

MENA Regional Webinar Series on QA/QC, Inventory Work Plans, and Data Management

Institutional arrangement for national inventory systems (NIS)

Keltoum Ait Belhaj
MENA Regional Coordinator
CBIT-GSP
UNEP-CCC
keltoum.aitbelhaj@un.org

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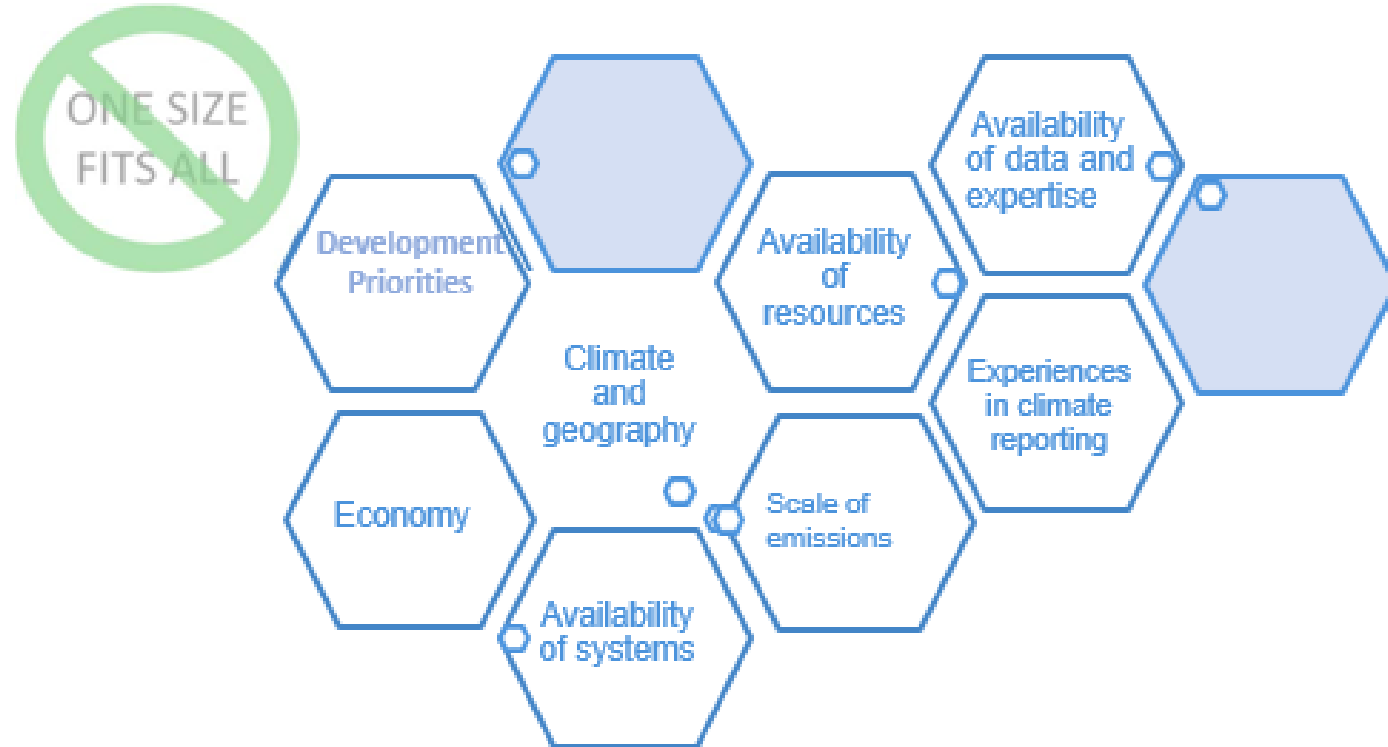


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What are Institutional Arrangements ?



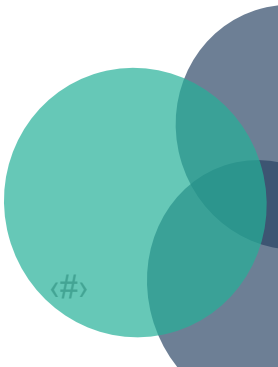
- Institutional arrangements are the **policies, systems, and processes** that organizations use to **legislate, plan, and manage** their activities efficiently
- Institutional arrangements also help in **coordinating institutions** to coordinate with others to fulfil their mandate effectively.
- There is **no one-size-fits-all model** for institutional arrangements.
- Need to be **designed and tailored based on national circumstances**.

Background

From the existing MRV arrangements to the ETF



Recurring processes under the Paris Agreement



Relevant provisions in the MPGs- GHG Inventory Chapter (I)

Each chapter of the BTR needs to report in 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;

(b) Its inventory preparation process, including division of specific responsibilities of institutions;

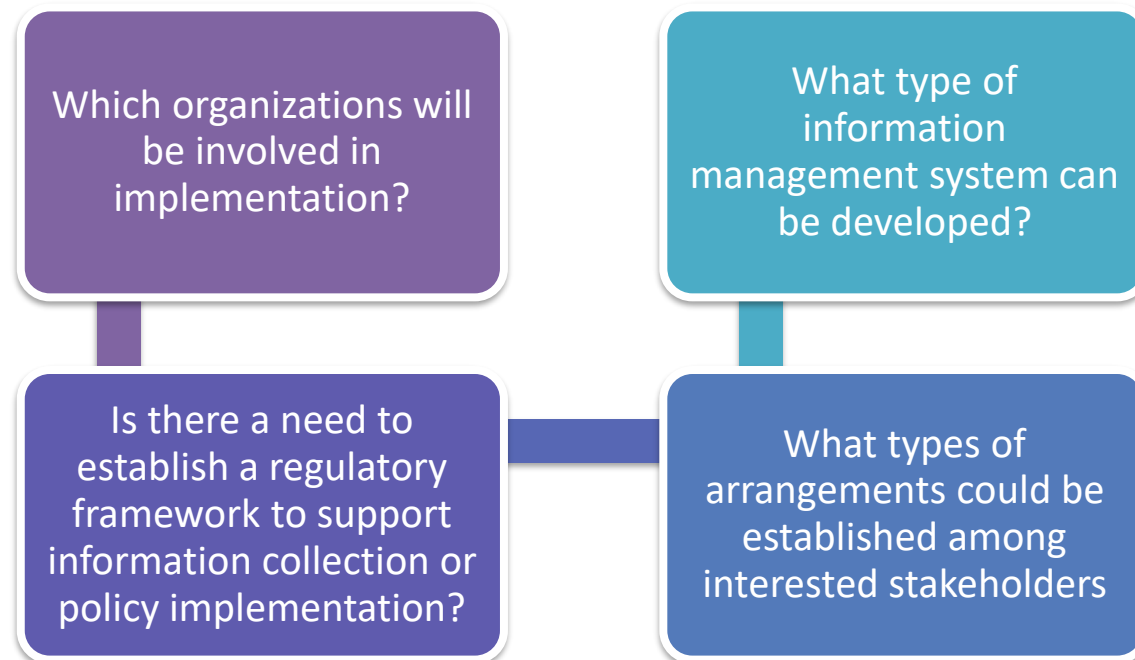
(c) Its archiving of all information for the reported time series, all documentation, including QA/QC,

(d) Its processes for the official consideration and approval of the inventory.

