

Training on enhancing institutional arrangements and effective implementation of the BUR: Overview of a Robust Institutional Arrangement.

Presentation:
Overview of specific arrangements of a robust and sustainable institutional

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INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

- Institutional arrangements: institutional arrangements are the policies, systems, and processes that organisations use to legislate, plan and manage their activities efficiently and to effectively coordinate with others in order to fulfil their mandate.



What is the purpose of institutional arrangements?

PURPOSE: GHG inventory arrangements that support the sustained updating and maintenance of high quality and continuously improving national GHG inventories.

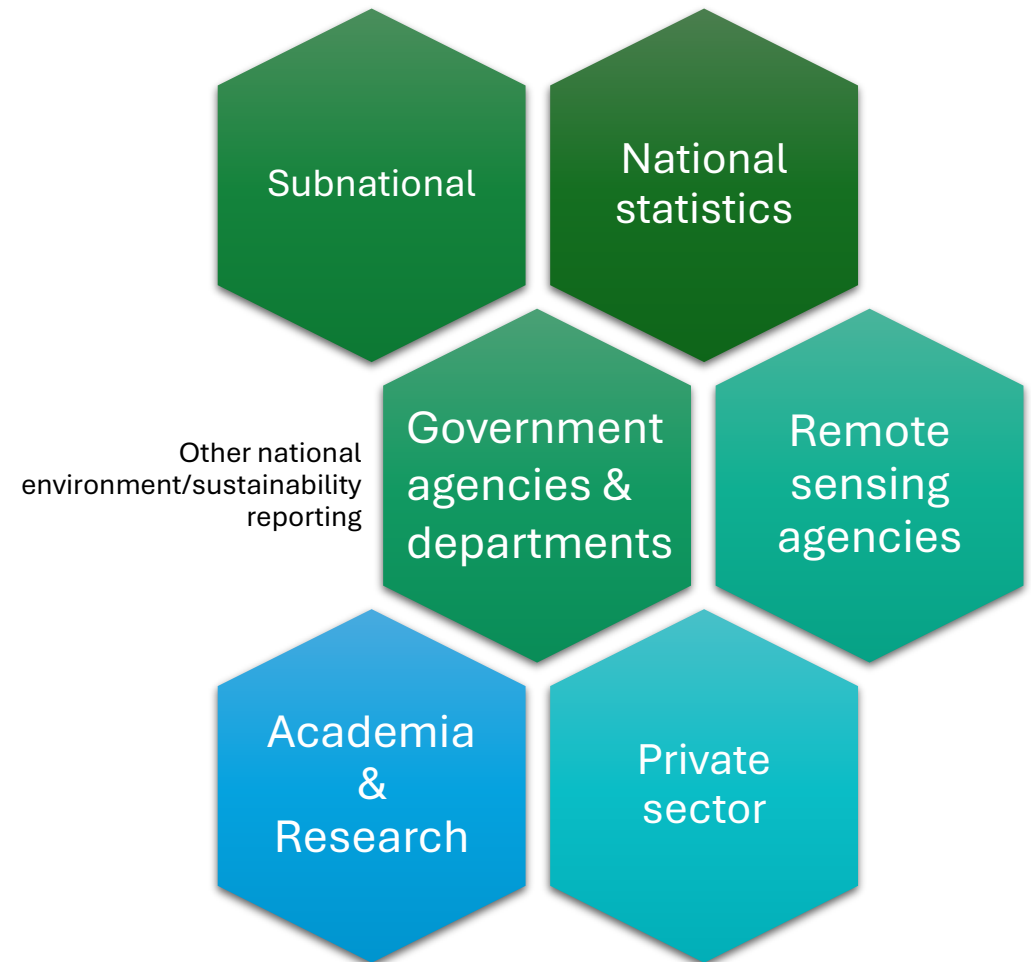


- Enhanced reporting requirements are met
- Quality of reports is continuously improved

A sustainable process for updating, quality and continuous improvement is an important aspect of institutional arrangements.

