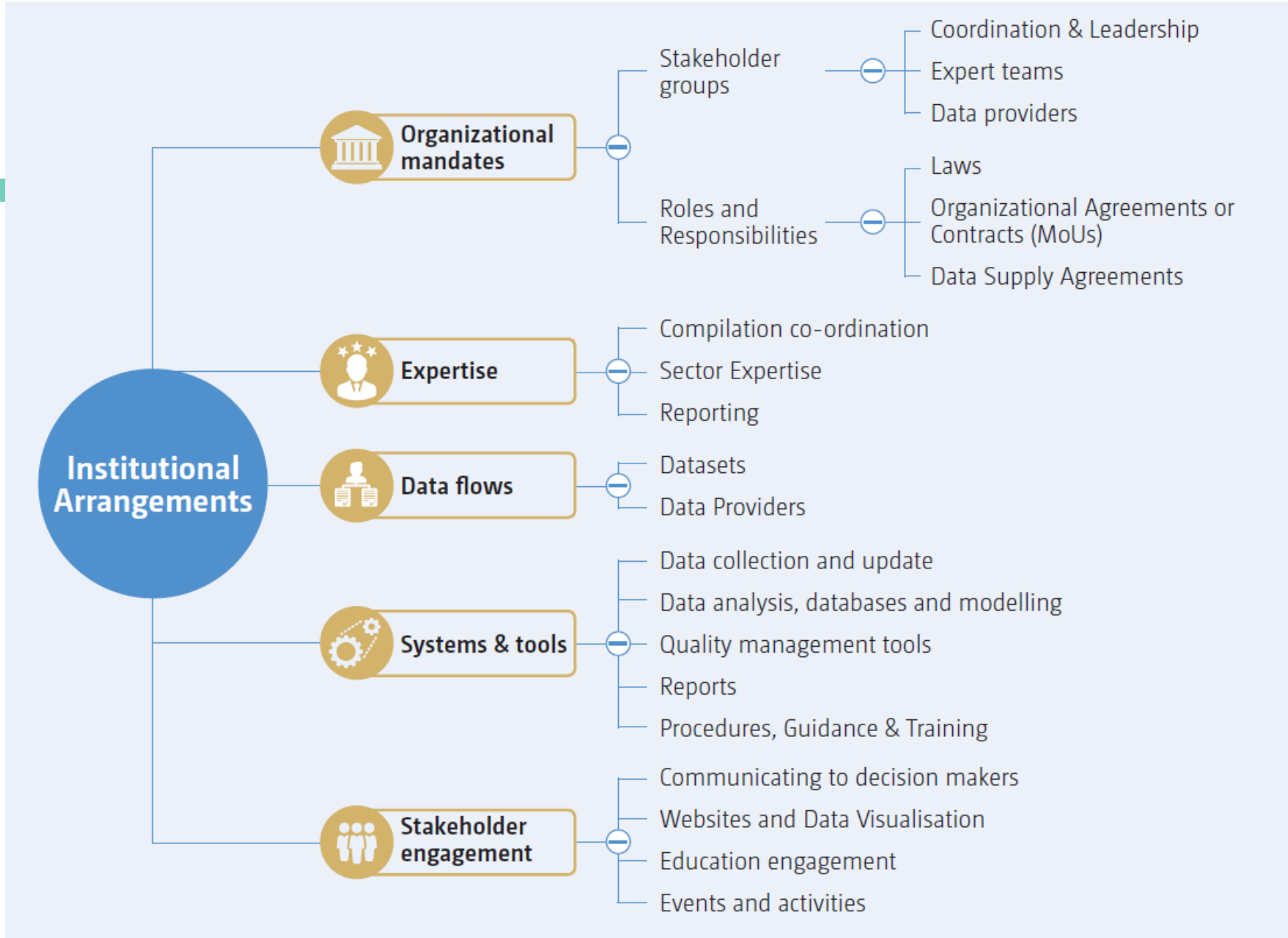
- supports evidence-based national decision making
- ensures timely submission of quality national reports to UNFCCC and PA