Guidance from the MPGs

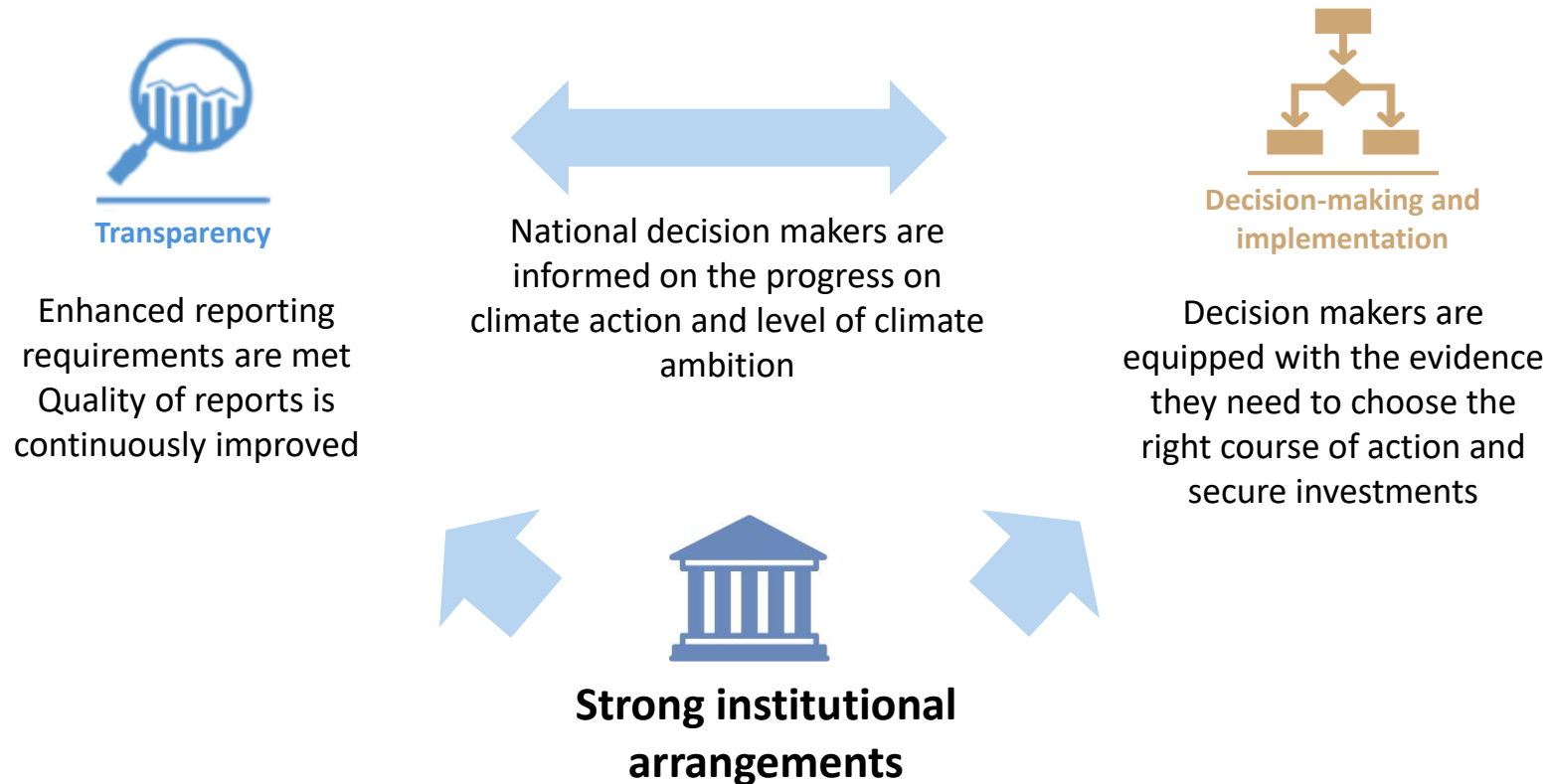


When establishing institutional arrangements, Parties will need to ask themselves fundamental questions about how they will implement the Paris Agreement.



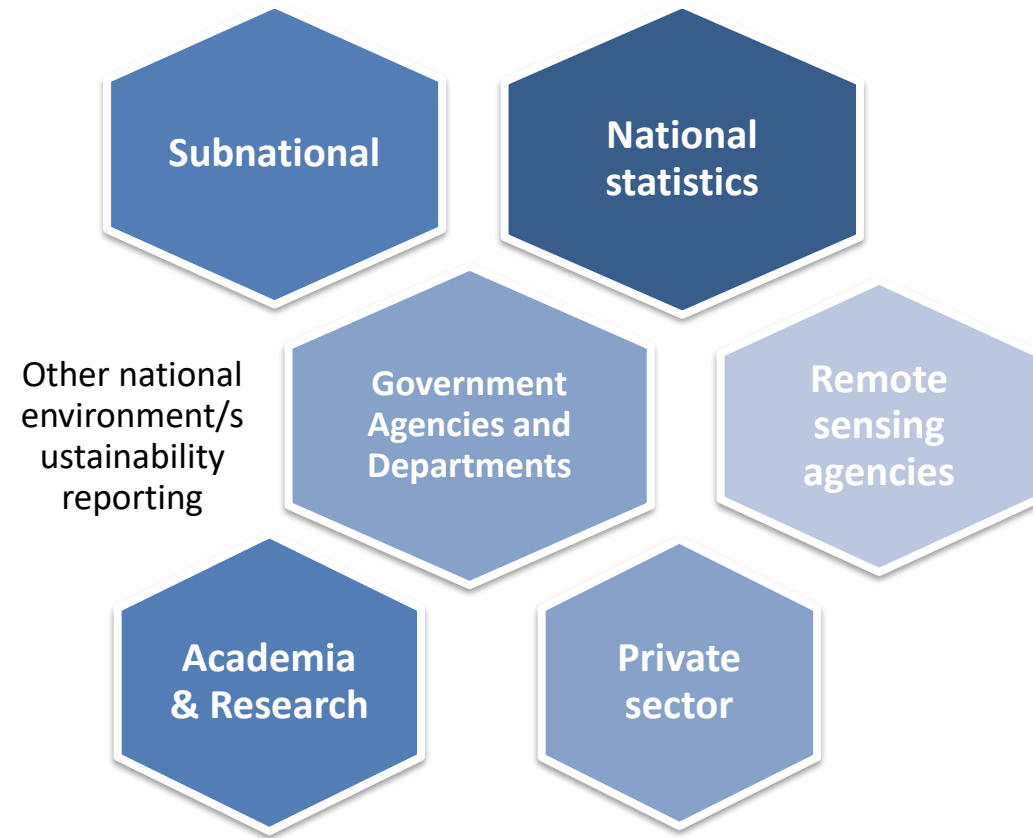
Why do we need a Strong institutional arrangements?

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



Why we need Institutional arrangements?

