

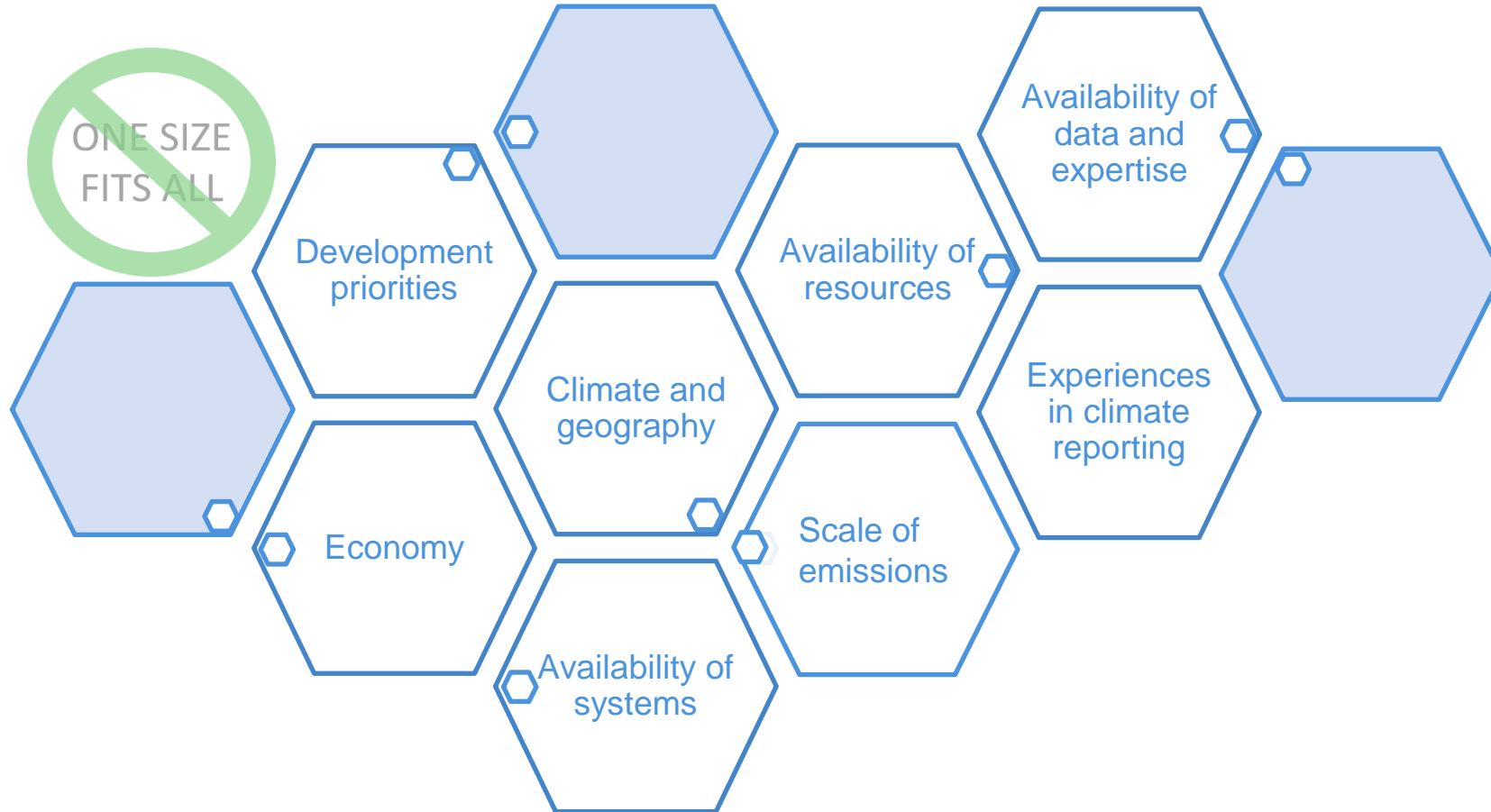
Lessons learned on institutional arrangements for the implementation of the ETF.

