Overview of Exercise and Presentation
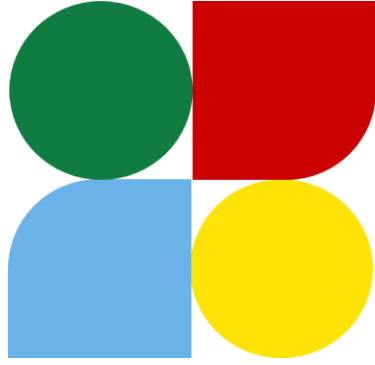
Exercise: Mapping of Institutional Arrangements in Pacific Island Countries

- Following from session before lunch, challenges related to IA will be further explored
- Countries will discuss their **specific experiences of IA within PICs** under the ETF and the wider climate action agenda
- **Mapping exercise** will be carried out to better understand the key challenges, map potential solutions, and also map the following:
  - *Priority areas*
  - *NDC sectors*
  - *Key actors and institutions*

Summary presentation on Institutional Arrangements

- Short summary presentation covering the key aspects of IA, with specific information related and important for PICs to consider

Exercise: Institutional Arrangements Mapping

For this exercise, table discussions will first take place, where specific country experiences on their institutional arrangements as it relates to the ETF and the wider UNFCCC climate action agenda are shared

Part 1: Table Discussions

Guiding Questions for tables to consider:

- What are the main internal challenges in each country on institutional arrangements to report under the ETF
- XXX
- XXX
- XXX

Using Mural, and the outcomes of the table discussions, we will map the key challenges and problems, and further map these to additional topics:

- *Challenges and solutions*

- *Priority areas*

- *Key NDC Sectors*

- *Key Actors and Institutions*

Part 2: IA Mapping

ADD IN MURAL

Presentation: Enhancing coordination and building robust institutional arrangements
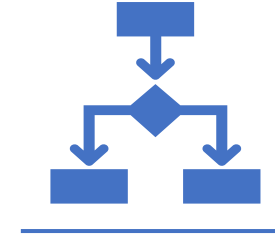
Background

Transparency

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

- National decision makers are informed on the progress on climate action and level of climate ambition

Decision-making and implementation
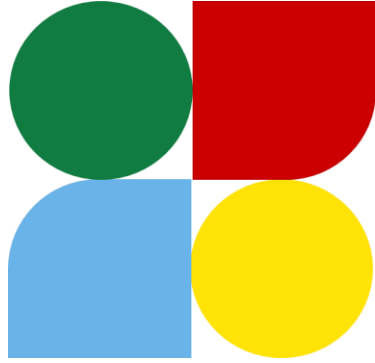
- Decision makers are equipped with the evidence they need to choose the right course of action and secure investments

Strong institutional arrangements

Benefits of strong institutional arrangements

Timely and sustainable international reporting

Informing policies, plans, strategies and programs

Political buy-in

Improved access to support

Increased awareness

Capacity-building

Strong institutional arrangements as an enabler

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;

