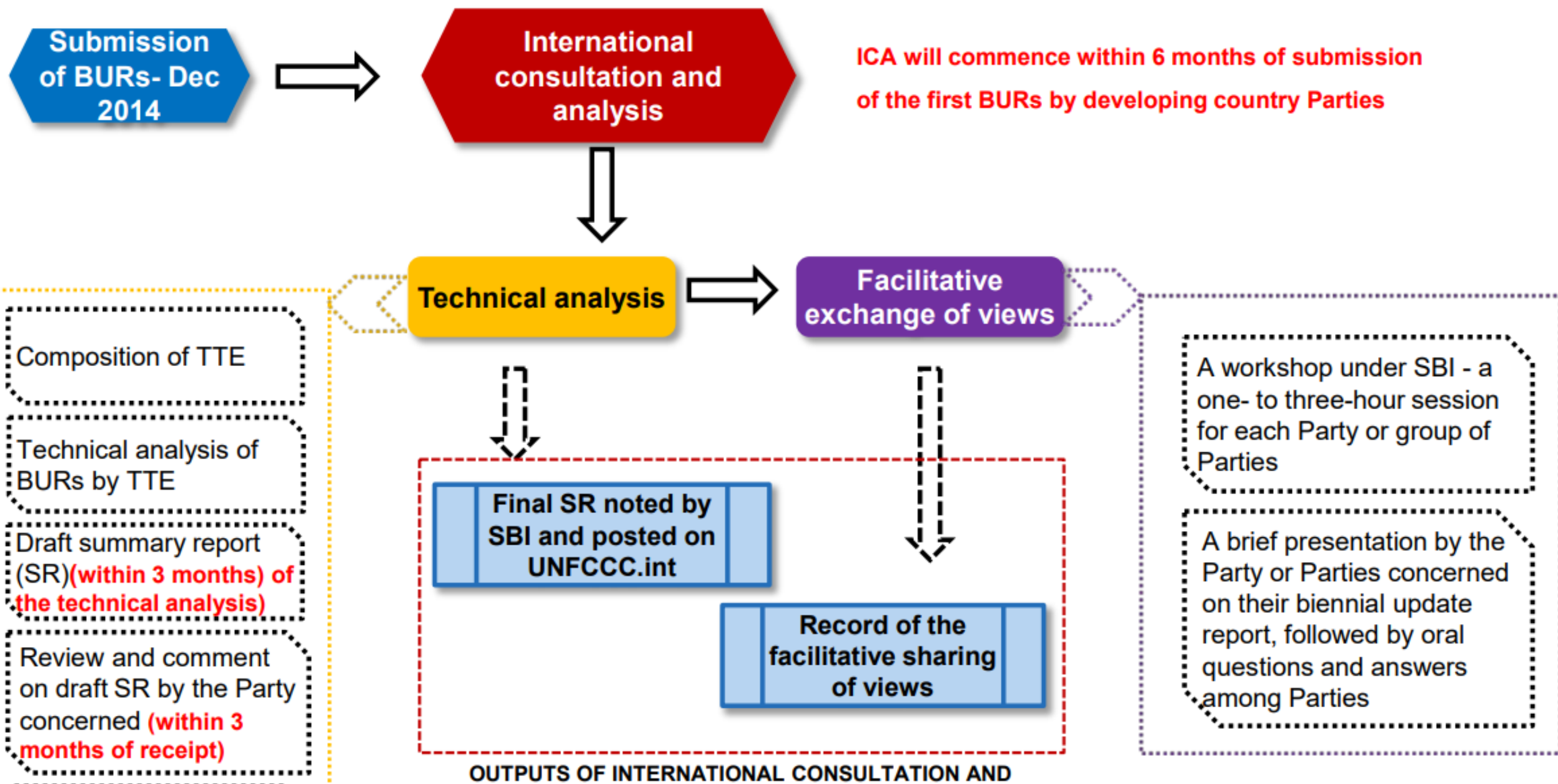


Overview of a Robust Institutional Arrangement.

