



# Training on enhancing institutional arrangements and effective implementation of the BUR 2.

## Presentation: Institutional Arrangements

Date: 23 April 2024

CBIT-GSP  
UNEP-CCC

# Objectives

- To enhance the technical capacities of national experts from Uganda who are involved in the preparation of national reports under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement, including NCs, NDCs and BURs/BTRs.
- Familiarize participants with the MRV arrangements under the Convention and the ETF under the Paris Agreement, with a view to ensure a smooth transition to the implementation of the ETF.
- Promoting the understanding of provisions related to modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPGs) for the enhanced transparency framework.
- Provide an overview of the key elements and characteristics of robust institutional arrangements supporting the ETF implementation.

# Agenda

Day One	24 April 2024	
Time	Session 1: Registration and Introduction	
08:30 – 09:00	Arrival and registration	
09:00 – 09:15	Opening remarks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate Change Department</li> <li>• CBIT-GSP</li> <li>• UNFCCC-RCCC</li> </ul>	Director CCD CBIT-GSP Global Coordinator UNFCCC-RCCC
09:15 – 09:30	Workshop Objectives and housekeeping rules	Uganda
	Mentimeter quiz (Ice Breaker) Introduction of the participants	
Session 2: Introduction and Transitioning towards ETF		
09:30 – 10:00	Overview of reporting requirements under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, including understanding the transition towards the ETF. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- MRV arrangements under the Convention and the ETF under the Paris Agreement.</li> </ul>	UNFCCC/ CBIT-GSP
10:00 – 10:30	Uganda: State of play <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Uganda's current institutional arrangements for Mitigation Actions- gaps, good practices and opportunities for improvement</li> <li>- BUR status and previous experiences.</li> </ul>	CCD, Uganda
10:30 – 11:15	Discussion: <i>(based on guiding questions)</i>	All
11:15 – 11:30	Health Break	

# Agenda

Day One	24 April 2024	
	<b>Session 3: Overview of a Robust Institutional Arrangement.</b>	
11:30 – 12:00	- Overview: This session will provide an overview of specific arrangements of a robust and sustainable institutional arrangement.	CBIT-GSP
12:00 – 13:00	- <b>Open discussion:</b> Institutional Arrangements: key components <i>(based on guiding questions)</i> .	All
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch	
14:00 – 15:30	Presentation: GHG inventories: experiences from current AI GHGI reviews	CBIT-GSP
15:30– 16:20	<b>Open discussion:</b> Institutional Arrangements: key characteristics and functions <i>(based on guiding questions)</i> .	All
16:20 – 17:00	Wrap and Closure for Day One	

# Agenda

Day Two	25 April 2024	
Time		
08:30 – 09:00	Arrivals and registration	CCD Uganda
	<b>Session: Institutional arrangements, Capacity building, Data management and coordination</b>	
09:00 – 10:00	Presentation: Elaborating and defining the responsibilities and tasks of multiple stakeholders in the Data management and coordination	CBIT-GSP
10:00-11:00	Presentation: Uganda’s current institutional arrangements for The current MRV arrangement gaps, good practices and opportunities for improvement	CCD/Uganda
11:00 - 11:20	Discussion: <i>(based on guiding questions)</i>	
11:20 - 11:30	Health Break	
11:30 - 12:30	Group Work/Exercise: Roles and responsibilities of sectors in the current MRV arrangement and plan for transmission to ETF	Uganda
12:30-13:00	Presentations of the results from the group exercise	CBIT-GSP
13:00 - 14:00	Lunch	
14:00 – 14:20	General Q&A session – responding to any remaining questions from participants. (Discussion on the current human resource and their responsibilities)	ALL
14:20- 14:40	Mentimeter and workshop satisfaction survey	ALL
14:40- 15:00	Closing and way forward.	ALL

## Introduction and Transitioning towards ETF

### **Presentation:**

Overview of reporting requirements under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, including understanding the transition towards the ETF.