- Fulfill international reporting requirements in a timely manner and on a sustainable basis.
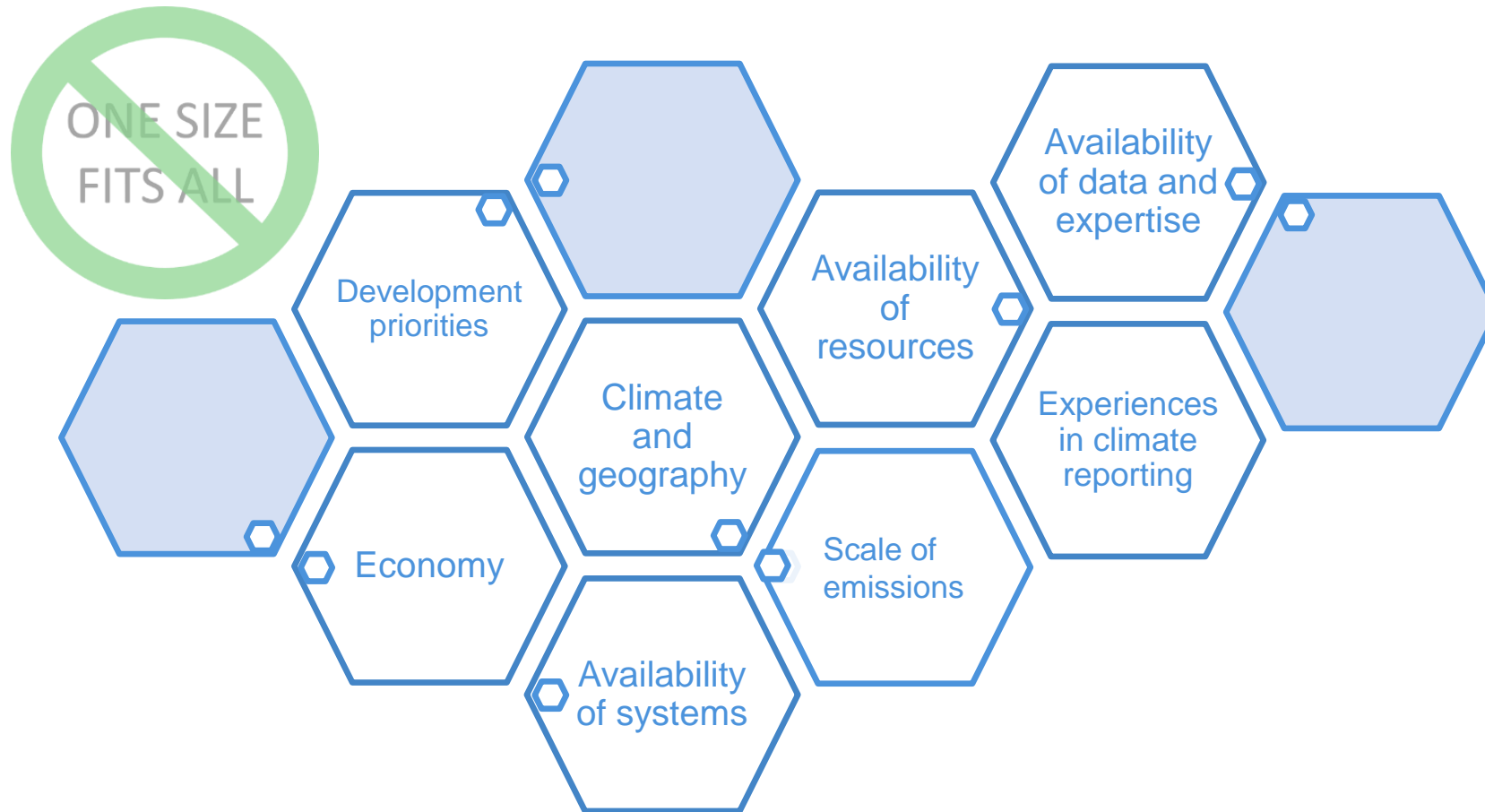
Defining institutional arrangements