## **Benefits:**

Strong institutional arrangements will enable crucial long-term national capacity to:

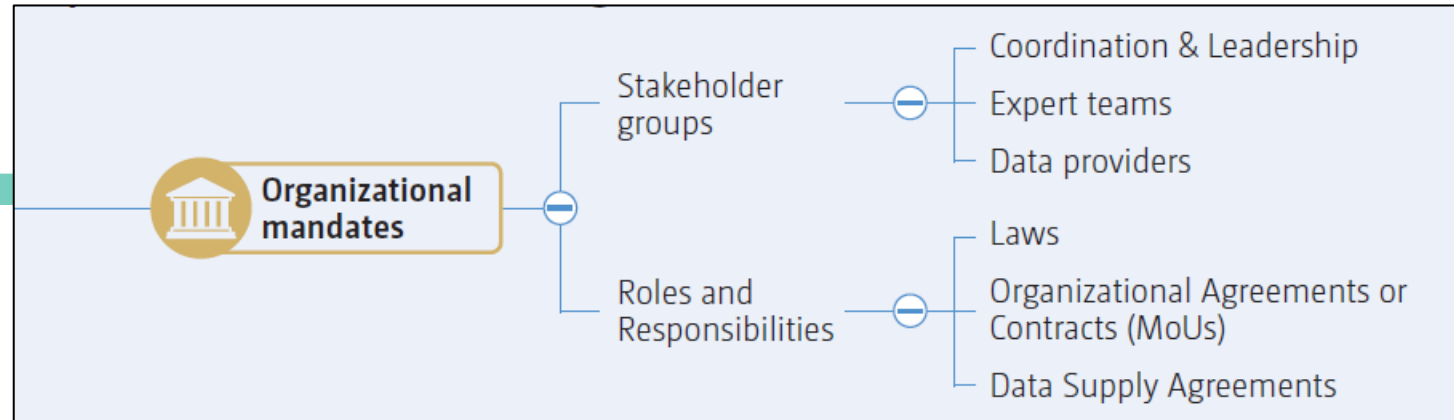
- Inform national decision makers on progress on climate action and the level of climate ambition;
- Equip decision makers with evidence they need to choose the right course of action and secure investments.
- Provide reliable information to the international community through regular national reporting 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;
- Fulfill international reporting requirements in a timely manner and on a sustainable basis.

# Key components of institutional arrangements



Source: Handbook on institutional arrangements to support MRV/transparency of climate action and support, Consultative Group of Experts