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



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

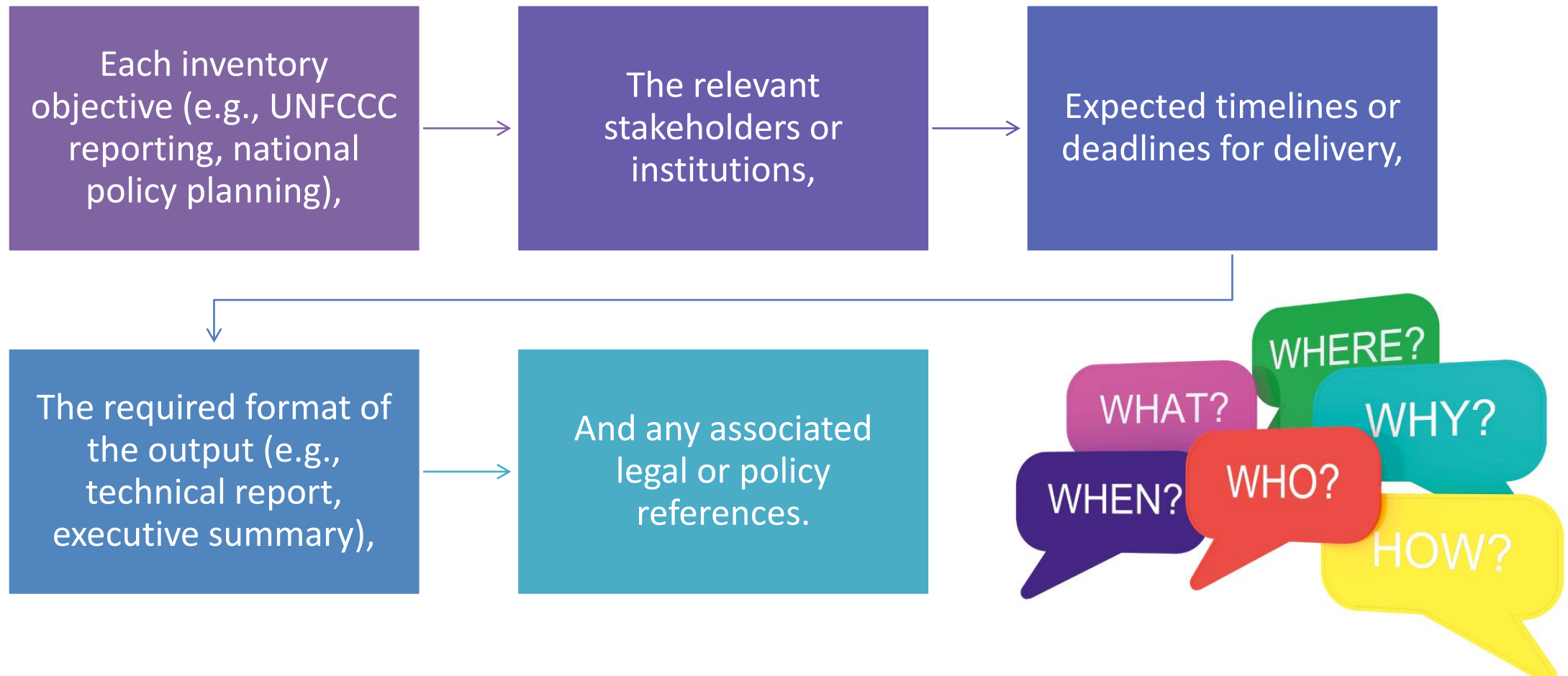
Phase 4: Reviewing and improving

- Allow for the evolution of arrangements, systems and processes

Establishing objectives

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.

- Include **information in a tabular format** that compiles basic information of each objective