Key components of institutional arrangements

Organizational mandates

Expertise

Institutional arrangements

Data flows

Systems & tools

Stakeholder engagement
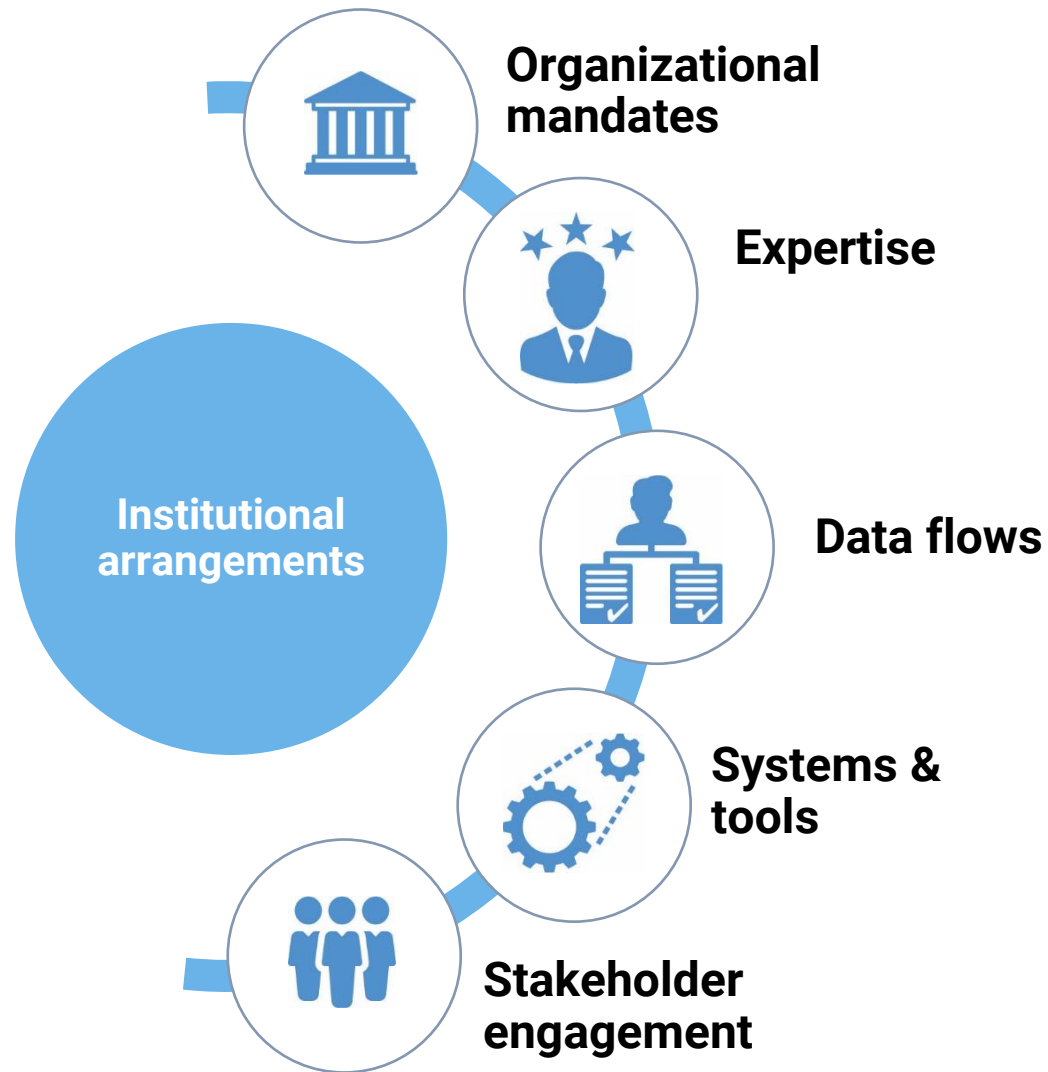
These components span a range of organizations (government, academia, private sector, etc.)

Organisational mandates
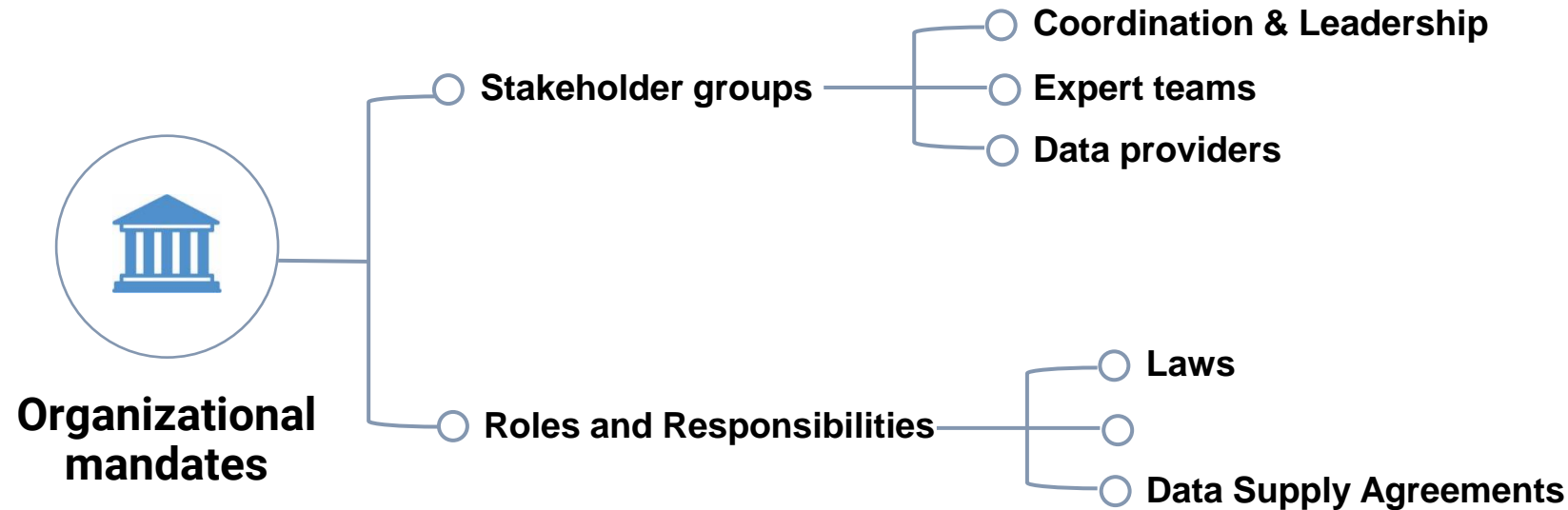
Adapting existing arrangements for data collection and provision of expertise (e.g. statistical, economic or environmental data) will help to embed the transparency system in mainstream ongoing data-collection and analysis activities