Examples from other countries

26 February 2024

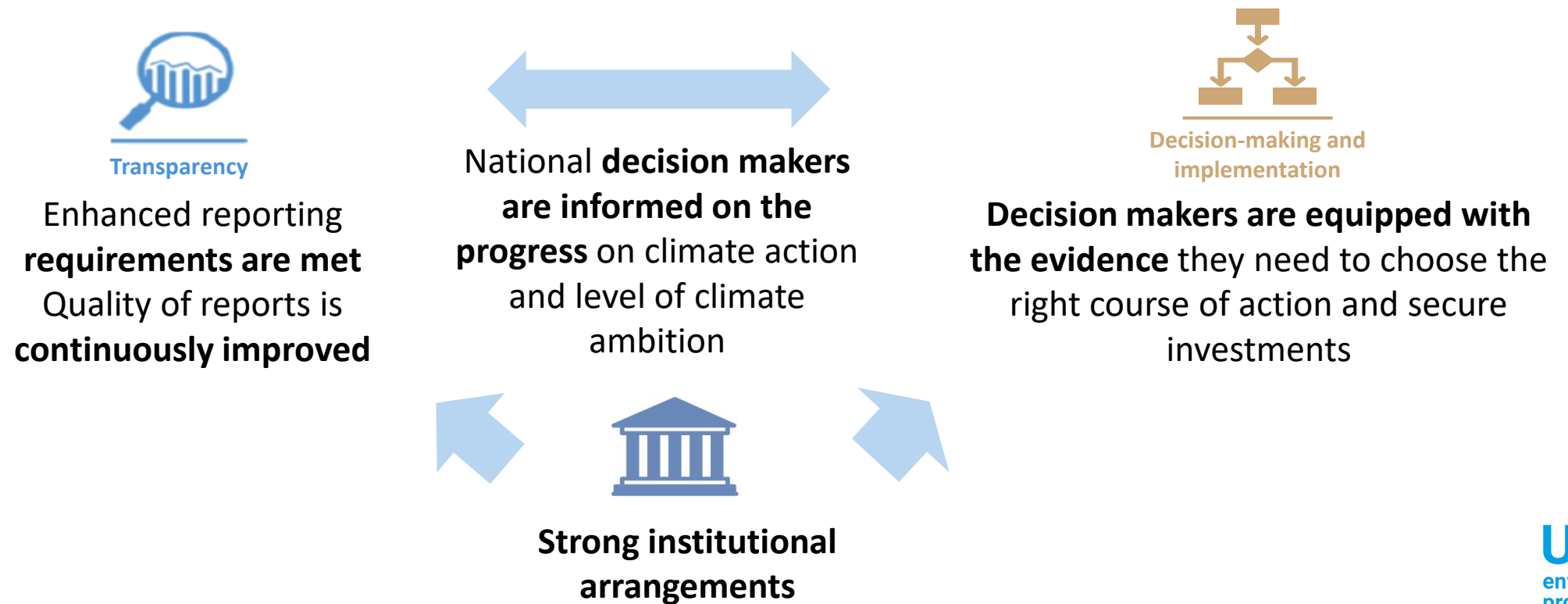
Defining institutional arrangements

**There is no one-size-fits-all model for institutional arrangements.
Need to be designed and tailored to national circumstances.**



Background

- Strong institutional arrangements are vital to enabling countries to provide a reliable, consistent and continuous flow of data and information