Presentation:

Presentation: GHG inventories: experiences from current AI GHGI reviews.

International Consultation and Analysis Workflow



Climate Change Institutional Arrangements

- Government Structure and Climate Change
- Uganda has two levels
 - **Central** – policy formulation setting standards policy formulation, setting standards, regulations, developing capacities of local governments to deliver services and formulation of guidelines.
 - **Local government** –planning and service delivery
- Legal and policy
 - Climate Change Department (CCD)- MWE
 - mandate to coordinate all climate change activities in Uganda and its Commissioner serve as the Focal point for UNFCCC.
- **coordination** role is vested with CCD whereas **implementation** role is vested with MDAs and District Local governments.

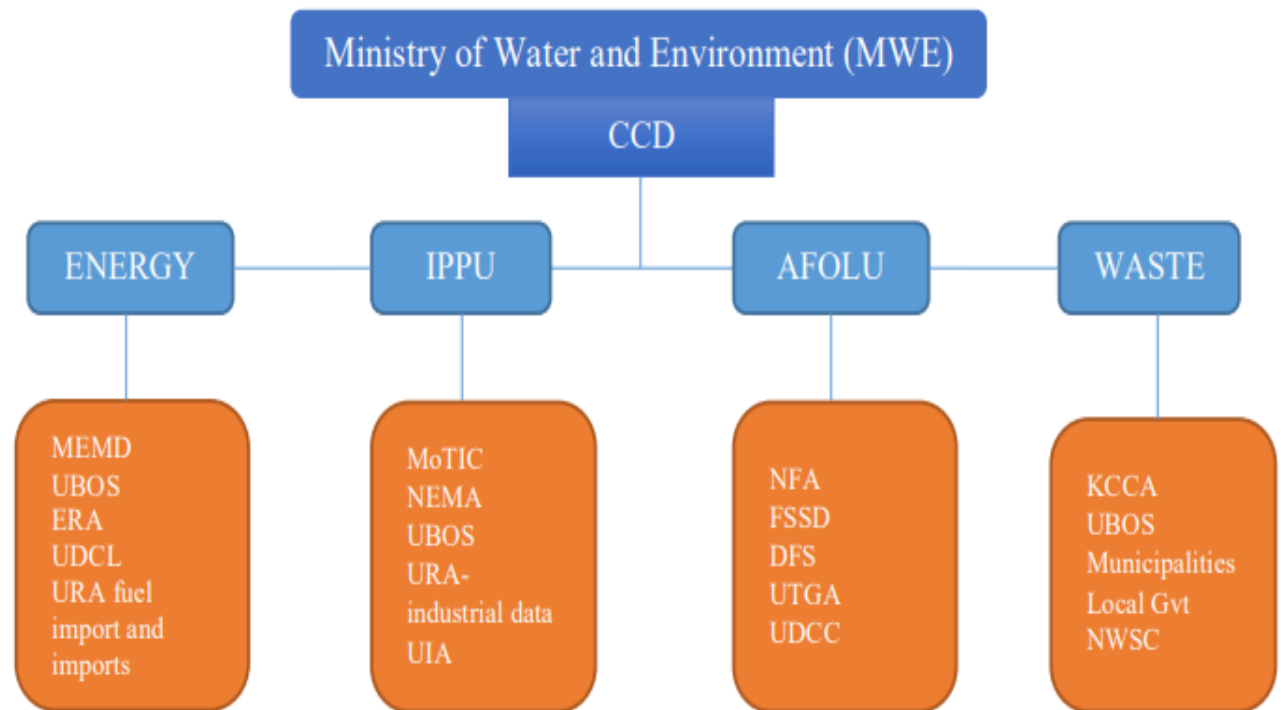
Domestic institutional arrangements

- Parliamentary Forum On Climate Change Uganda (PFCC-U) However, a Parliamentary Standing Committee on Climate Change has been established.
- The National Climate Change Advisory Committee (NCCAC),
- Arrangements for streaming reporting
 - Sector Working Groups
 - Arrangements for implementing Mitigation
 - Technical working group
 - Archiving information