Expertise

Expertise

- Compilation co-ordination
- Sector Expertise
- Reporting
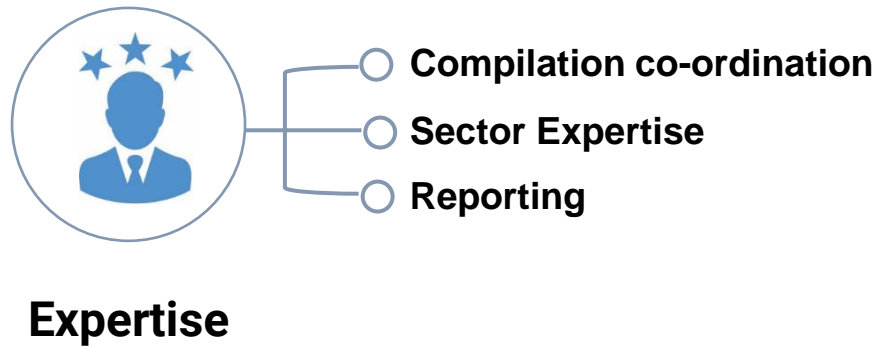
- The team of national experts should be capable of regularly gathering and processing data in order to produce the agreed outputs in a timely manner.

- In the early phases of developing institutional arrangements, it may be helpful to contract external support to train and mentor the team of national experts.

- The team of national experts may also wish to bring in temporary additional support for new developments from time to time.
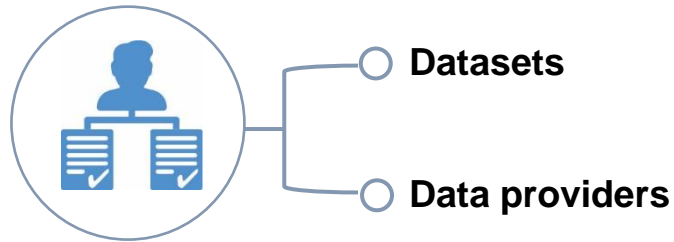
Data flows

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.
- Relevant datasets include:
  - National statistics and government data;
  - Various forms of measurement data;
  - Company and trade association reports;
  - Censuses and surveys.
- To address knowledge gaps where data is lacking, it will be crucial to identify and engage with stakeholders who hold, produce, or can provide the necessary data.

Systems and tools

Systems & tools
- Data collection and update
- Data analysis, databases and modelling
- Quality management tools
- Reports
- Procedures, guidance and training

- Effective systems and tools:
  - Ensure that the team of national experts are able to access the data and manage the data flow, perform QA/QC and produce timely outputs of a sufficient quality that improves overtime;
  - Facilitate the engagement of a wide range of stakeholders.