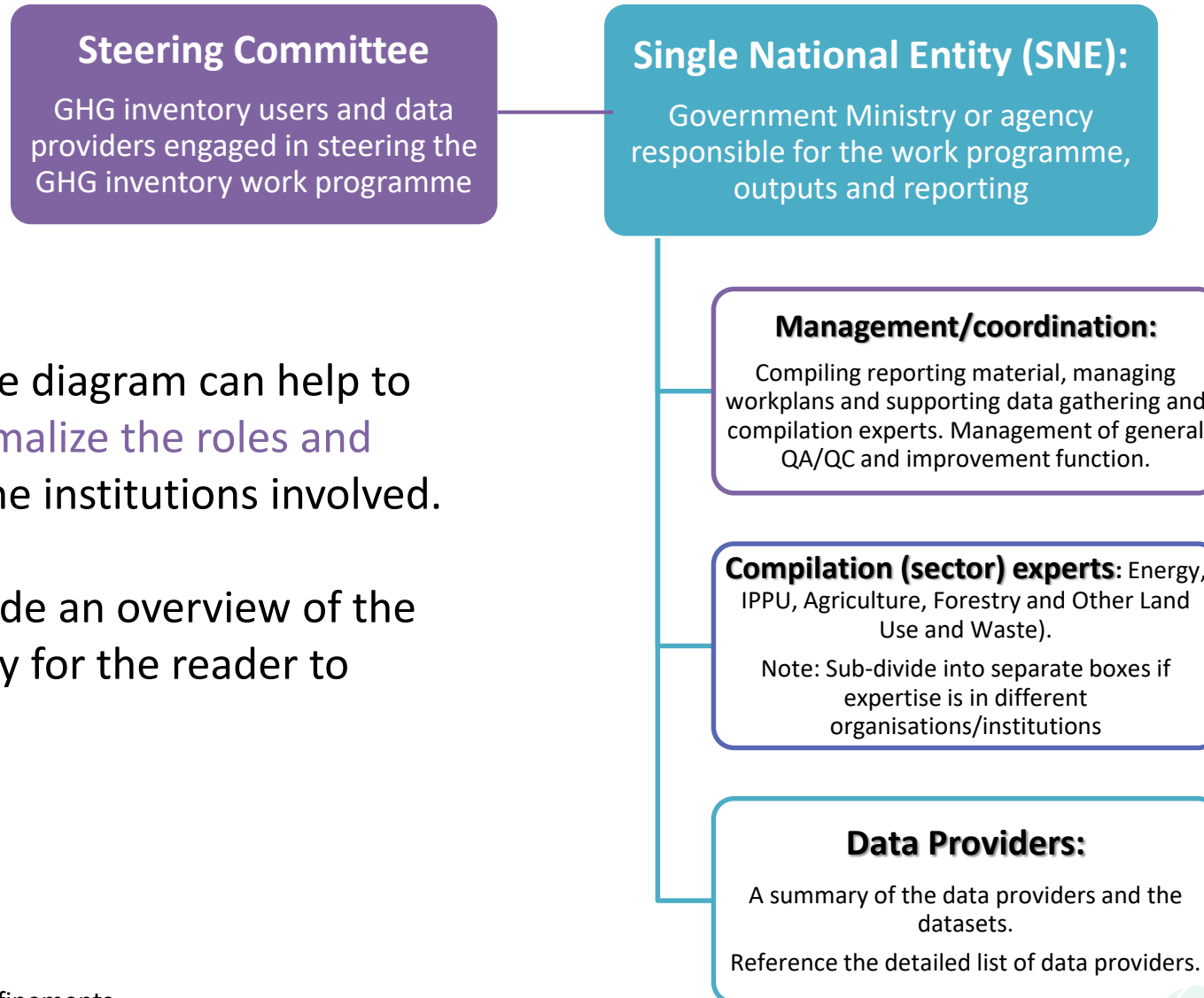
UK GHG inventory objectives

Objective	Gases	Sectors and categories	Geographical resolution	Temporal resolution of estimates	Time series span	Reporting frequency	Reporting formats		
UNFCCC: Annual Reporting	CO2, CH4, N2O, Fluorinated gases, Precursors (SO2, NOx, 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		
National Statistics Environmental Accounts							Environmental Accounts		
EU Monitoring Mechanism Regulation			Regulated installations within mainland UK				NIR and CRF		
National Carbon Budgets	UK		Carbon budget						
UNFCCC: Biennial Report	CO2, CH4, N2O, Fluorinated gas		UK + Overseas Territories					Biennial	CRF: Summary Table 2
UNFCCC: National Communication								Every four year	
UNFCCC: Nationally Determined Contributions								5 years	CRF: Summary Table 2

Structuring of arrangements

Illustrative example of GHG inventory institutional arrangements structuring

- 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.



Sources: IPCC 2019 Refinements



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Structures of national systems

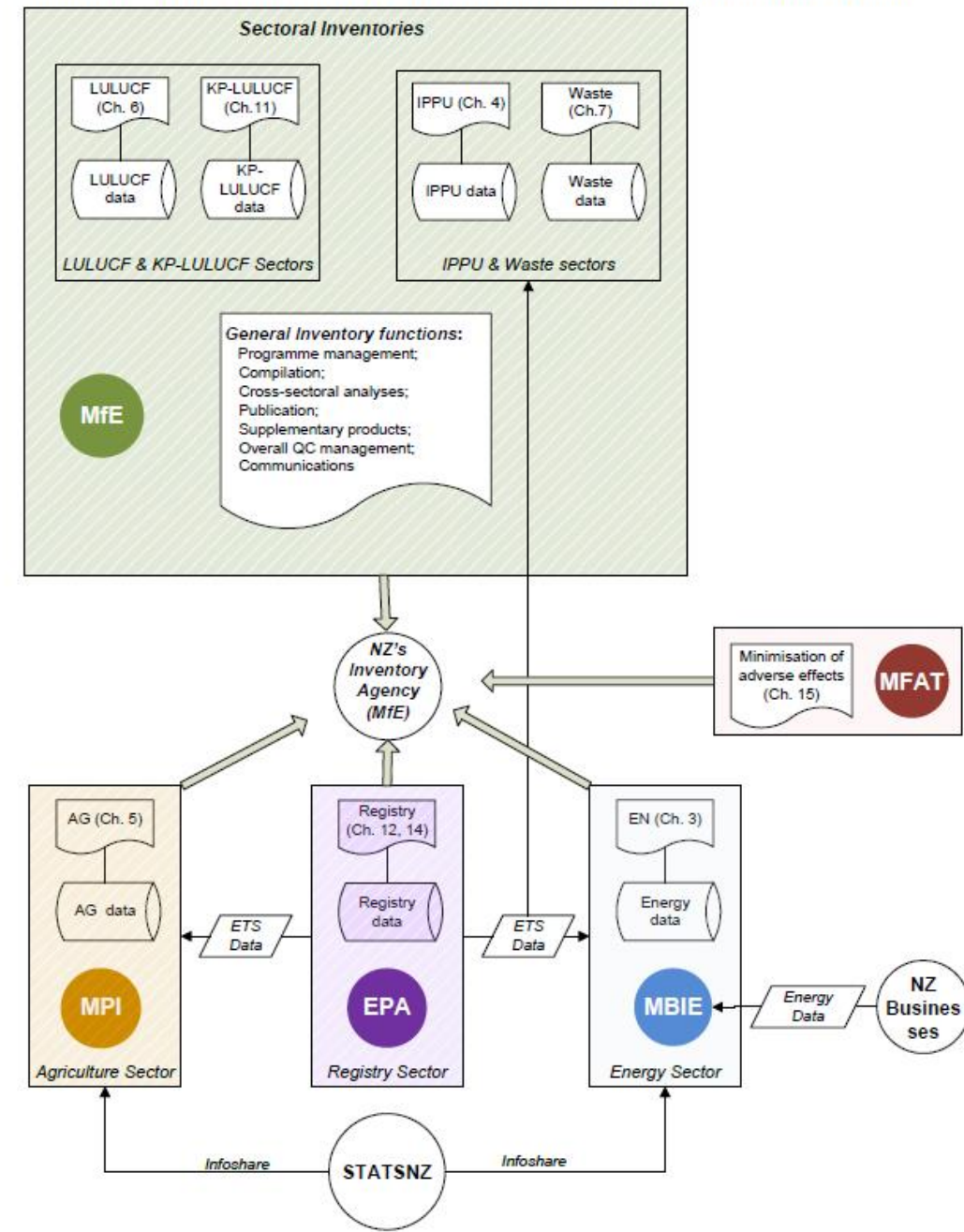
In general, national systems require:

- ❑ **Coordinating organization**
- ❑ **Implementing organizations**

Systems can be structured in a variety of ways:

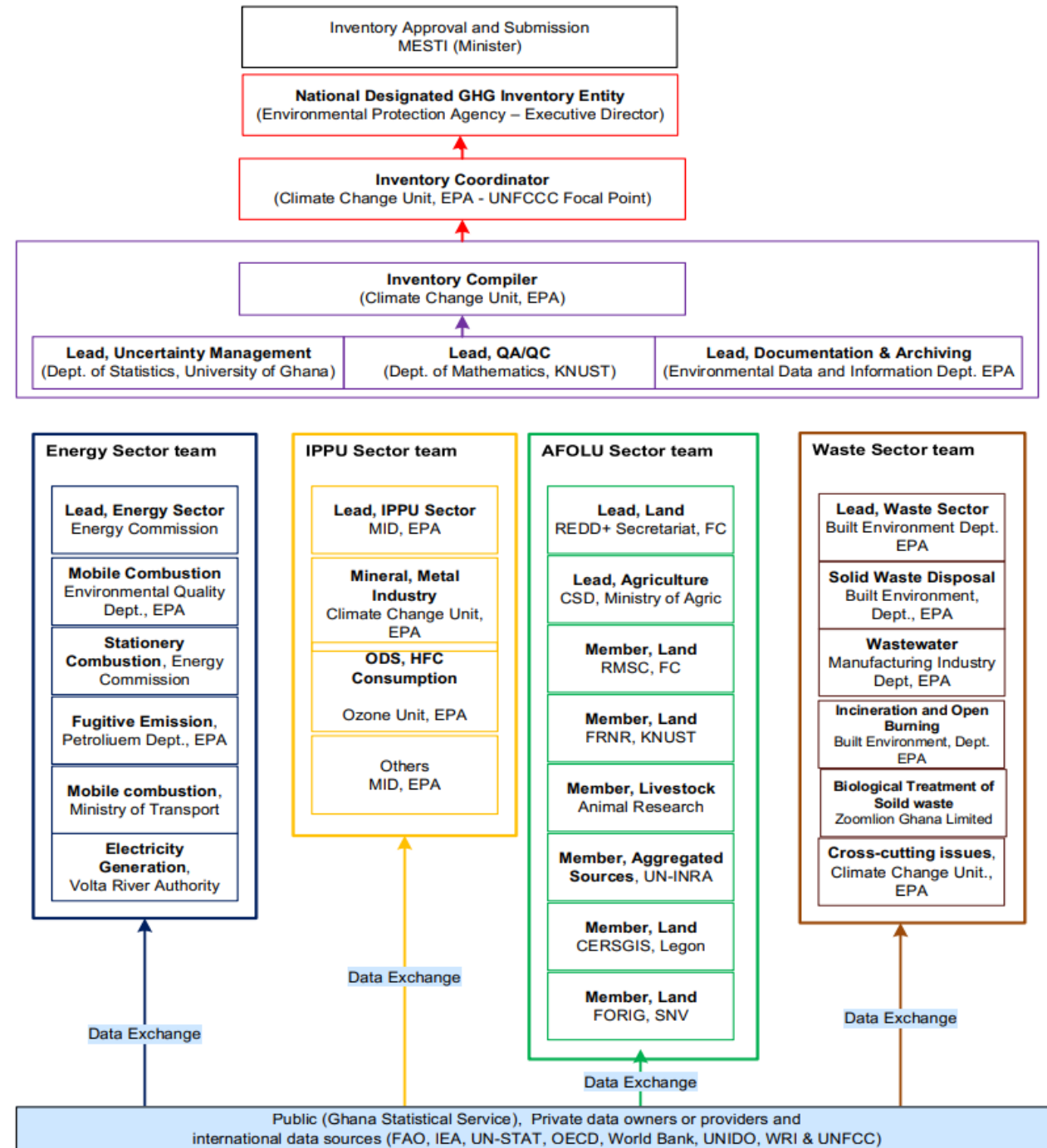
- ❑ **Centralized / decentralized / mixed**
- ❑ **Internalized / outsourced**
- ❑ **Single entity / multiple entities**
- ❑ **Integrated / separate**

Figure 1.2.1 New Zealand's inventory system at a glance: how different agencies are involved