-MRV arrangements are under the Convention, and the ETF is under the Paris Agreement.

## ➤ Importance of Institutional Arrangements

- a. Through **decision 2/CP.17, Parties adopted** the Guidelines for the preparation of biennial update reports from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (nonAnnex I Parties), which developing countries are to use to prepare their BURs, taking into account their development priorities, objectives, capacities and national circumstances (FCCC/CP/9/Add.1, paragraph 41(b)).
- b. These guidelines request that Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (non-Annex I Parties), consistent with their capabilities and level of support for reporting, provide their most recent submitted NC updated in a number of areas, including “information on national circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the national communications on a continuous basis”.
- c. • Effective institutional arrangements are important for the presentation of information in a consistent, transparent, complete and timely manner.

## ➤ Objective and Background

- a. Article 13 of the Paris Agreement established an enhanced transparency framework for action and support, with built-in flexibility which takes into account Parties' different capacities and builds upon collective experience.
- b. The purpose of the framework for transparency of support is to provide clarity on support provided and received by relevant individual Parties in the context of climate change actions and, to the extent possible, to provide a full overview of aggregate financial support provided to inform the global stocktake under Article 14.
- c. Under the enhanced transparency framework for support, developed country Parties and other Parties that provide support should provide information on financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support provided to developing country Parties. This information shall undergo a technical expert review. In addition, each Party shall participate in a facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress. Developing countries should provide information on financial, technology transfer, and capacity-building support that is needed and received.



# 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;



# 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 can help Parties:

- – Meet reporting requirements;
- – Further build national capacities and ensure sustainability of reporting processes;
  - Inform national and international policymakers at various levels.

Given the interdisciplinary nature of climate change, the preparation of BURs and NCs can strengthen the overall national climate change policymaking process by: –

- - Enhancing coordination;
- – Raising awareness among various private (e.g. labour unions) and public (e.g. interministerial committees) institutions;
- – Facilitating consultations and establishing relationships among stakeholders.

# 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](#)

# 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.



# BUR- Reporting

## Reporting for Biennial Update Reports

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1. UNFCCC Biennial update reporting guidelines for Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention
2. Adopted at COP 17
  1. Decision 2/CP.17, annex III
  2. Available here:

<http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2011/cop17/eng/09a01.pdf#page=4>

# Transitioning from reporting of BURs to BTRs

1

The **MPGs will supersede** reporting of biennial reports (**BRs**) and biennial update reports (**BURs**) and the international assessment and review (**IAR**) and international consultation and analysis (**ICA**) processes **for PA Parties** (see decision 1/CP.24, para. 39):

2

Reporting of the **BR/BUR** under the Convention will be superseded by reporting of the biennial **transparency report (BTR)** for PA Parties.

3

Review of the **BR and technical analysis (TA) of the BUR** under the Convention will be superseded by **technical expert review for PA Parties**.