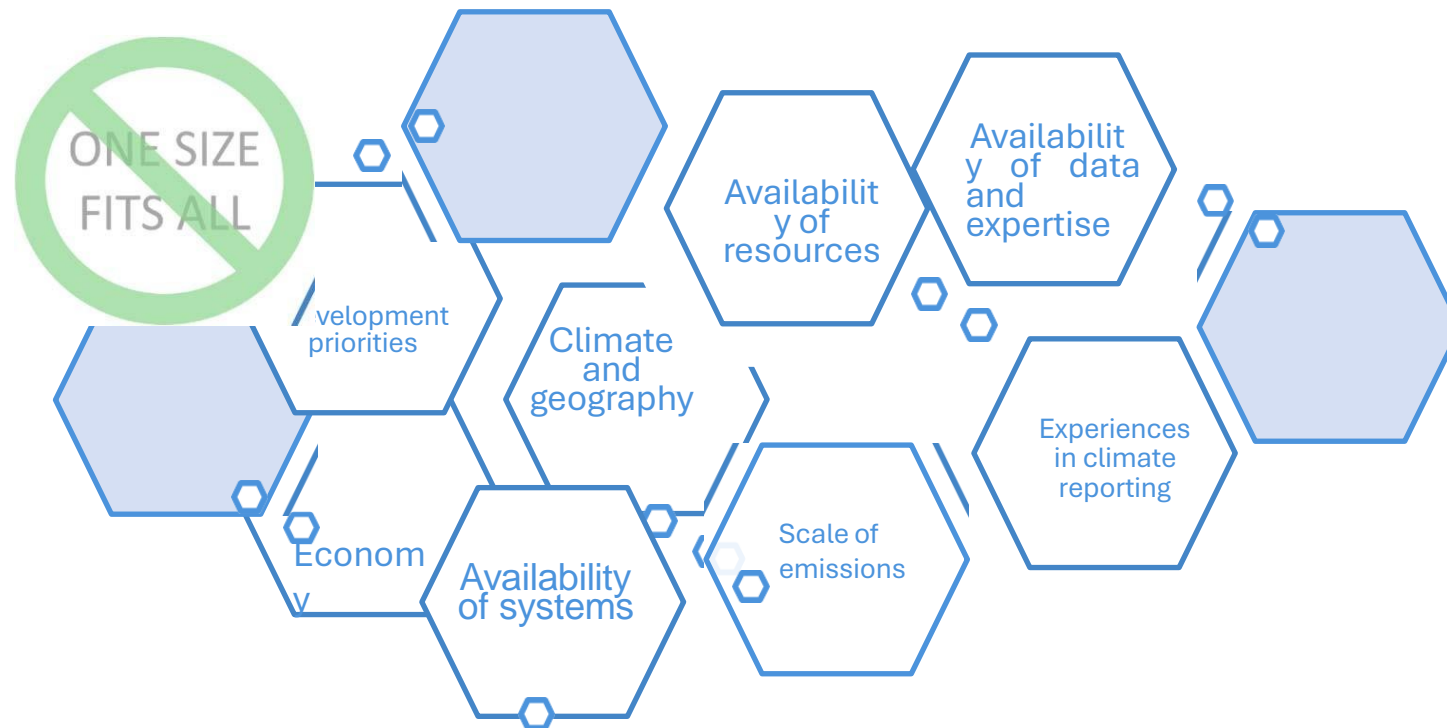
Why we need Institutional arrangements?

- Institutional arrangements include the interactions between these organizations that are involved with the GHG inventory inputs, compilation processes, and outputs.



DEFINING INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

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



ESTABLISHING OBJECTIVES



- The inventory will probably have to respond to different objectives depending on the stakeholders involved.
 - Defining the objectives of the inventory could help to identify what inputs, capacities and outputs are required by stakeholders, as well as roles and responsibilities, scope of work and timelines of the inventory cycle.
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- The probably clearest goal is to fulfill the country's international commitments to the UNFCCC to provide information on its climate action and contribution to avoiding temperature increases. There may also be domestic targets for the country.
 - It is suggested to **include information in a tabular format** that compiles basic information of each objective, the interested parties, the date of delivery, format of the report, reference to legal acts, etc.