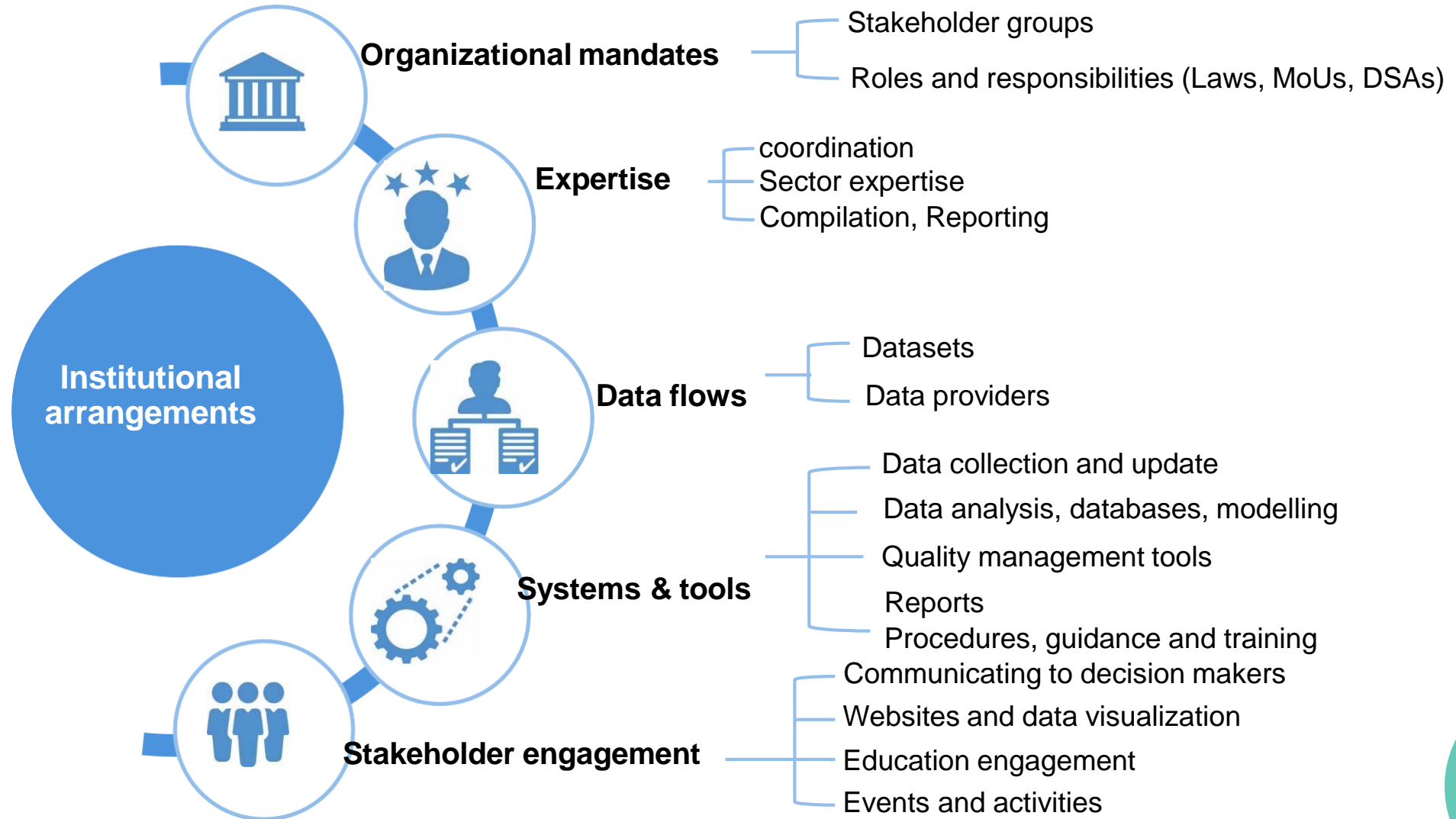
Structures of national systems

Institutional Arrangements – Example Ghana



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

Key Components of Institutional Arrangements



1. Organizational mandates



Roles and Responsibilities in the GHG Inventory System

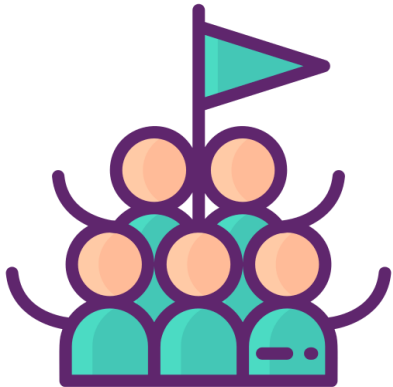
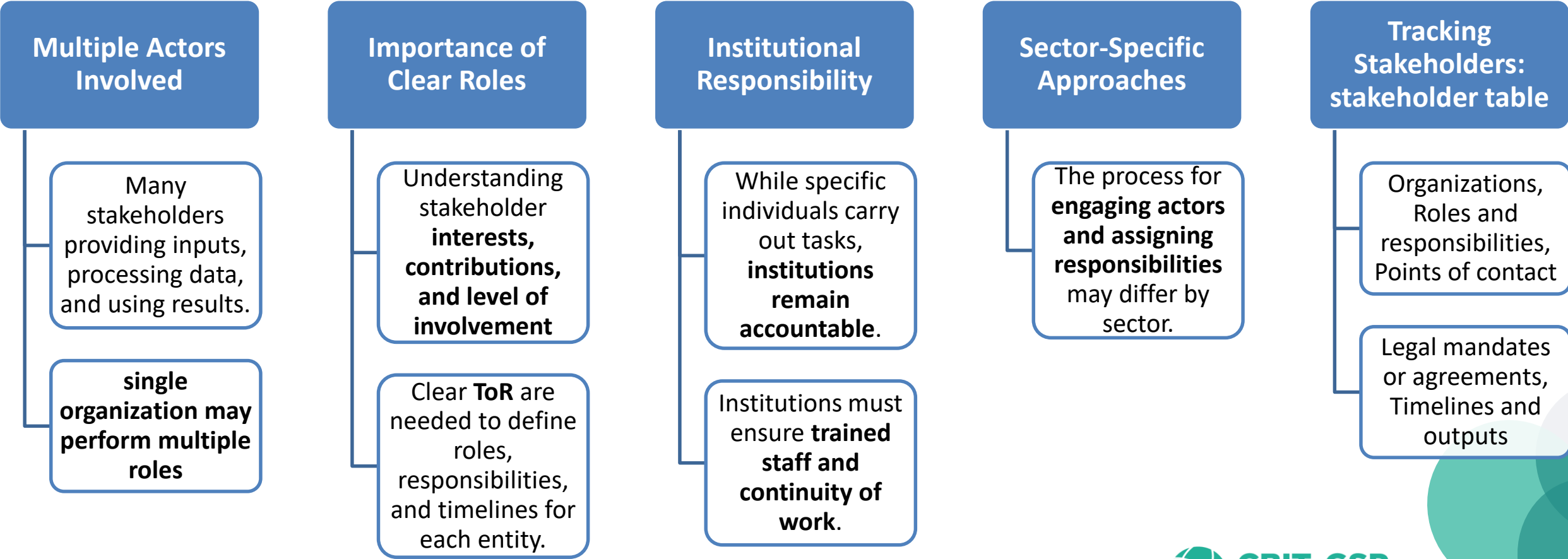


Image: Flaticon.com



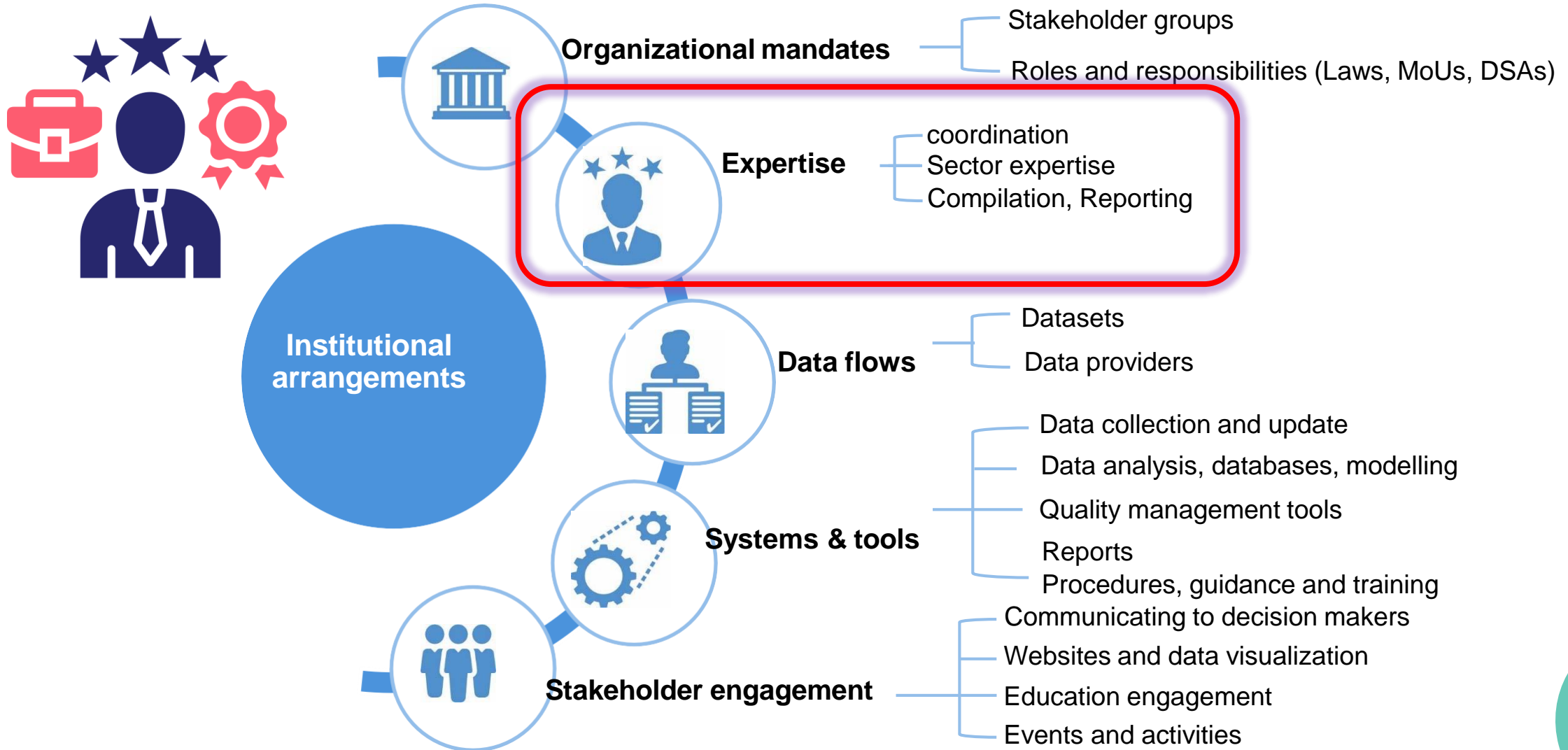
Example of metadata for tracking GHG inventory stakeholders