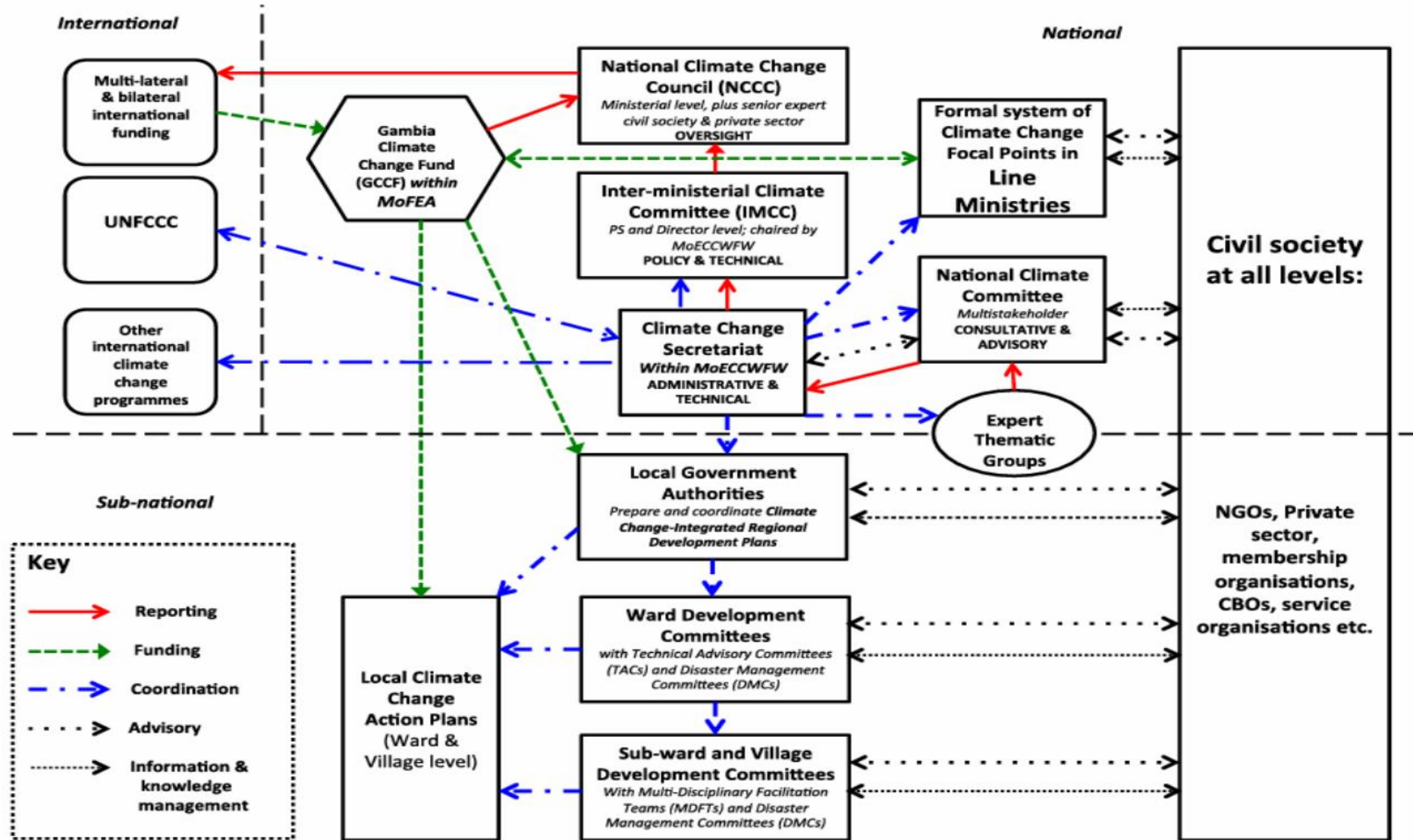
Uganda GHG data Compilation arrangement

Uganda has the basic infrastructure to manage GHG inventory system established during the Low Emission Capacity Building Project supported by UNDP in 2011. Software and a Database to hold data from all the sectors are hosted at CCD.