Inventory Objectives - Example

| TABLE 1.2 (NEW) ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE CONSTRUCTED AROUND UK GHG INVENTORY OBJECTIVES | | | | | | | |
|--|---|----------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|---------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Objective | Gases | Sectors & categories | Geographical resolution | Temporal resolution of estimates | Timeseries span | Reporting frequency | Reporting formats |
| UNFCCC: Annual Reporting ^[a] | CO ₂ , CH ₄ , N ₂ O, Fluorinated gases, Precursors (SO ₂ , NO _x , CO, NMVOC) | Energy, IPPU, AFOLU, Waste | UK + Overseas Territories | Annual estimates | Yearly values from 1990 until two years prior to current calendar year | Annual | NIR and CRF ^[f] |
| National Statistics Environmental Accounts ^[e] | | | Regulated installations within mainland UK | | | | Environmental Accounts ^[e] |
| EU Monitoring Mechanism Regulation ^[c] | | | UK | | | | NIR and CRF |
| National Carbon Budgets ^[d] | CO ₂ , CH ₄ , N ₂ O, Fluorinated gases | Energy, IPPU, AFOLU, Waste | UK | Annual estimates | Yearly values from 1990 until two years prior to current calendar year | Biennial | Carbon Budget |
| UNFCCC: Biennial Report | | | UK + Overseas Territories | | | | CRF: Summary table 2 |
| UNFCCC: National Communication | | | UK + Overseas Territories | | | | Every four year |
| UNFCCC: Nationally Determined Contributions ^[b] | | | UK + Overseas Territories | | | | 5 Years |

[a] See decision 24/CP.19 on Revision of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on annual inventories for Parties included in Annex I to the Convention. (Available at: <https://unfccc.int/documents/8105>).

[b] Article 4(9) of the Paris Agreement: http://unfccc.int/files/essential_background/convention/application/pdf/english_paris_agreement.pdf.

[c] UK reporting commitments to the EU valid from 08/07/2013: Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2013 on a mechanism for monitoring and reporting greenhouse gas emissions and for reporting other information at national and Union level relevant to climate change and repealing Decision No 280/2004/EC. (Available at: <https://rod.eionet.europa.eu/instruments/652>).

[d] <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/carbon-budgets>.

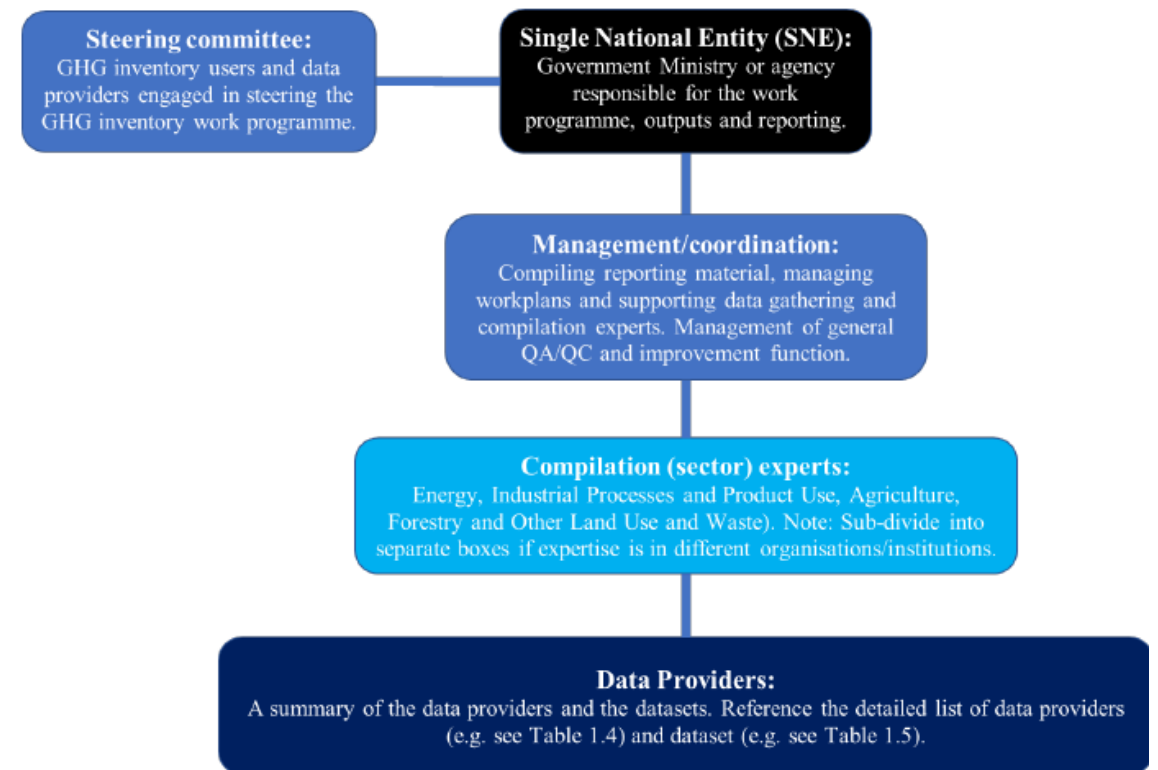
[e] <https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/environmentalaccounts>.