1. Name	2. Organization	3. Contact	4. Mandate	5. Engagement activities	6. Sector	7. Role

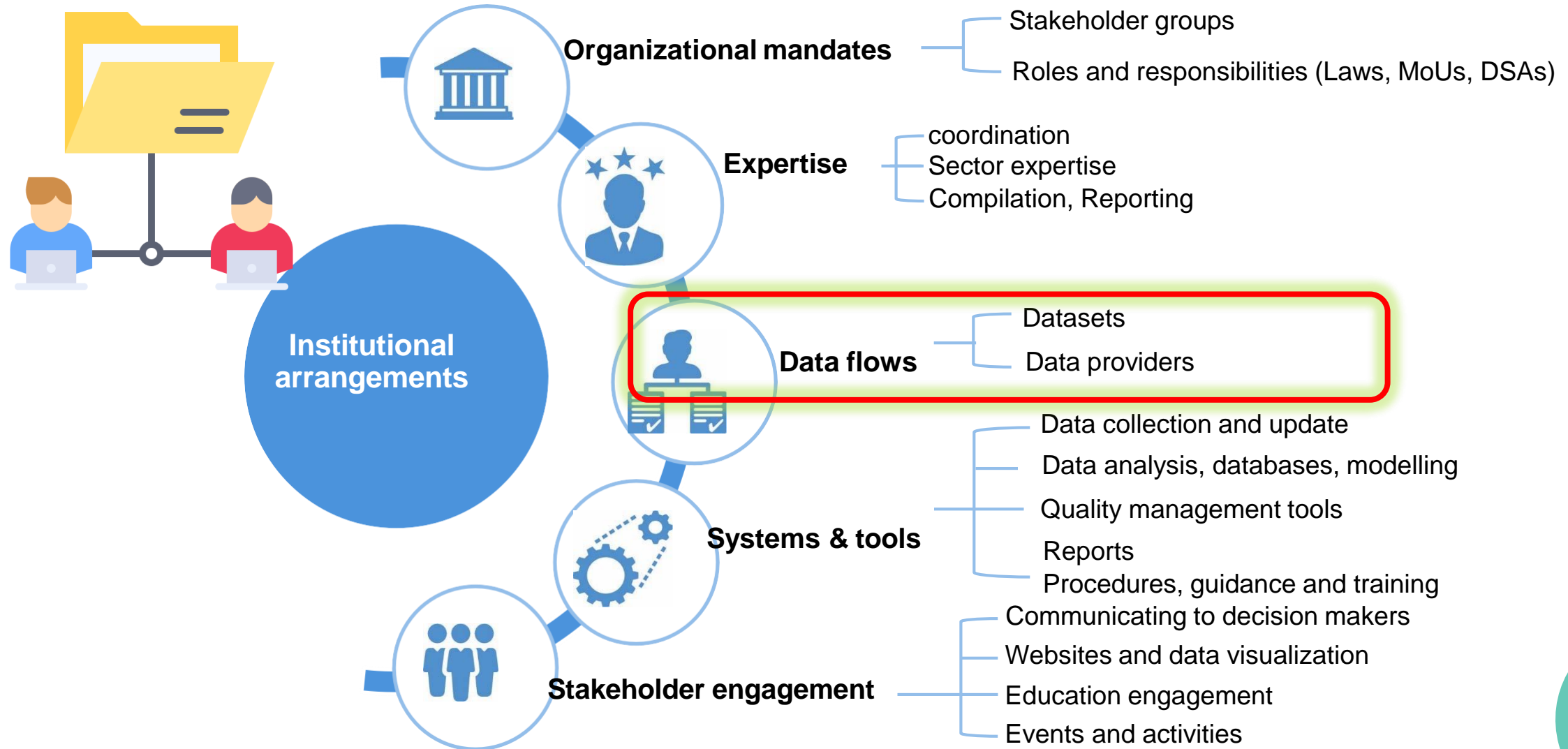
1. Name: stakeholders name.
2. Organisation: organisation affiliation.
3. Contact: contact details.
4. Mandate: mandate/terms of reference to contribute to the GHG inventory (if any).
5. Engagement activities (Activities that the stakeholder has been regularly involved with e.g. training, workshops, regular meetings attended, data provision etc.).
6. Sector: sectors/categories involved with (any particular sector or category involvement).
7. Role: type of involvement (e.g. as a data provider, data user, compilation expert, coordinators, data gathering, QA/QC, review, steering committee meetings, training, sectoral workshops, compilation and reporting activities, consultations, and reviews.