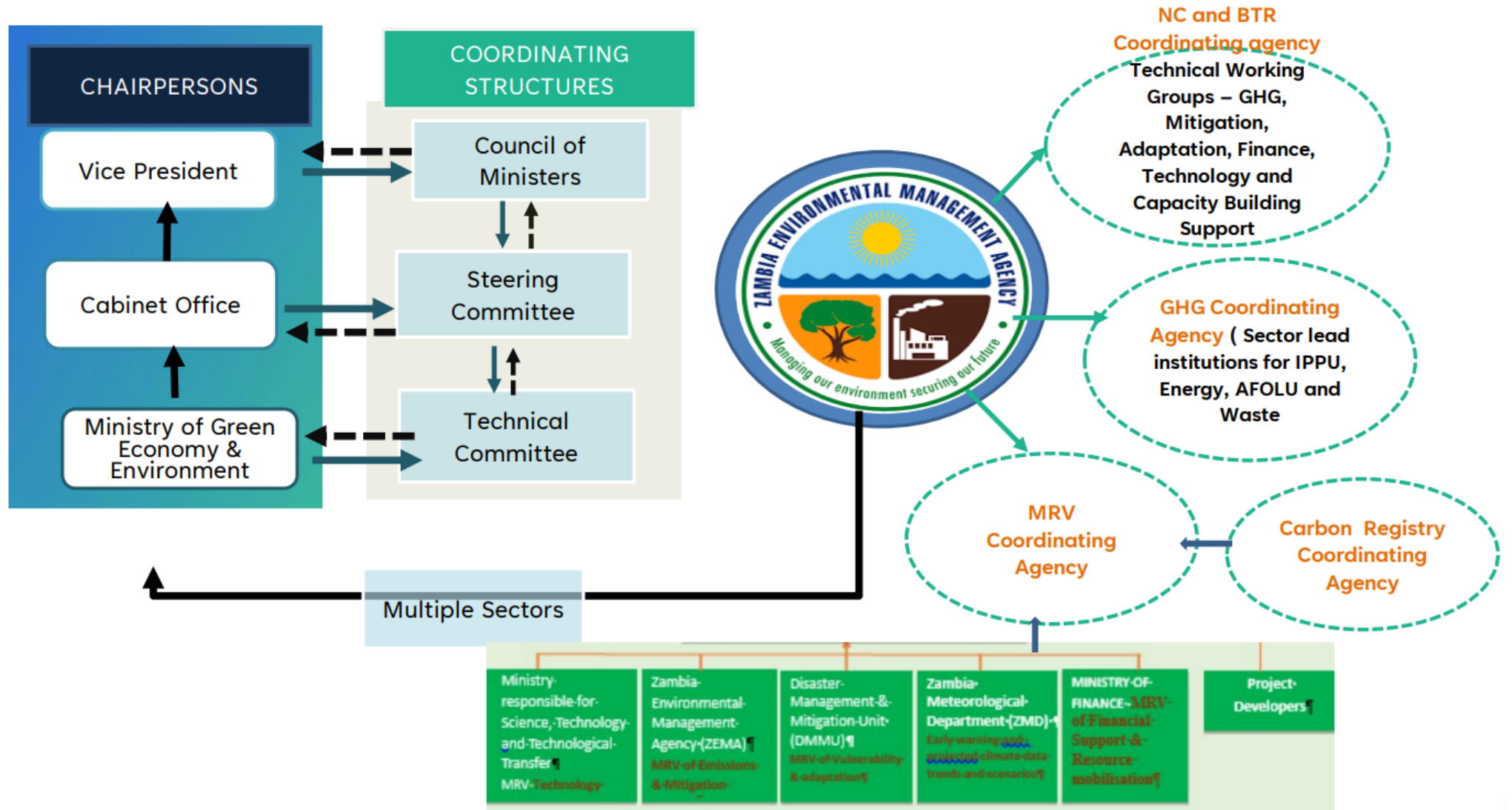
The responsibility for compilation of GHG for the four sectors (Energy, IPPU, AFOLU and Waste) lies in various MDAs