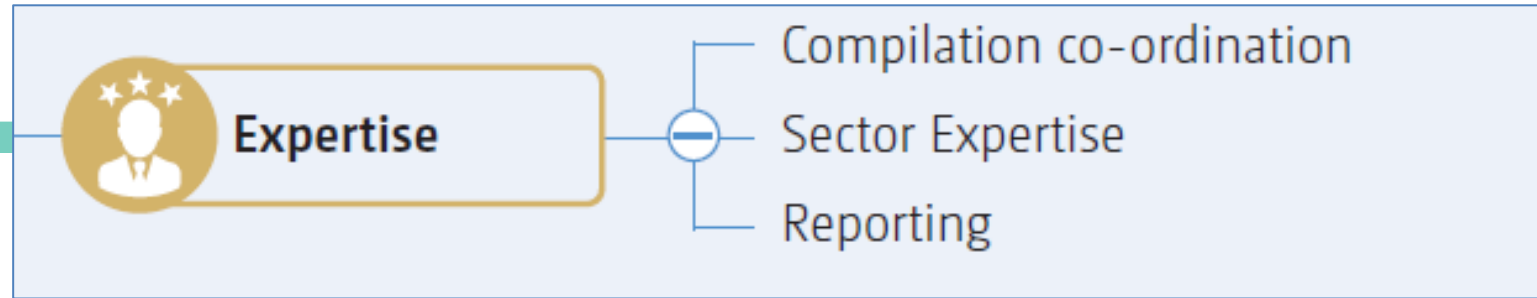
# 1 Organizational mandates



## Include:

- ToRs designed to ensure that the human, financial and data resources needed and available and to clarify the decision-making process,
- Facilitate collaboration between experts and expert organizations and are required to ensure a regular supply of new data (e.g. Data Supply Agreements -DSAs),
- Manage data confidentiality, guarantee access to data and engage private sector organizations to provide data or consultancy,
- Include national climate laws, organizational agreements or contracts, individual contracts and (DSAs)

## 2. Expertise



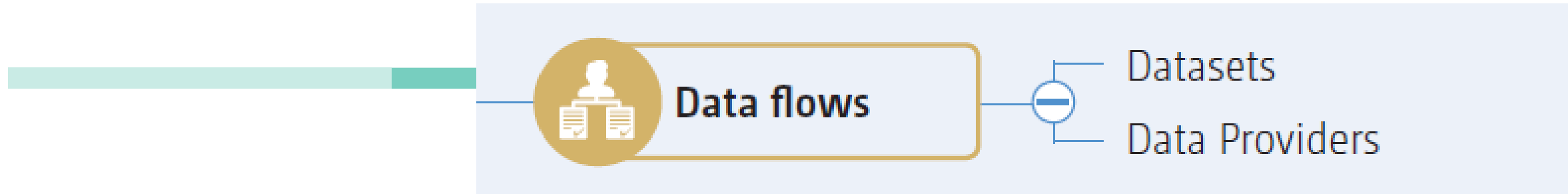
### **The team of national experts should be:**

- Capable of regularly gathering and processing data,
- Should have suitable back-up expertise and access to relevant training materials

### **It is necessary to ensure:**

- Effective recruitment, retention and succession procedures in place that motivate the long-term and active involvement of experts in the reporting process,
- In the early phases of developing institutional arrangements, it may be helpful to contract external support to train and mentor the team of national experts.

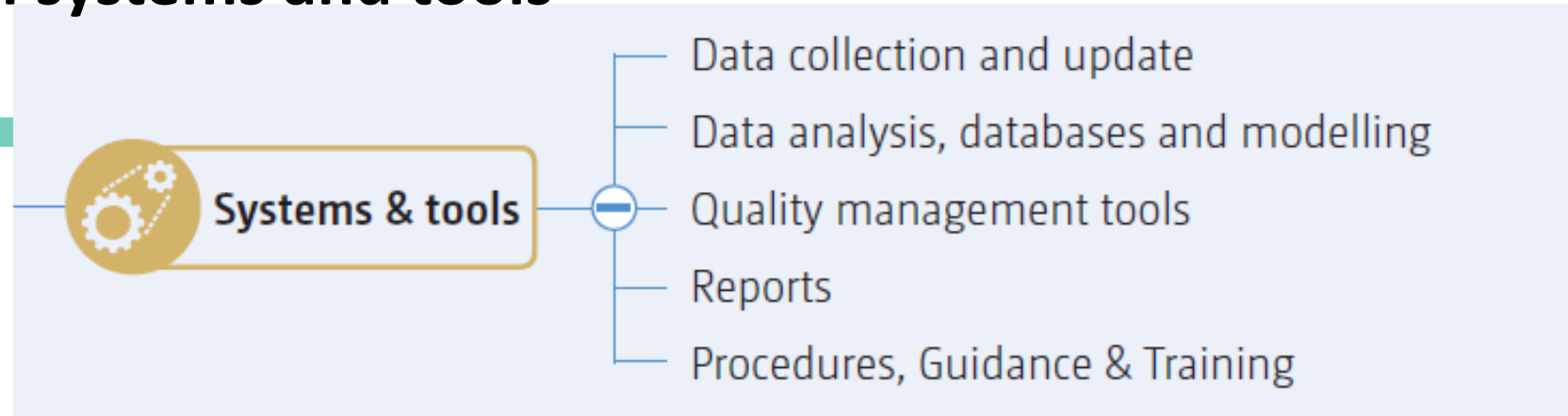
### 3. Data flows



- Essential for well-functioning institutional arrangements and the delivery of a national transparency framework,
- Data sets include national statistics and government data, various forms of measurement data, company and trade association reports, and censuses and surveys that have already been undertaken and reported,
- Include new data specifically developed to fill gaps of information where existing data does not exist (gathered through new surveys or measurements, new statistical data etc.)