[f] NIR = National Inventory Report, CRF = Common Reporting Format.

STRUCTURING OF ARRANGEMENTS

- The system structure diagram can help to **understand and formalize the roles and responsibilities** of the institutions involved.
- A diagram can provide an overview of the structure that is easy for the reader to understand.
- The general description of the necessary roles, responsibilities and competencies of the institutions involved should be included in section 1.4.1.3 below.

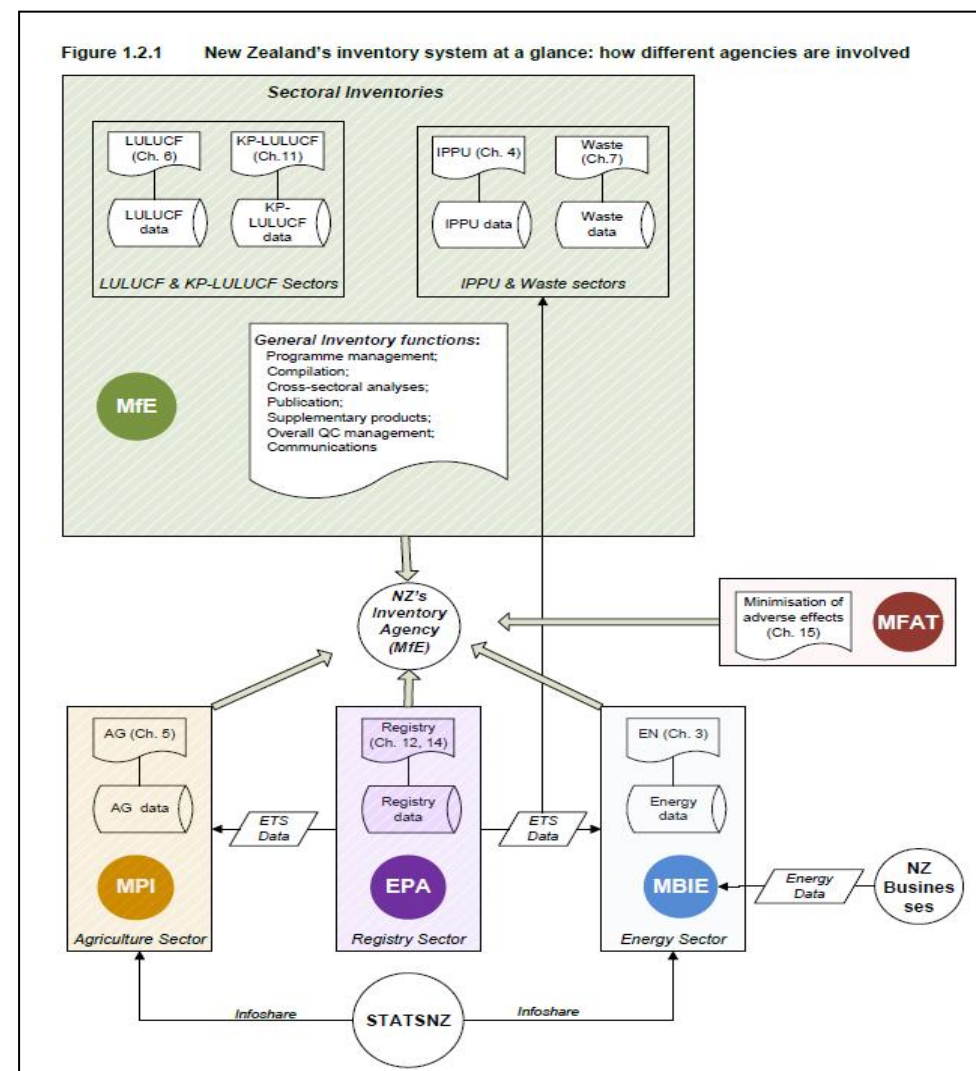
Figure 1.0 (New) Illustrative example of GHG inventory institutional arrangements structuring⁵