Stakeholder engagement

Communicating to decision makers

Websites and Data Visualisation

Education engagement

Stakeholder engagement

Events and activities
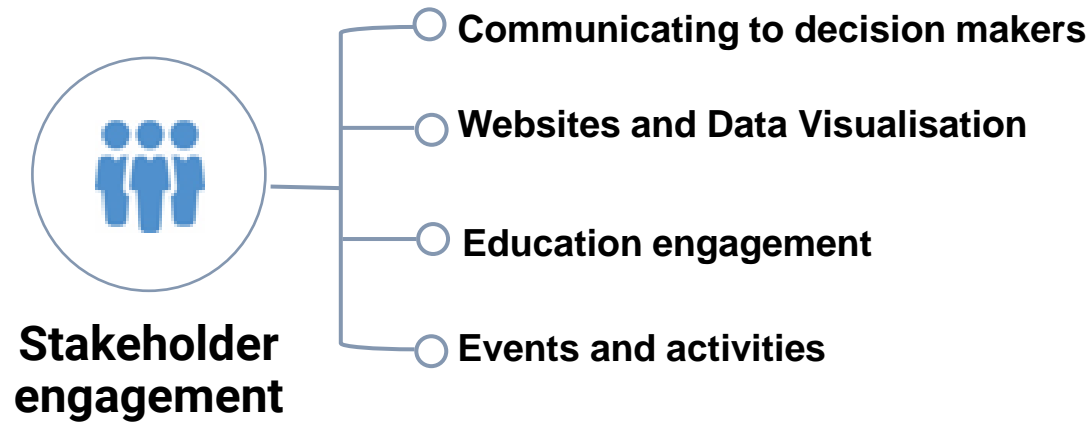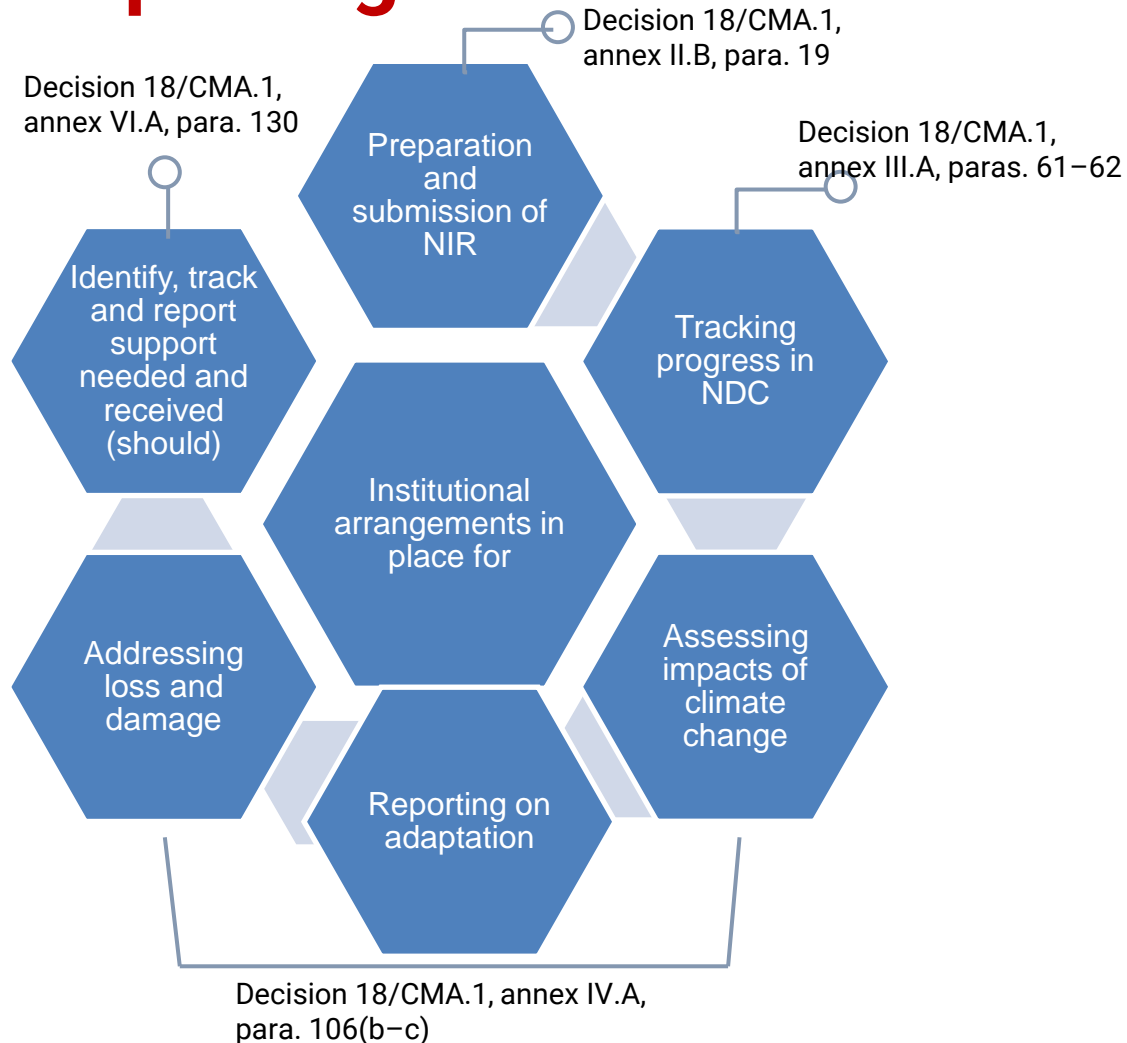
- Collecting data and making use of the outputs requires stakeholder engagement, including the public, local governments and communities, businesses and other decision makers.