4

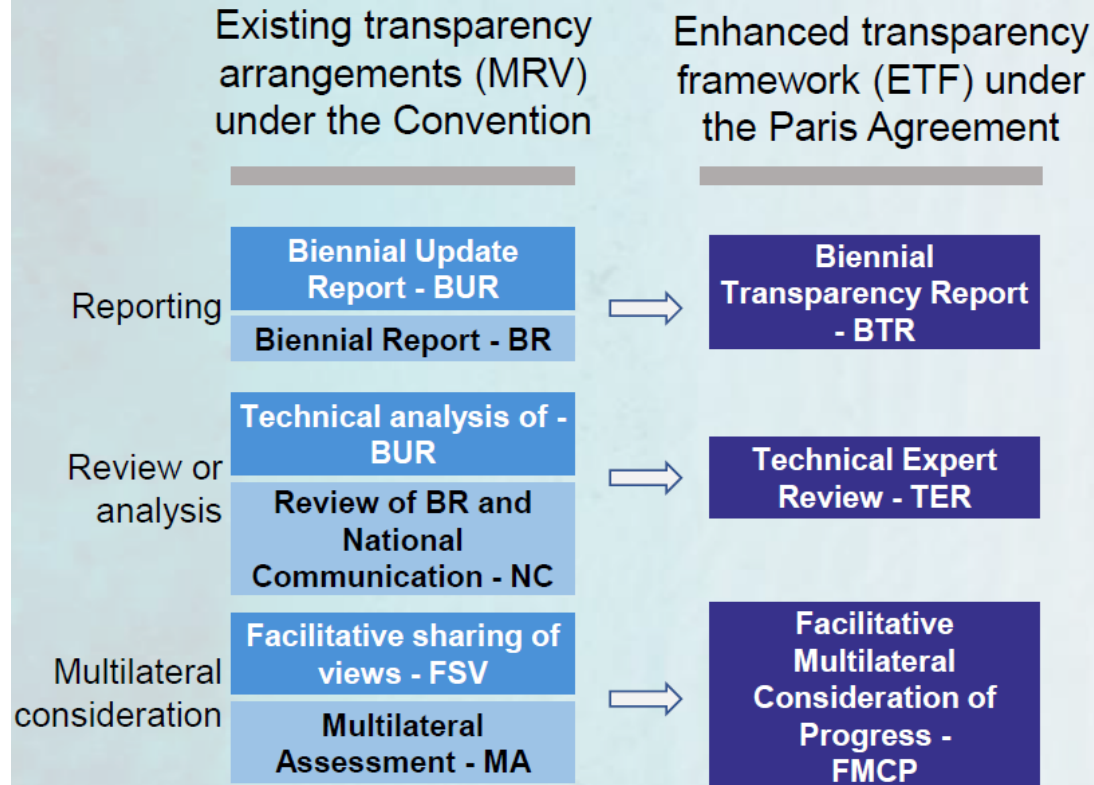
**Multilateral assessment (MA) and facilitative sharing of views (FSV)** under the Convention will be superseded by the **facilitative multilateral consideration of progress (FMCP)** for PA Parties.

5

*Parties to the Convention that are not Parties to the PA will continue the current annual GHG inventory, IAR and ICA processes, as appropriate (see decision 1/CP.24, para. 44).*

- **How do the modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPGs) for the ETF as contained in decision 18/CMA.1 supersede the current MRV requirements?**