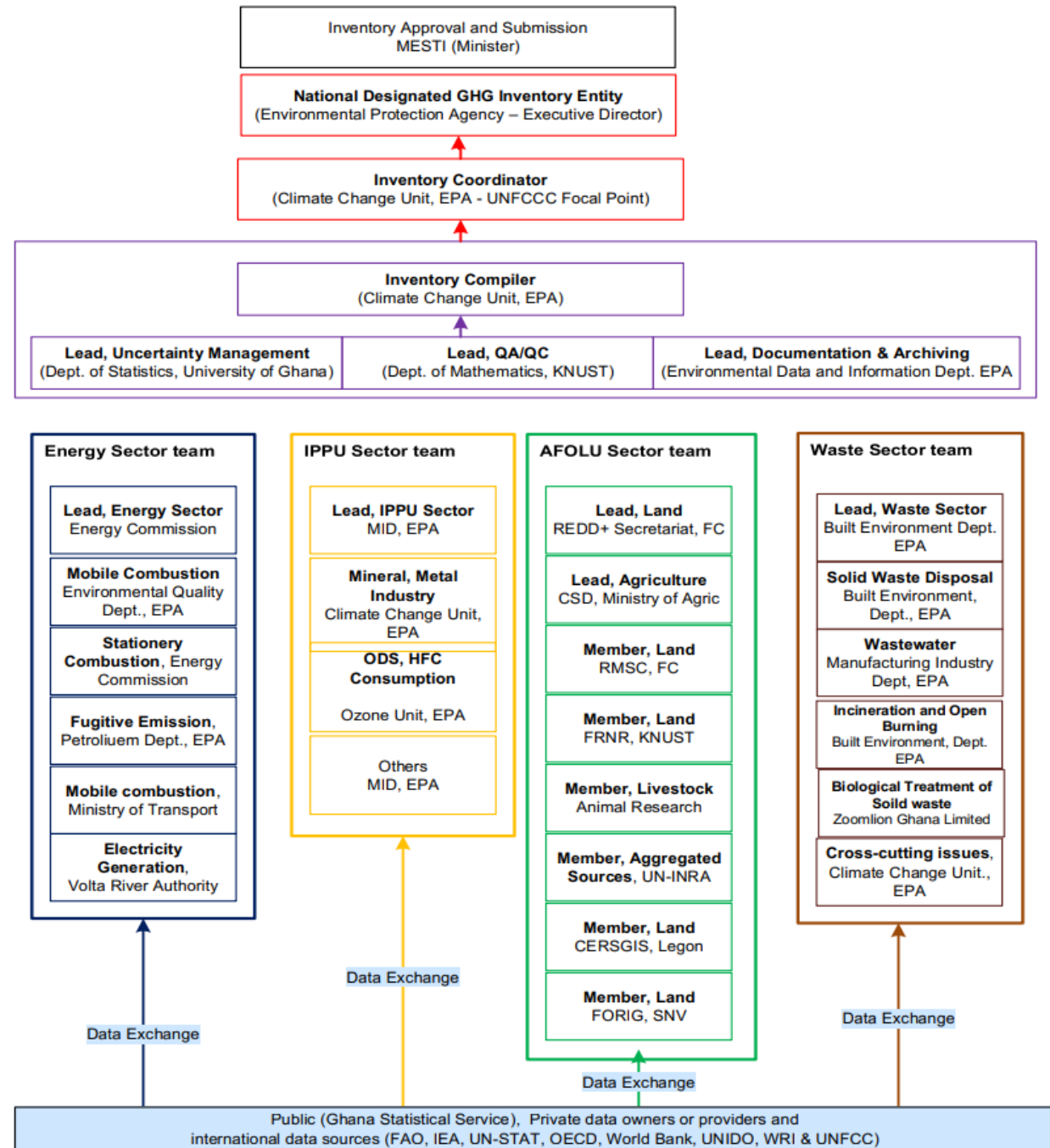


Sources: IPCC 2019 Refinements

Structures of national systems

- In general, national systems require a **coordinating organization** and **implementing organizations**.
- Systems can be structured in a variety of ways:
 - Centralized / decentralized / mixed
 - Internalized / outsourced
 - Single entity / multiple entities
 - Integrated / separate





Source: Ghana's Fifth National Greenhouse Gas Inventory 2021 National Greenhouse Gas Emissions Report May

Overview of a Robust Institutional Arrangement.