Benefits of strong institutional arrangements at the domestic level



Timely and sustainable international reporting



Informing policies, plans, strategies and programs



Political buy-in



Improved access to support

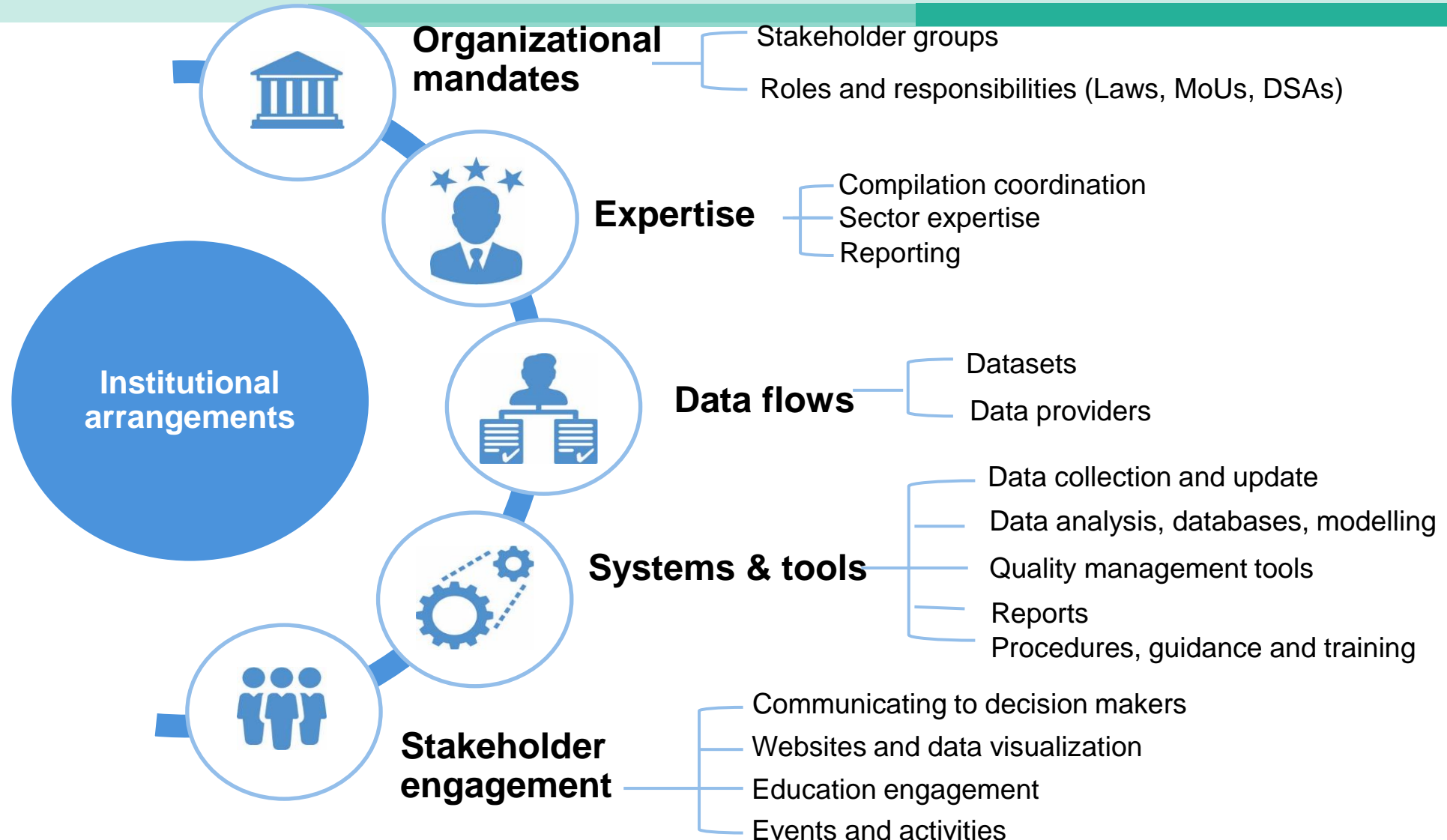


Increased awareness and engagement



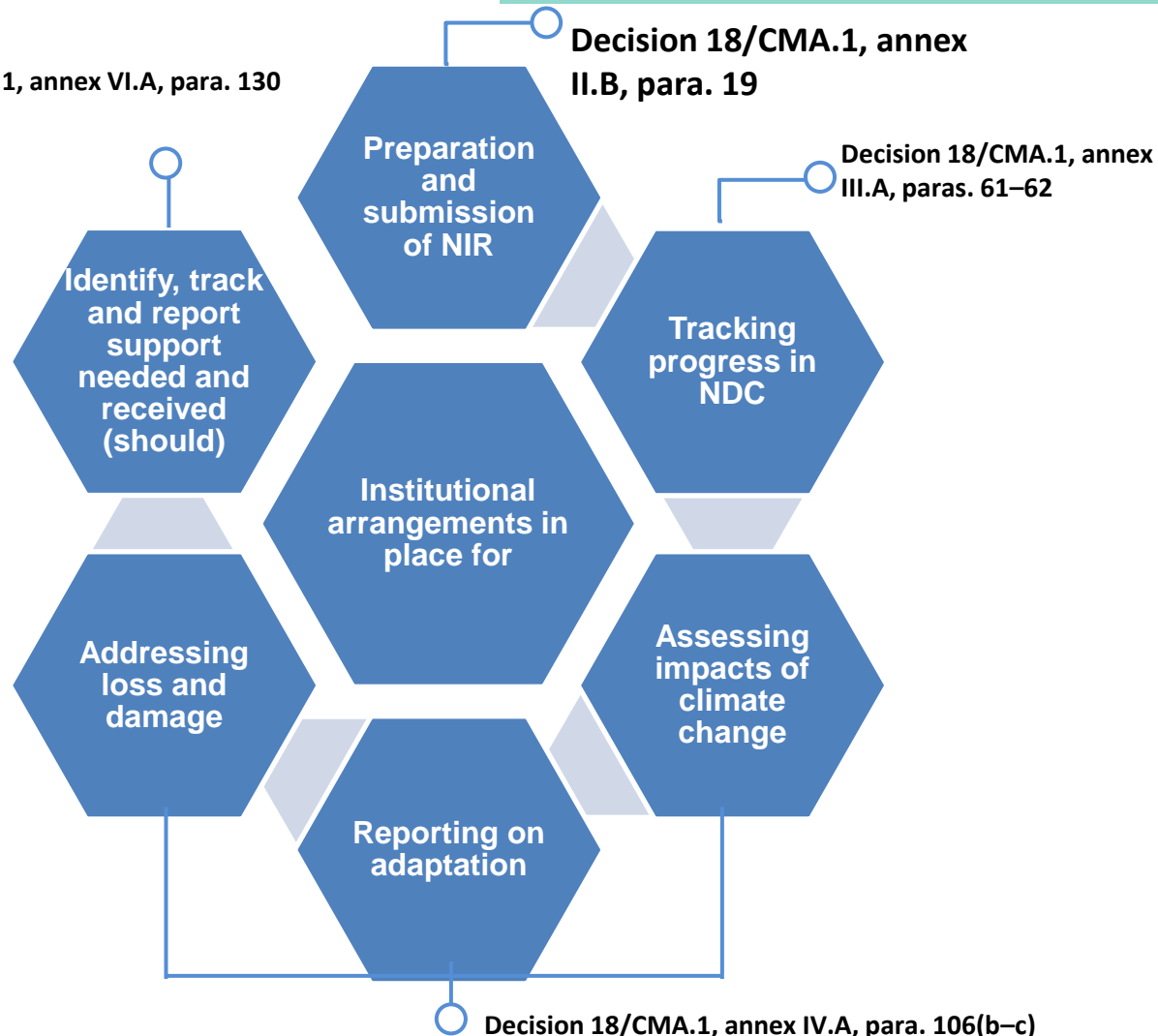
National capacity-building and expertise