# Builds on existing MRV arrangements and enhances it



## Key areas of enhancement

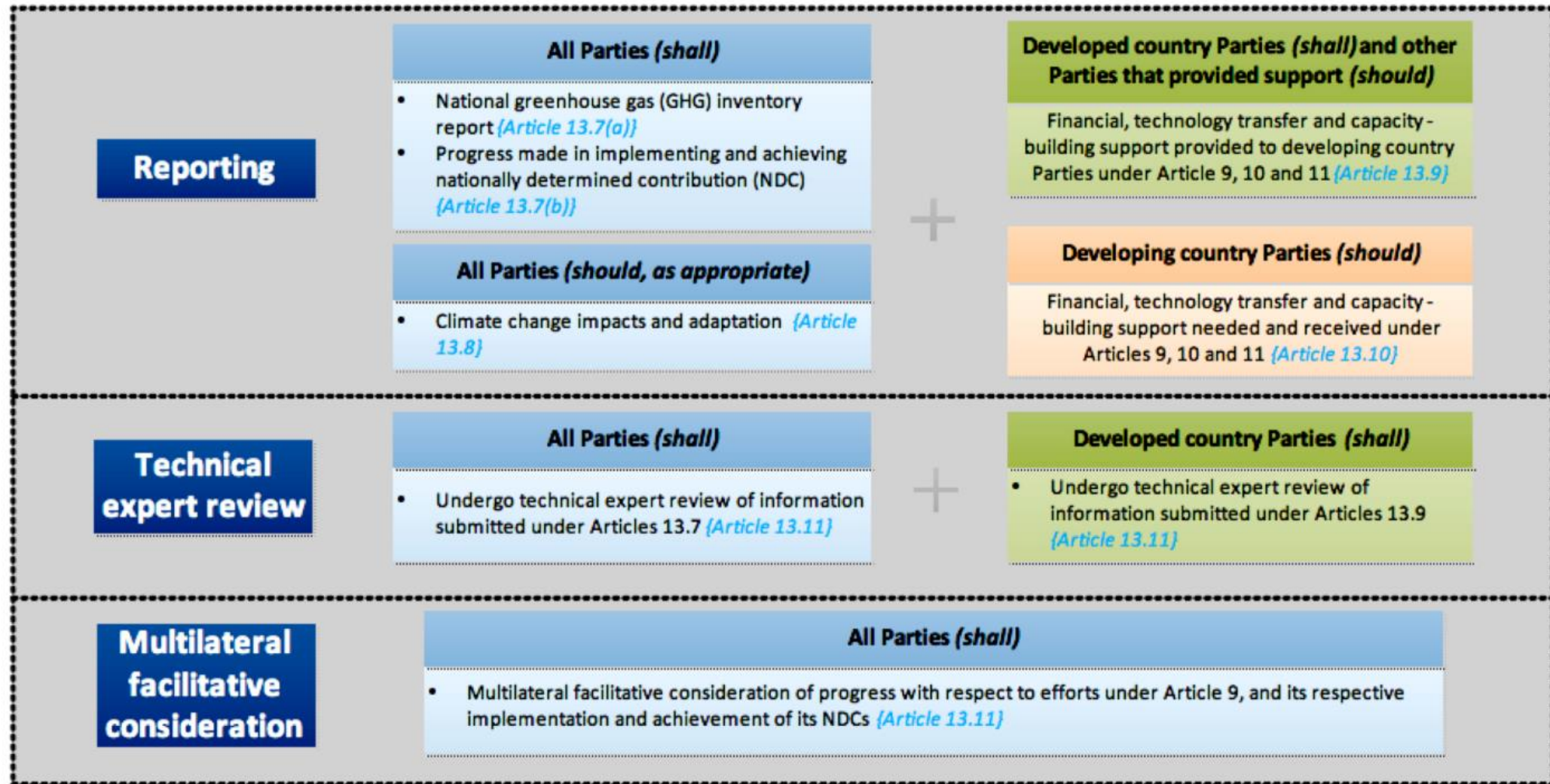
- Establishes **common modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPGs) applicable to all Parties** with **flexibility** to those developing countries that need it in the light of their capacities
- Parties need to (to the extent possible) identify, regularly update, and report on areas of improvement > **continuous improvement**
- Provisions/requirements - mostly mandatory ("**shall**")
- NDCs, reporting, TER and FMCP, and their relationship to the Article 15 **Committee** (mechanism to facilitate implementation of and promote compliance)

Developing country Parties

Developed country Parties

All Parties

# Article 13 of the Paris Agreement : transparency of action and support



\* The transparency framework shall provide flexibility in the implementation of the provisions of this Article to those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities [\(Article 13.2\)](#);

\* The transparency framework shall recognize the special circumstances of the least developed countries and small island developing States [\(Article 13.3\)](#).

# Provision of the BUR under the Paris Agreement



The MPGs are guided by the principle of building on and enhancing the transparency arrangements under the Convention.



Each Party has a different starting point in the transition from the current MRV arrangements under the Convention to the ETF under the Paris Agreement.