Examples: The Gambia



Zambia Climate Change IA

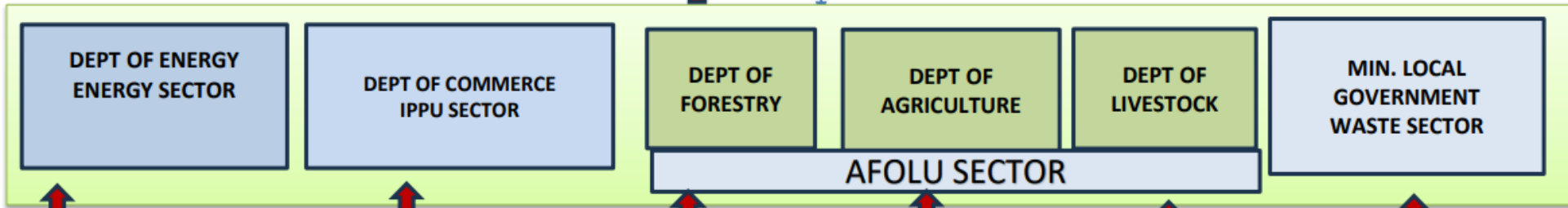




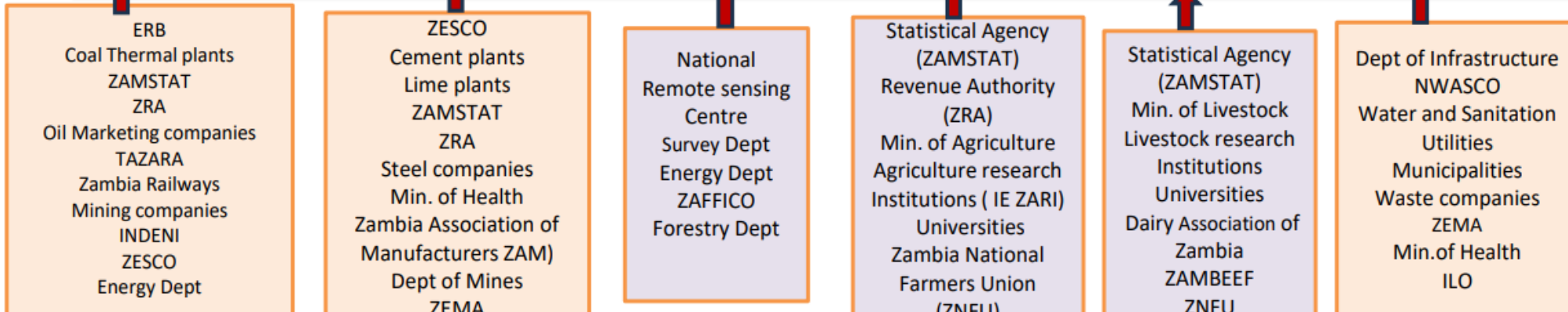
*UNFCCC focal Ministry.
Overall Policy guidance & reporting to UNFCCC*