Key components of institutional arrangements



Reporting on institutional arrangements under the ETF

Decision 18/CMA.1, annex VI.A, para. 130



- It is important to show how a range of stakeholders come together and work together across transparency themes (organizational charts)
- Demonstrate **what efforts are being made to enhance** the sustainability of institutional arrangements
- Demonstrate **how institutional arrangements are embedded in or interact with core national strategy development and implementation** functions as well as other environmental goals and the SDGs

Institutional Arrangements under the ETF

Relevant provisions in the MPGs

➤ **Each chapter includes a section on national circumstances and institutional arrangements**

Chapter II. National inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of GHG

- Each Party **should** implement and maintain national inventory arrangements.... national inventory arrangements can vary by Party depending on their national circumstances, and change over time.
- Each Party **shall** report on the following functions related to inventory planning, preparation, and management:
 - (a) Its national entity or national focal point with overall responsibility for the national inventory;
 - (b) Its inventory preparation process, including division of specific responsibilities of institutions participating in the inventory preparation...
 - (c) Its archiving of all information for the reported time series, including all disaggregated emission factors and activity data, all documentation about generating and aggregating data, including quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC), review results and planned inventory improvements;
 - (d) Its processes for the official consideration and approval of the inventory.

Institutional Arrangements under the ETF

III. Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving nationally determined contributions under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement

- Each Party **shall** describe its national circumstances relevant to progress made in implementing and achieving its NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, including: (a) Government structure; (b) Population profile; (c) Geographical profile; (d) Economic profile; (e) Climate profile; (f) Sector details.
- Each Party **shall** provide information on how its national circumstances affect GHG emissions and removals over time
- Each Party **shall** provide information on the institutional arrangements in place to track progress made in implementing and achieving its NDC under Article 4, including those used for tracking internationally transferred mitigation outcomes, if applicable, along with any changes in institutional arrangements since its most recent biennial transparency report.
- Each Party **shall** provide information on legal, institutional, administrative and procedural arrangements for domestic implementation, monitoring, reporting, archiving of information and stakeholder engagement related to the implementation and achievement of its NDC under Article 4.
- In reporting the information referred to in paragraphs above, a Party **may** reference previously reported information.

Institutional Arrangements under the ETF

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

- 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.

VI. Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received under Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement

- Developing country Parties **should** provide information on:
 - (a) A description of the systems and processes used to identify, track and report support needed and received, including a description of the challenges and limitations;
 - (b) Information on country priorities and strategies and on any aspects of the Party's NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement that need support.

Step-by-step guide to setting up and adapting IA

Phase 1: Scoping

- Clarify the scope and objectives
- Form a picture of the existing national system elements

Phase 2: Identifying key stakeholders, organizational mandates

- Find a champion
- Establish high-level coordination
- Map the proposed arrangements

Phase 3: Developing systems, processes, agreements to maintain data flows

- Develop an implementation plan
- Develop the legal framework
- Put in place structures for long-term success

Phase 4: Reviewing and improving

- Allow for the evolution of arrangements, systems and processes

Example from Rwanda...