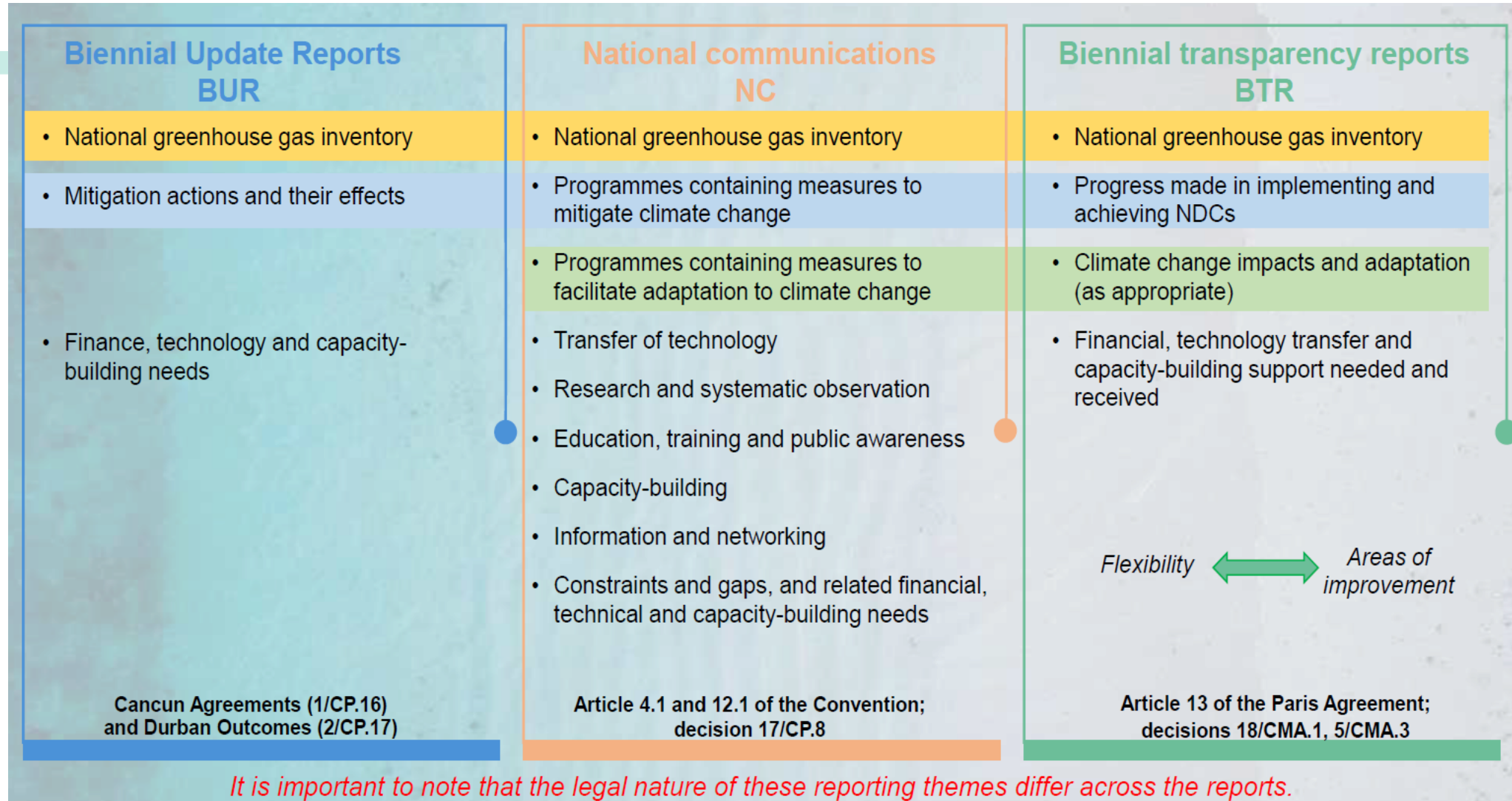


Therefore, continuing

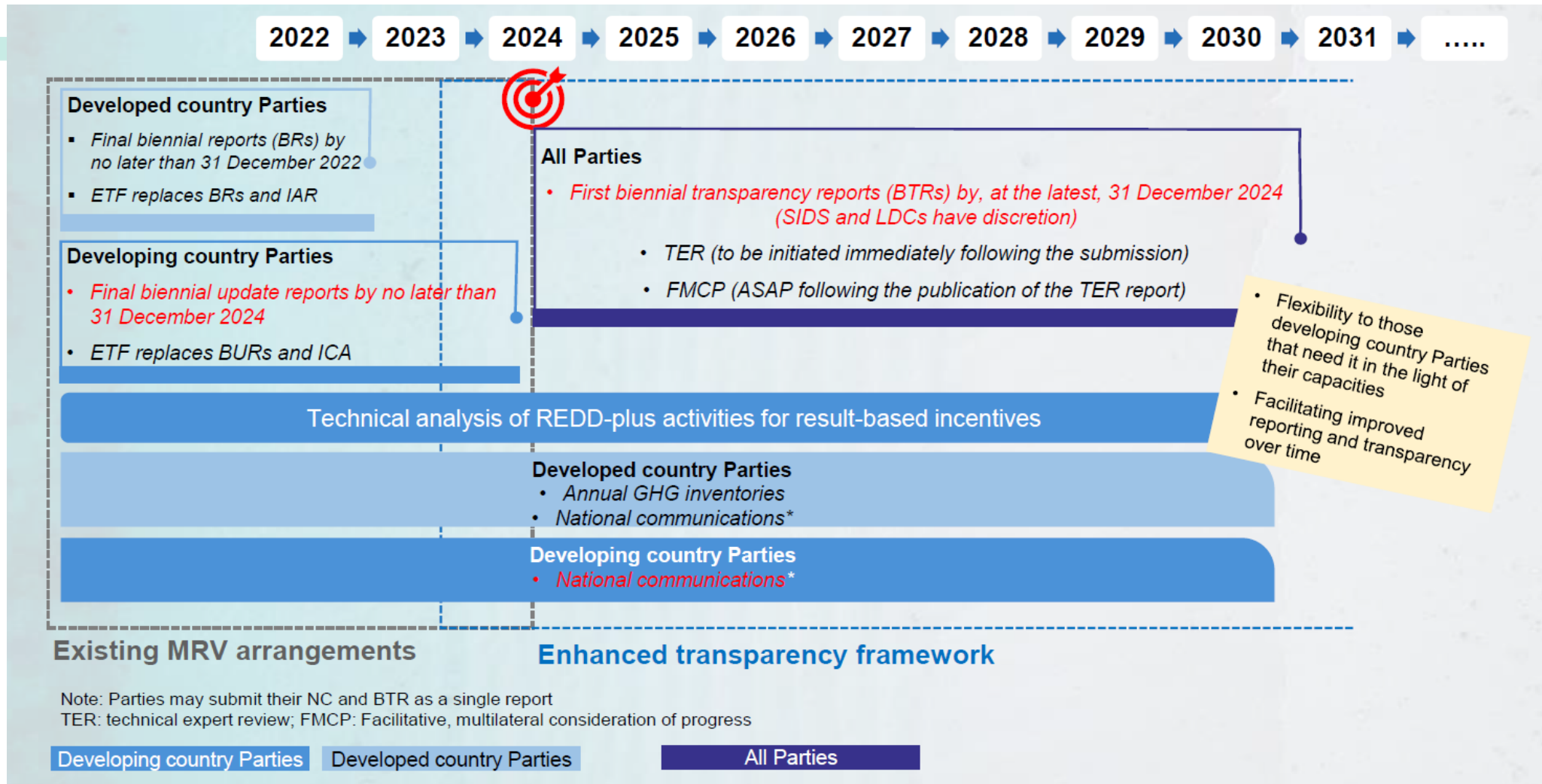
- To enhance efforts to prepare and submit national communications and biennial update reports, and participate in the **international consultation and analysis (ICA)** process

- This will help **developing country Parties** develop their national capacity to prepare **biennial transparency reports (BTR)** and participate effectively in the technical expert review (**TER**) process and the **facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress**

# ETF vis-à-vis existing MRV arrangements: reporting



# Roadmap towards BTR reporting



# Thank you for your attention!

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