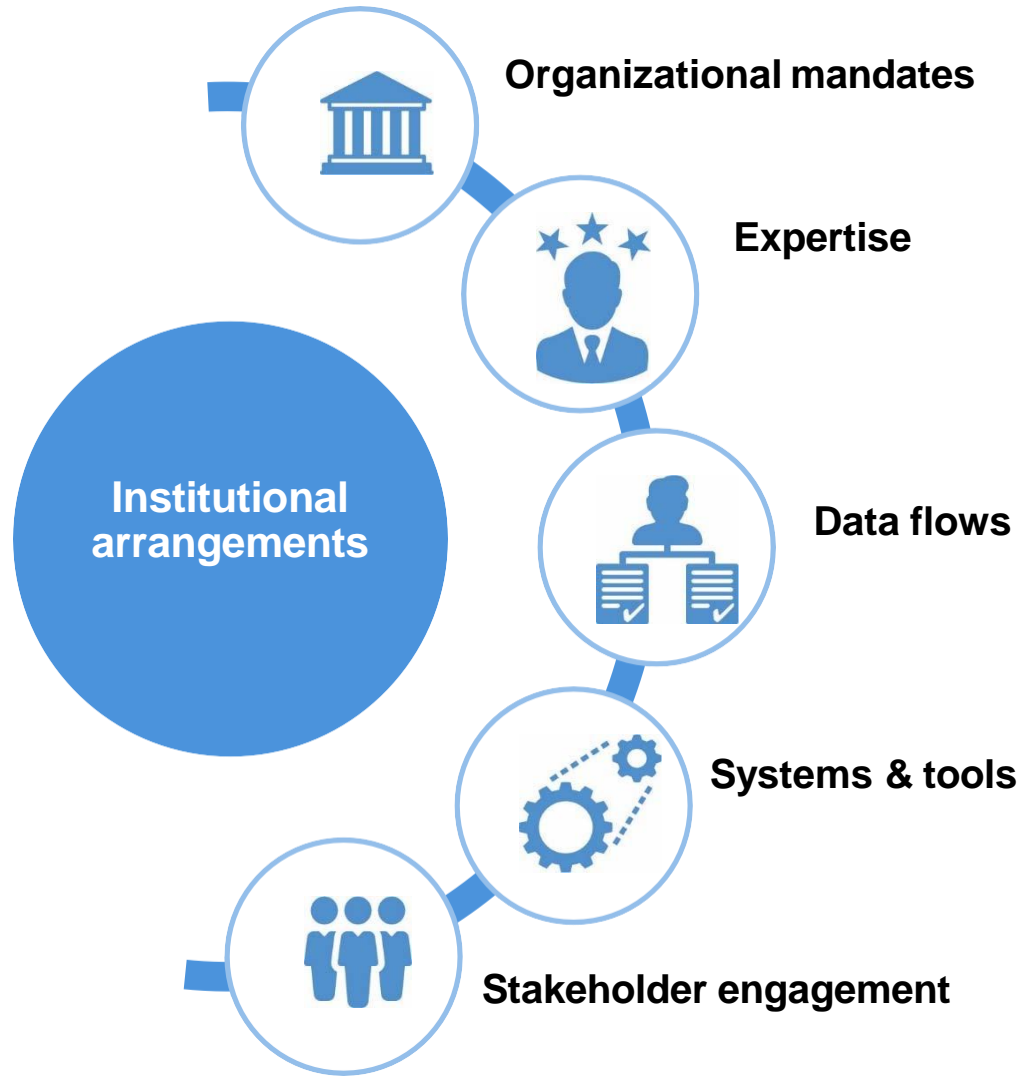
Presentation:

Open discussion: Institutional Arrangements: key components (based on guiding questions).