Source: IPCC 2019 Refinement

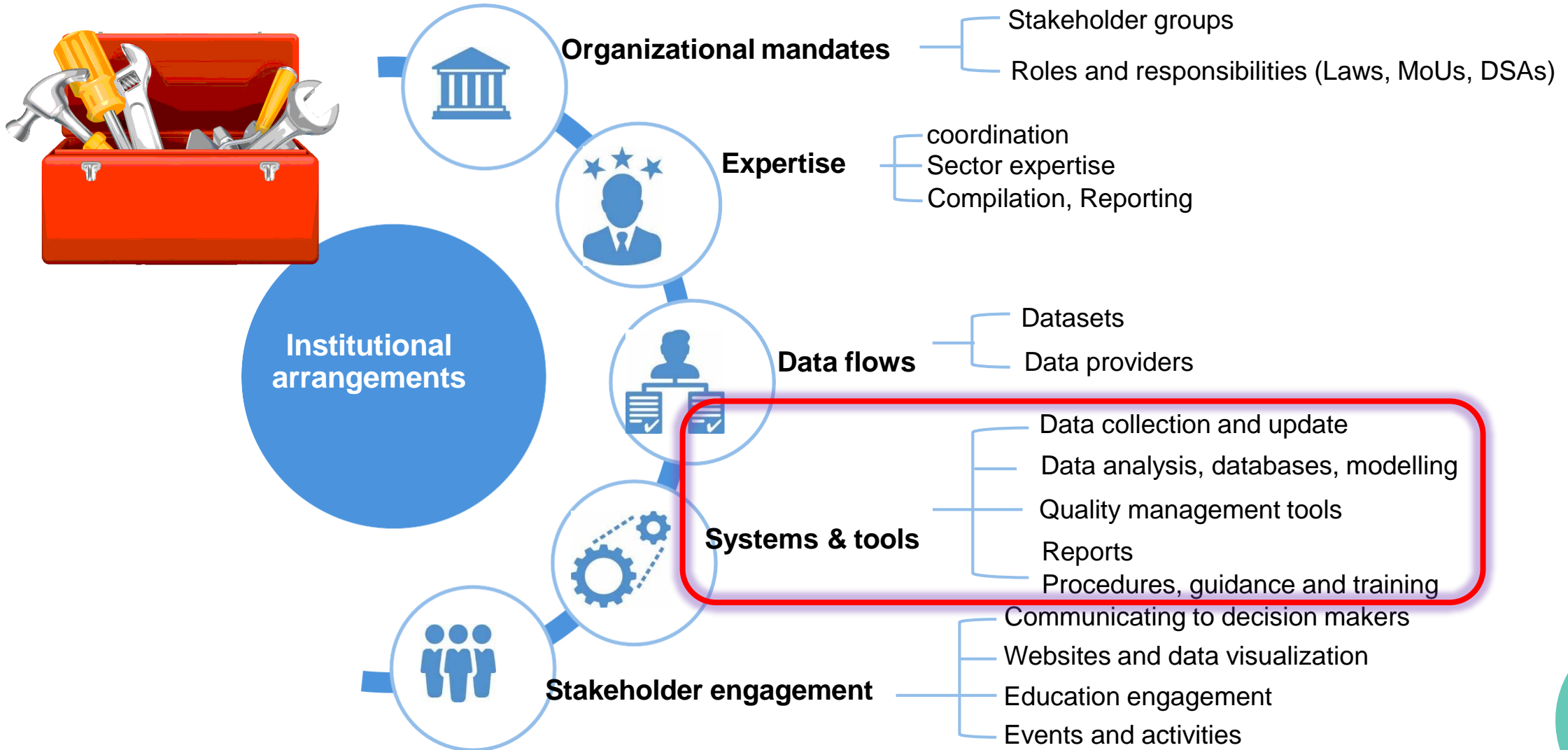
2. Expertise



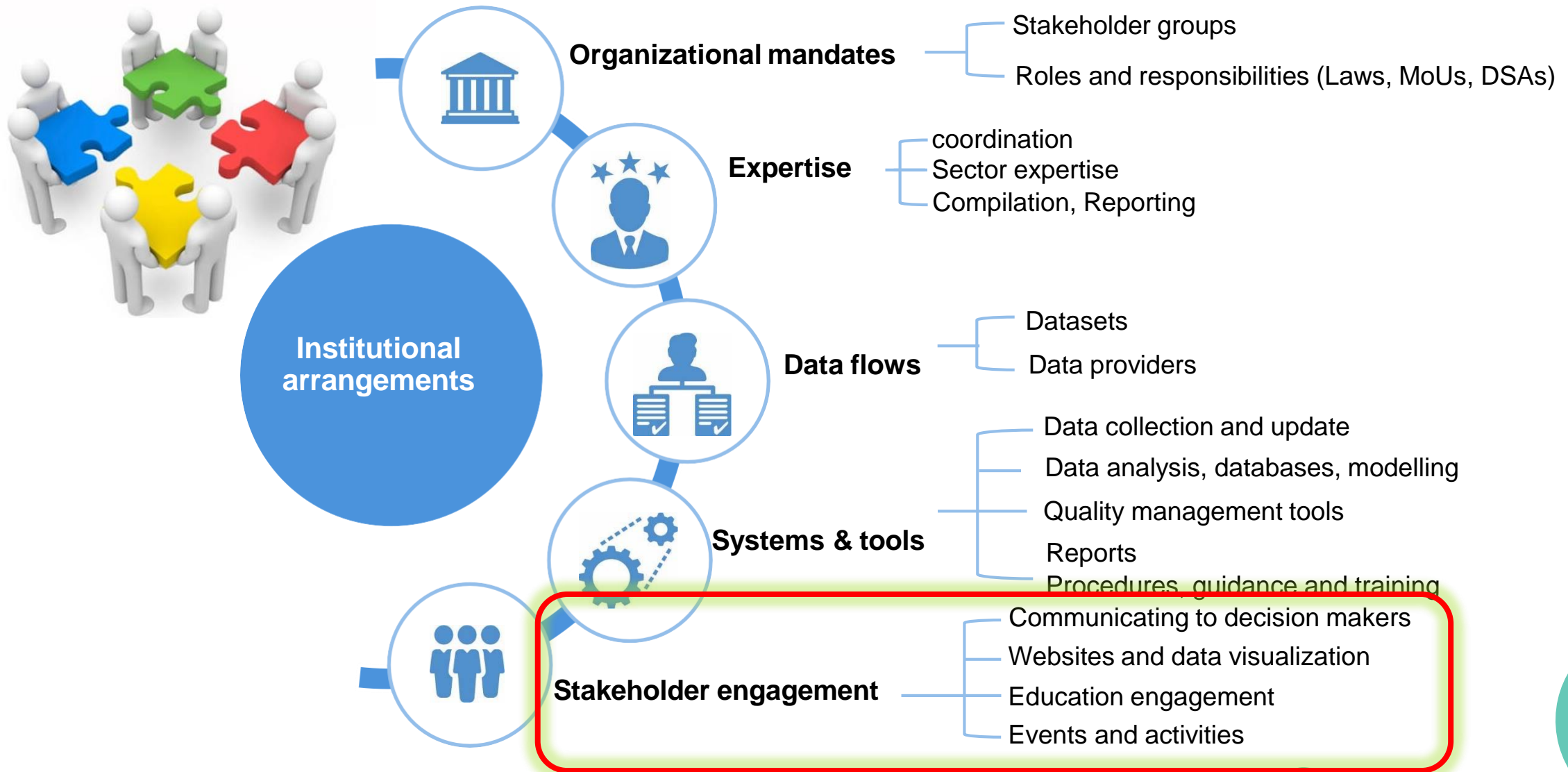
3. Data flows



4. Systems & tools



5. Stakeholder engagement



Benefits of strong institutional arrangements at the National level



Timely and sustainable international reporting



Informing policies, plans, strategies and programs



Political buy-in



Improved access to support



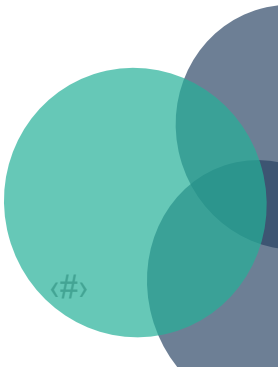
Increased awareness and engagement




National capacity-building and expertise



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CGE Toolbox on Institutional Arrangements



COMMUNITIES OF PRACTICEREQUEST FOR SUPPORTOPPORTUNITIESLOG INREGISTERLANGUAGE

THE PLATFORMCBIT-GSPNETWORKSCOUNTRIESPROJECTSAGENCIESEXPERTSNEWS & EVENTSKNOWLEDGE CENTRE



[CGE Toolbox on Institutional Arrangements | Climate Transparency Platform](#)

30 JUNE 2020 | GUIDELINES AND TOOLS

CGE Toolbox on Institutional Arrangements

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Over few decades, the existing MRV arrangements under the Convention have evolved and countries have achieved diverse and rich experiences and lessons learned throughout the process. From the experiences gained thus far, it is evidently clear that strong institutional arrangements play an instrumental role in sustaining the MRV/transparency process.

In this context, the Consultative Group of Experts (CGE) presents a toolbox to facilitate experts and practitioners on the ground to improve their

Thank you for your attention

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



**MENA Regional Network
Coordinator**

Keltoum AIT BELHAJ
keltoum.aitbelhaj@un.org



**CBIT-GSP Transparency
Officer**

Khetsiwe KHUMALO
khetsiwe.khumalo@un.org



Global Project Manager

Denis Desgain
denis-desgain@un.org



**CBIT-GSP Project
Officer**

Freya Milford
freya.milford@un.org



CBIT-GSP Project Officer

Susanne KONRAD
susanne.konrad@un.org



**CBIT-GSP Project
Officer**

Juliette Lunel
juliette.lunel@un.org



CBIT-GSP Project Officer

Francesco Locatelli
francesco.locatelli@un.org



CBIT-GSP Project Officer

Alejandro REGATERO
alejandro.regaterolabadia@un.org

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