Institutional Arrangements for Climate Transparency to Track NDC Implementation

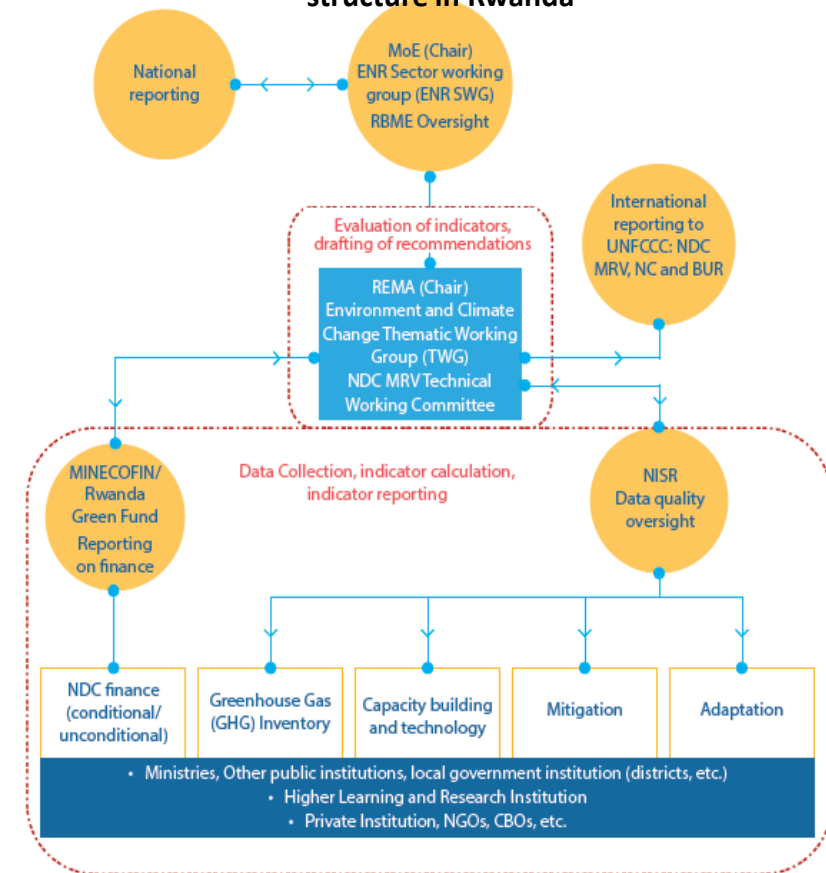
Approach for Establishing Policy Indicators in Rwanda



The NDC MRV framework will continuously help Rwanda to ensure a coordinated approach to implementation of mitigation actions and adaptation measures, effectively fulfil reporting requirements under the UNFCCC, and link to the national Greenhouse Gas (GHG) inventory w policy development tracking.

- Rwanda has formalized stakeholder engagement through the establishment of a legal framework called Ministerial Order for national reports on climate change.
- The Ministerial order determines and emphasizes:
 - Structure of national reports on climate change
 - procedures for preparation of these reports
- Responsibilities of organs that are involved, particularly in data collection, processing, analysis, QA/QC, and report writing.

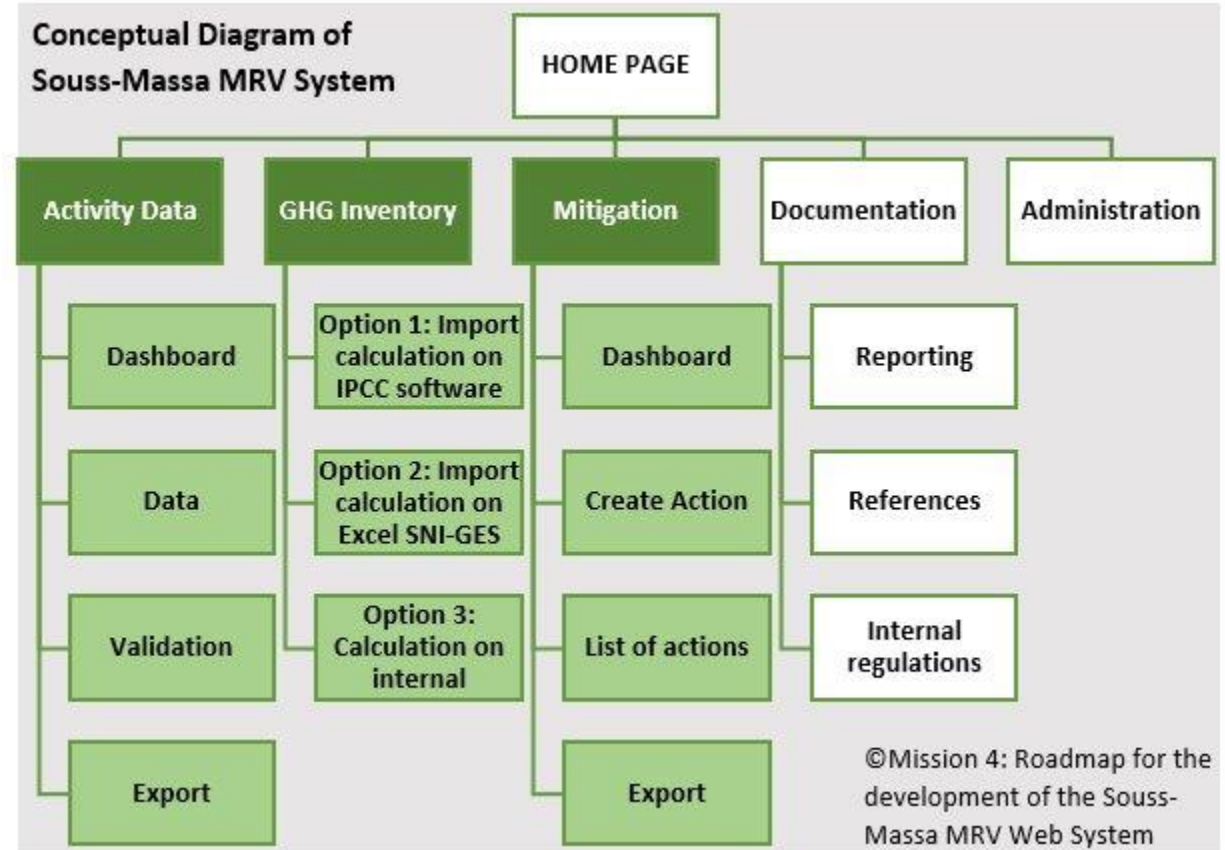
Key steps of the policy process mapped on the high-level institutional NDC-MRV structure in Rwanda