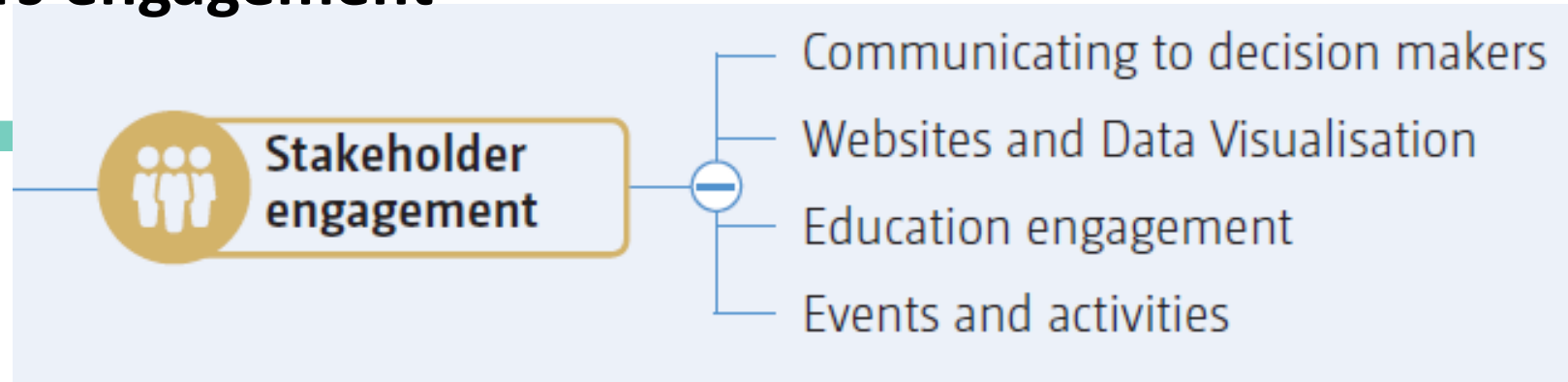
**Data Supply Agreements (DSAs) are critical for securing reliable data flows.**

## 4. Coordination systems and tools



- Ensures smooth functioning of the transparency system,
- Considering managing the collection, analysis, QA/QC, summarizing and archiving of data,
- Good coordination system ensures development of workplans, engagement tools, databases, data analysis, indicators and reports,
- Enables national experts to access the data and manage the data flow, perform QA/QC and produce timely outputs of a sufficient quality that improves over time,
- Secure engagement of a wide range of stakeholders who provide data and make use of the outputs.

## 5. Stakeholders engagement



- Stakeholders within the transparency system: public, local governments and communities, academia, NGOs, businesses, public and decision makers..etc.
- Engagement is ... seeking out key individuals and organizations and offering benefits in exchange for their involvement (e.g. providing data, insights and resources) with the transparency system,
- Important because ensures that the transparency system reaches a broad range of stakeholders, including those from national government, local government, the private sector, academia, NGOs, the media and the public, so **that data can be gathered from the most reliable and relevant sources** and the outputs can inform their decision-making processes.



## Legal frameworks-importance

- To formalize new roles, responsibilities, resources and relationships needed to deliver the transparency system outputs,
- To update and strengthen existing legal frameworks in order to ensure sufficient data and resources are available to establish a fully functioning transparency system





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Thank you for your attention!

For further information and requests for support, please contact:



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