Current: Uganda BUR

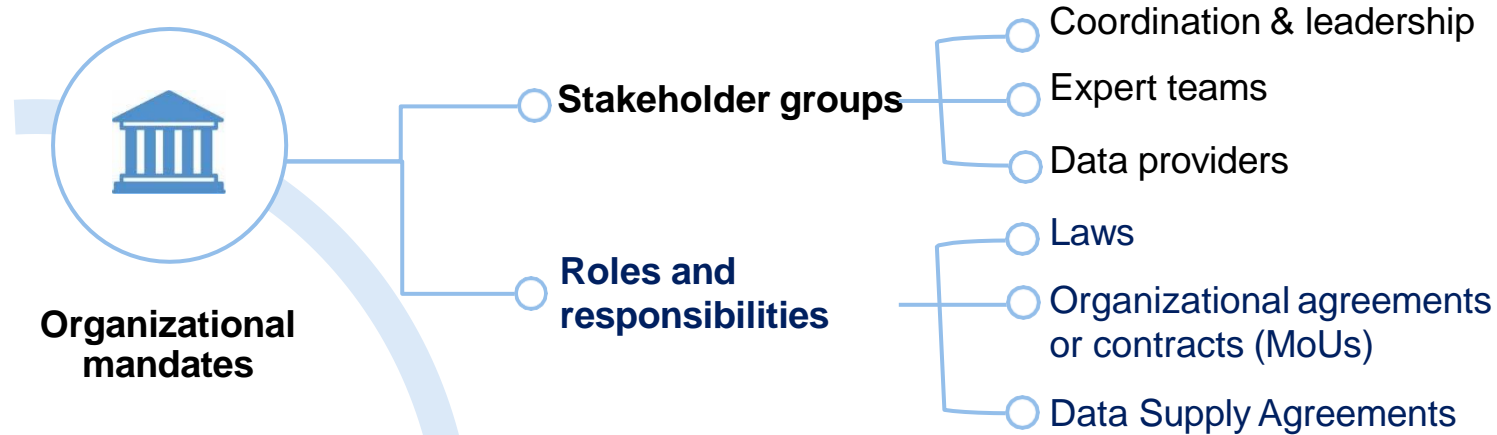
- Institutional framework for climate change response **Government through the National Climate Change Policy (2015) established the Climate Change Department (CCD) within the Ministry of Water and Environment**, the national focal point institution to strengthen the implementation of UNFCCC and its Kyoto Protocol (KP) and the Paris Agreement.
- The **department coordinates** all climate change response activities in Uganda and is headed by a Commissioner.
- The **Policy Committee on Environment** serves as the highest decision-making body for national climate action whereas the National Climate Change Advisory Committee serves as the multi stakeholder committee for coordination.
- The newly **established Parliamentary Standing Committee on Climate Change** will serve as the oversight body for national climate action.
- The **National Climate Change Bill (2018)** is awaiting Parliamentary debate.

Key Components of Institutional Arrangements



- These components span a range of organizations (government, academia, private sector, etc.)
- Developing these components is a process of continual, gradual improvement tracked through a well-developed improvement plan.

Organizational Mandates



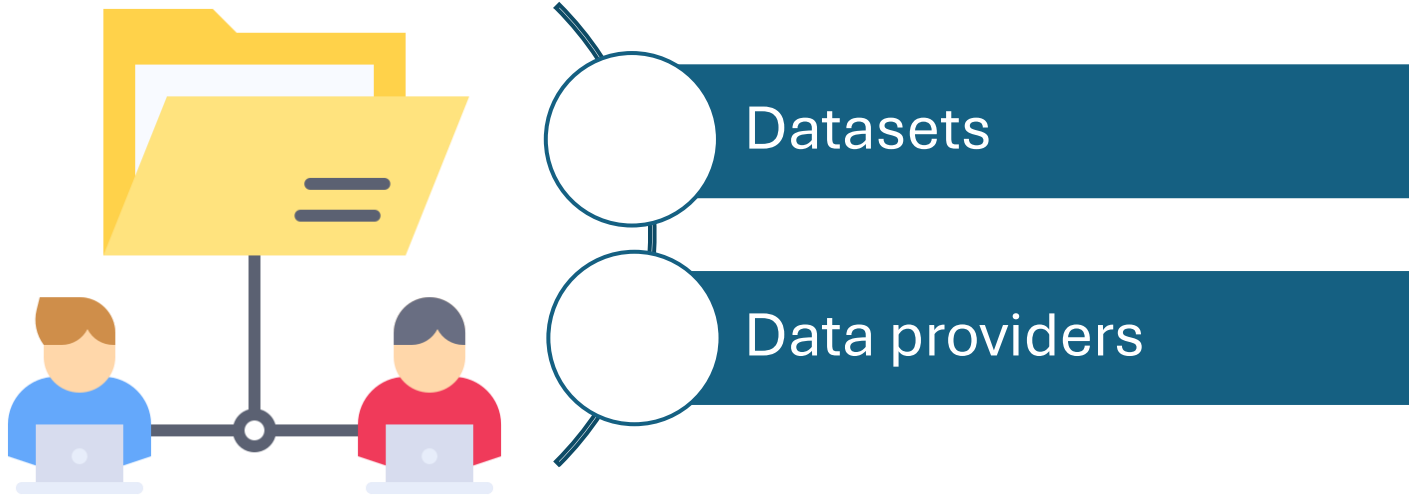
- There are many actors and stakeholders involved in the inputs, processes and results of the inventory.
- In some countries, a single organization can play more than one role.
- Understanding the interests, contributions and involvement of these actors and stakeholders can help establish a long-term and well-functioning system.
- Specify the roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder and the timeline for carrying out their work.