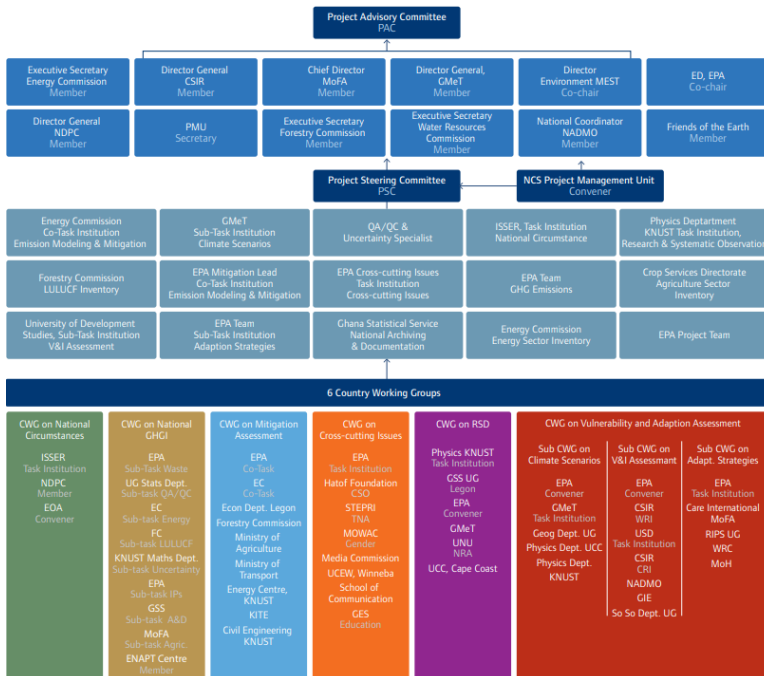
Example from Morocco....

First Sub-national MRV System for Souss-Massa Region in Morocco

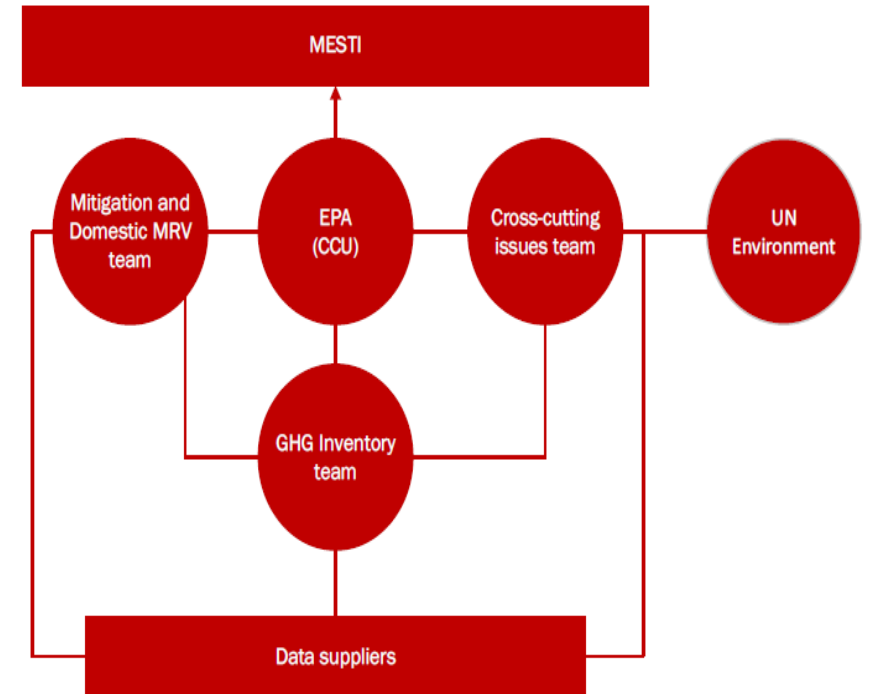
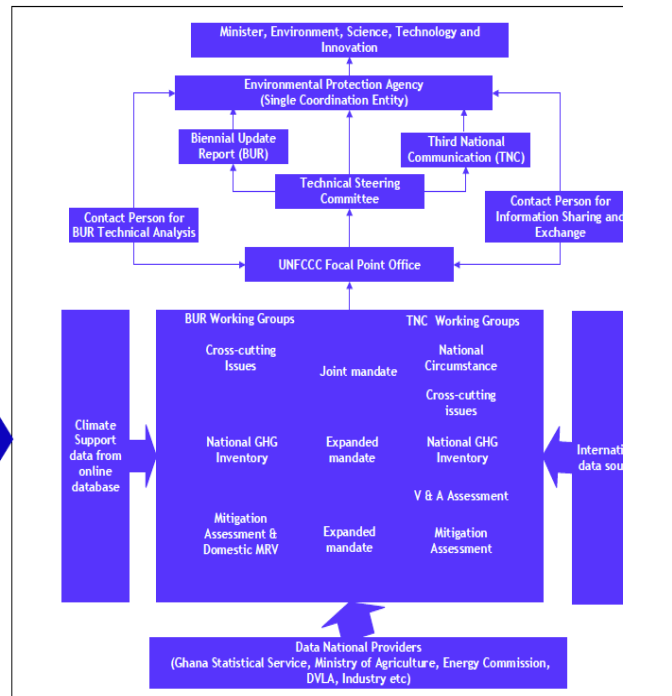
- **State analysis and benchmark:** A state assessment at national level and a benchmark, based on existing national and sub-national MRV systems, institutional, regulatory and data collection aspects, were conducted in order to define the needs for the development of a MRV system in the region.
- **Actors Mapping:** A Mapping of Regional Actors was developed, delineating their potential roles in the MRV system.
- **Institutional and Legal Framework:** proposed, in the form of a gubernatorial decree, formalizing the functioning of the different bodies and stakeholders involved with the MRV rollout.
- **Data collection and a QA/QC system:** A data collection platform equipped with a QA/QC system was developed.
- **Roadmap:** A roadmap was drawn up as a reference for all the actors involved, defining the methodological approaches, the recommendations, the organizational mechanism to be implemented, the activities to be carried out, and the capacity-building needed.
- **MRV system:** A regional MRV System for the Energy and Agriculture sectors was developed