*MRV & GHG
Coordinating Agency*

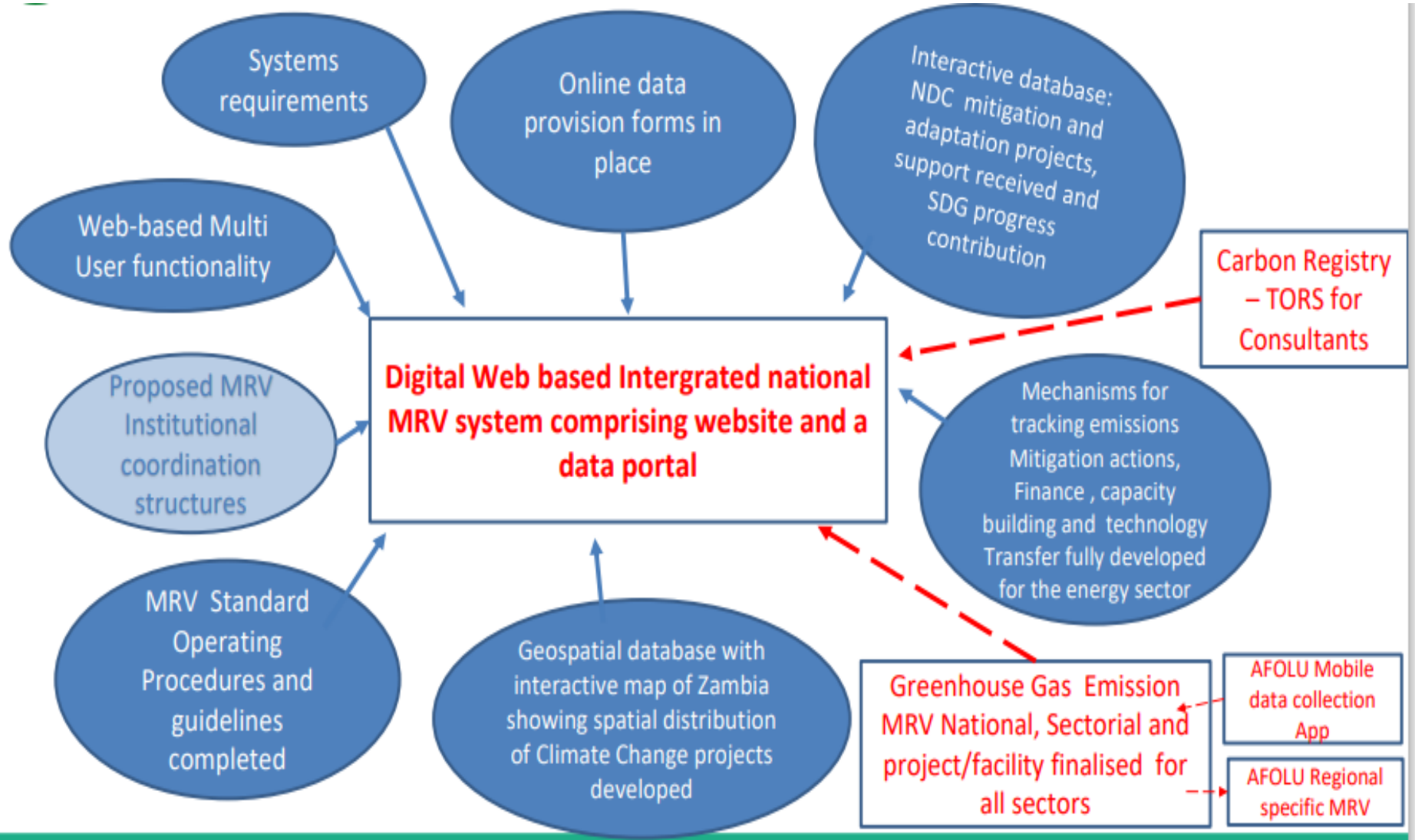


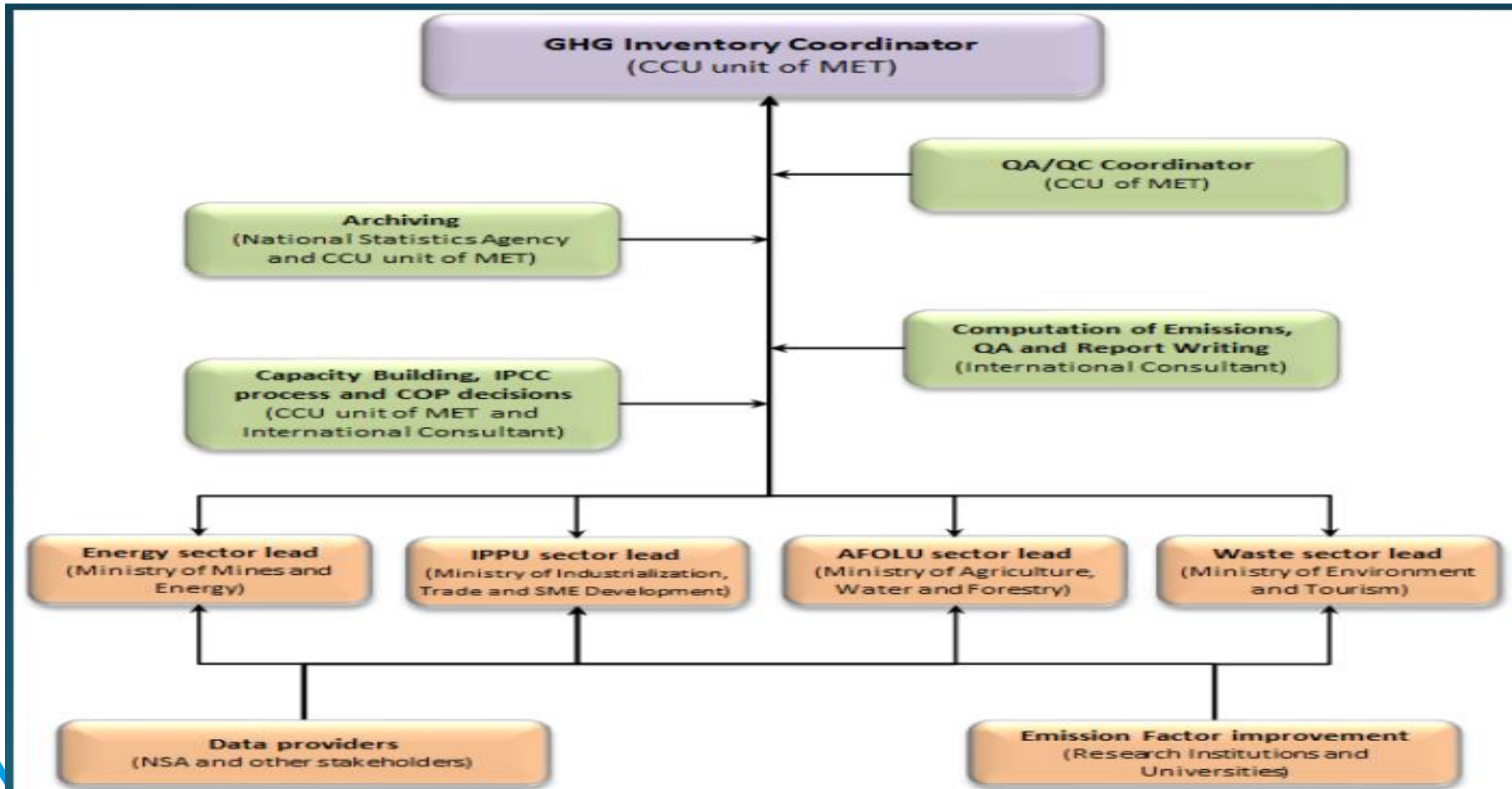
*Sector Lead
Institutions*



Data Providers

Zambia's Progress on MRV System





Overview of a Robust Institutional Arrangement.

Presentation:

Presentation: Institutional Arrangements: key characteristics and functions (based on guiding questions).

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:</p> <p>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</p> <p>Continuously improving and reducing uncertainty.</p>
	<p>datasets:</p> <p>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	<p>Tools for managing the collection, analysis, QA/QC, summarizing and archiving of data.</p> <p>Examples: workplans, engagement tools, databases, data analysis, indicators, platforms and reports</p>	<p>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.</p>

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					
Expertise					
Data flows					
Coordination, systems & tools					
Stakeholder engagement					



Thank you for your attention!

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CBIT-GSP

UNEP-CCC

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