Experts



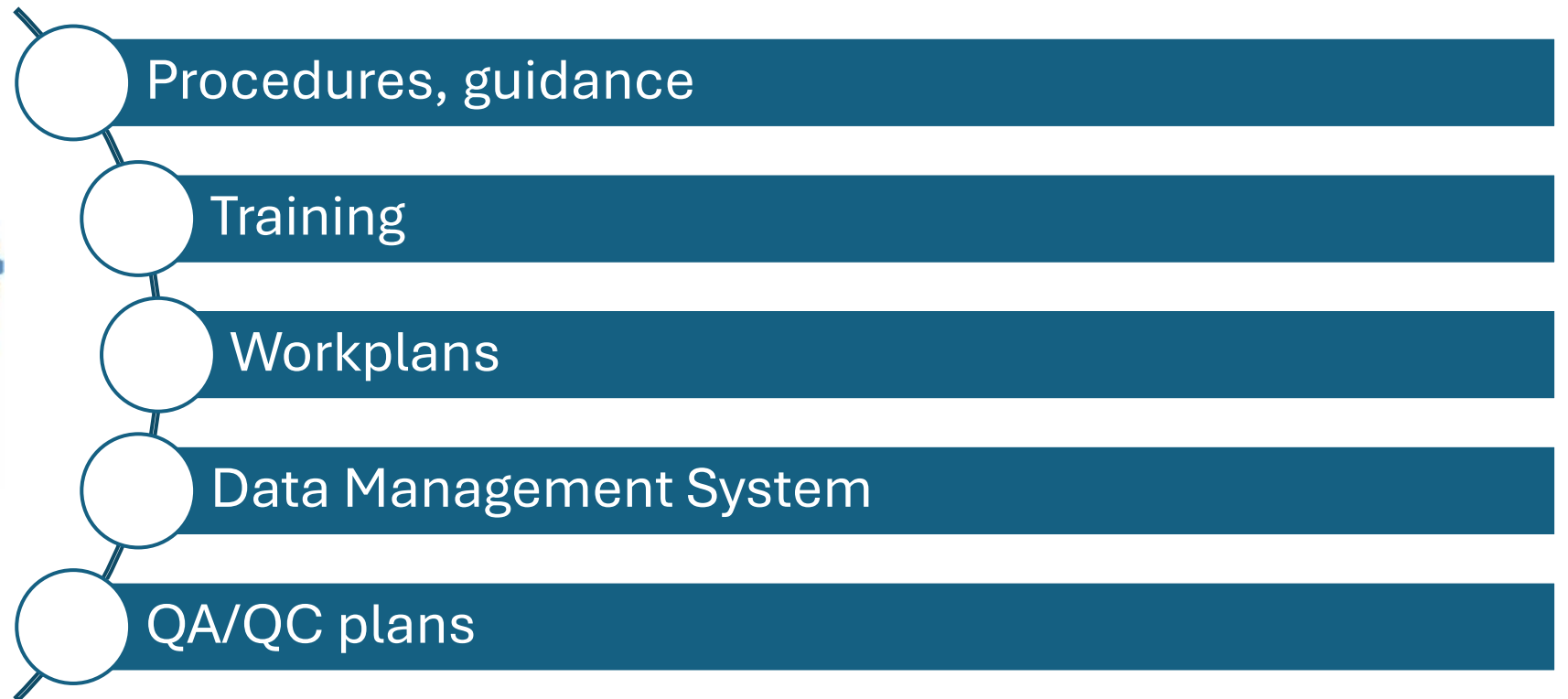
- A team of *national* experts that:
 - Are capable of *regularly* gathering and processing data;
 - Have suitable expertise and access to relevant training materials;
 - Progressively rely less on external consultants;
- Effective recruitment, retention and succession procedures should be put in place (i.e. to buffer high turnover);
- These aspects depend on suitable organizational mandates

Data Flows



- Reliable, regular data flows are essential that;
 - Define data needs and data uses;
 - Manage the delivery of the required datasets from a range of data providers on a regular basis;
 - Continuously improve data and reducing uncertainty.

Systems and tools



Stakeholder engagement



National Arrangements and procedure

| Skills Sets and Scope | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Institutions and roles | |
| Legal Basis | |
| Data Methods & IT | |

Thank you for your attention!

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