Example from Ghana....



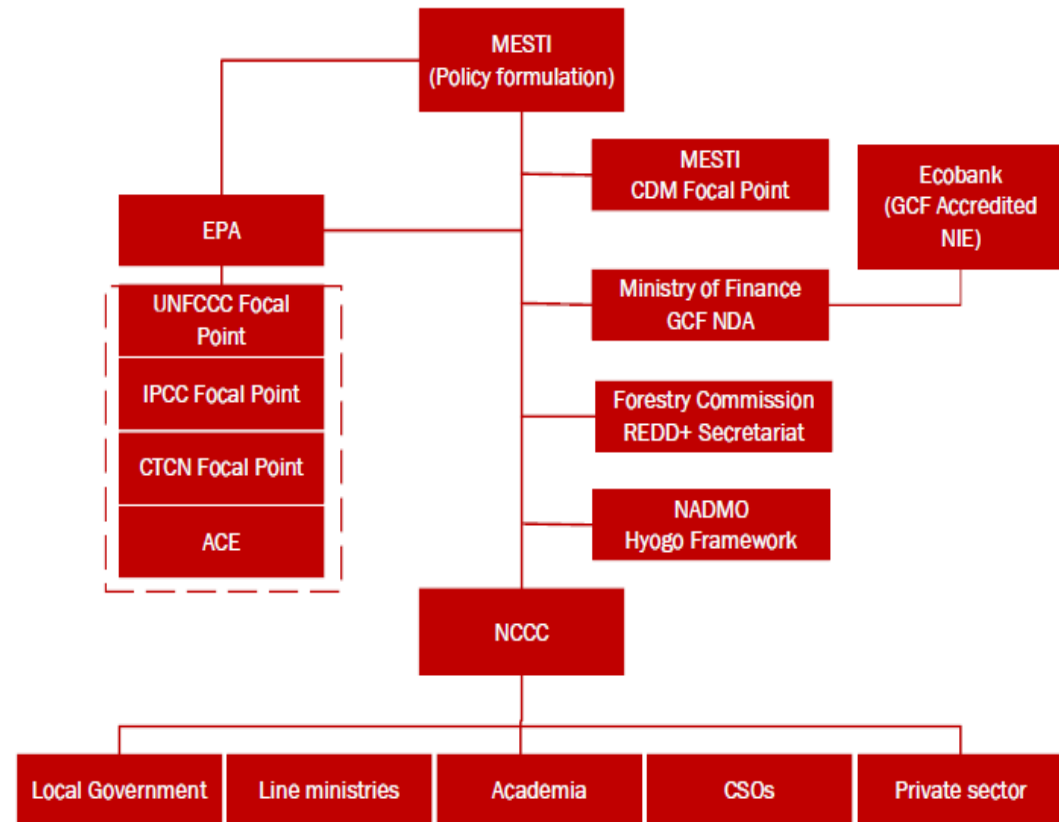
relevant to



Source: International Partnership on Mitigation and MRV 2013

Example from Ghana....

- The Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology, and Innovation (MESTI) formulated climate policies and supervised the implementation of the Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEA).
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- MESTI also coordinates the National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) as the multi-sectoral task force on climate change.
- EPA is responsible for the technical coordination of the implementation of climate programs.

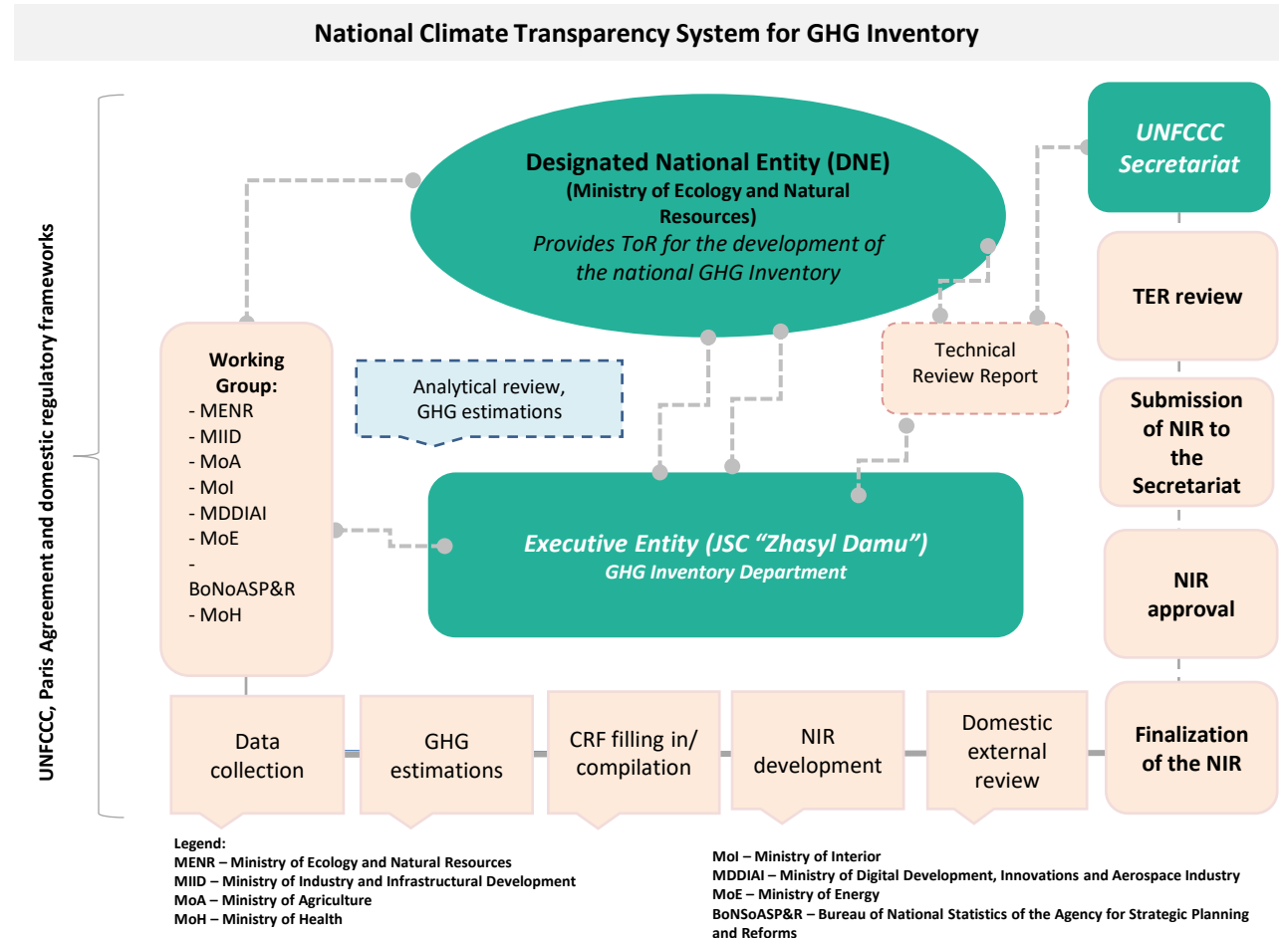


Example from Kazakhstan...

The key governmental entity in Kazakhstan, which addresses the climate transparency and reporting agenda under the UNFCCC is the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources (MENR).

The Working Group (WG) meets four times per year, to:

- Agree on the WG composition and approve the workplan and QA/QC.
- Task all key governmental entities to submit required activity data and information.
- Check availability and completeness of the data submitted by the governmental entities.
- Review and approve the NIR.



Thank you for your attention

Please reach out to us for any question,
comments or suggestions!



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