- Stakeholder engagement involves seeking out key individuals and organizations and offering benefits in exchange for their involvement (e.g. providing data, insights and resources) with the transparency system.

Reporting on institutional arrangements in the BTR

Decision 18/CMA.1, annex II.B, para. 19

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

Decision 18/CMA.1, annex III.A, paras. 61–62

Preparation and submission of NIR

Identify, track and report support needed and received (should)

Tracking progress in NDC

Institutional arrangements in place for

Addressing loss and damage

Assessing impacts of climate change

Reporting on adaptation

Decision 18/CMA.1, annex IV.A, para. 106(b–c)

➢ 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

Executed by: Funded by: Implemented by:

CBIT-GSP CLIMATE TRANSPARENCY

UN environment programme | copenhagen climate centre

gef

UN environment programme

CGE Consultative Group of Experts The Constituted Body for NRV & ETF / United Nations Climate Change

UNFCCC

REGIONAL PACIFIC NDC HUB

Co-funded by the European Union

Singapore BTR 1: Institutional arrangements

Figure 4: Institutional Arrangements for Climate Change

Inter-Ministerial Committee on Climate Change (IMCCC)

Chair: Senior Minister and Coordinating Minister for National Security Teo Chee Hean

Inter-Ministerial Committee on Climate Change Executive Committee (IMCCC Exco)

Chair: Head Civil Service

Carbon & Energy Transition Working Group (CETWG)	**Economic Transition Working Group (ETWG)**	**Resilience Working Group (RWG)**	**Sustainability & Engagement Working Group (SEWG)**
Chair: Permanent Secretary (Trade and Industry)	Chair: Second Permanent Secretary (Trade and Industry)	Co-Chairs: Permanent Secretary (Sustainability and the Environment) and Permanent Secretary (National Development)	Chair: Permanent Secretary (Sustainability and the Environment)

Singapore BTR 1: Institutional arrangements

Key lessons...

- Political buy-in to improve political decision-making; cutting through bureaucratic red-tape whilst respecting government processes.

- Coordination between and within relevant line ministries (or related agencies) such as Environment, Foreign Affairs, Science and Technology, and Energy and/or meteorological agencies, and ministries of central planning, economy and finance or development

- Clear responsibility and accountability at working group level.

- Improved coordination between working group and other stakeholders (industry...) to achieve top-down and bottom-up consultation for creating and implementing policies, strategies and actions.

Executed by: Funded by: Implemented by:

Steps for enhancing institutional arrangements

Phase 1: Scoping

- Step 1: Clarify the scope and objectives
- Step 2: Form a picture of the existing national system elements

Phase 2: Identifying key stakeholders and organizational mandates

- Step 3: Find a champion
- Step 4: Establish high-level coordination
- Step 5: Map the proposed arrangements

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

- Step 6: Develop an implementation plan
- Step 7: Develop the legal framework
- Step 8: Put in place structures for long-term success

Phase 4: Reviewing and improving

- Step 9: Allow for the evolution of arrangements, systems and processes

ADD IN SLIDE SPECIFIC TO PICS I.E. CONSULTANTS?
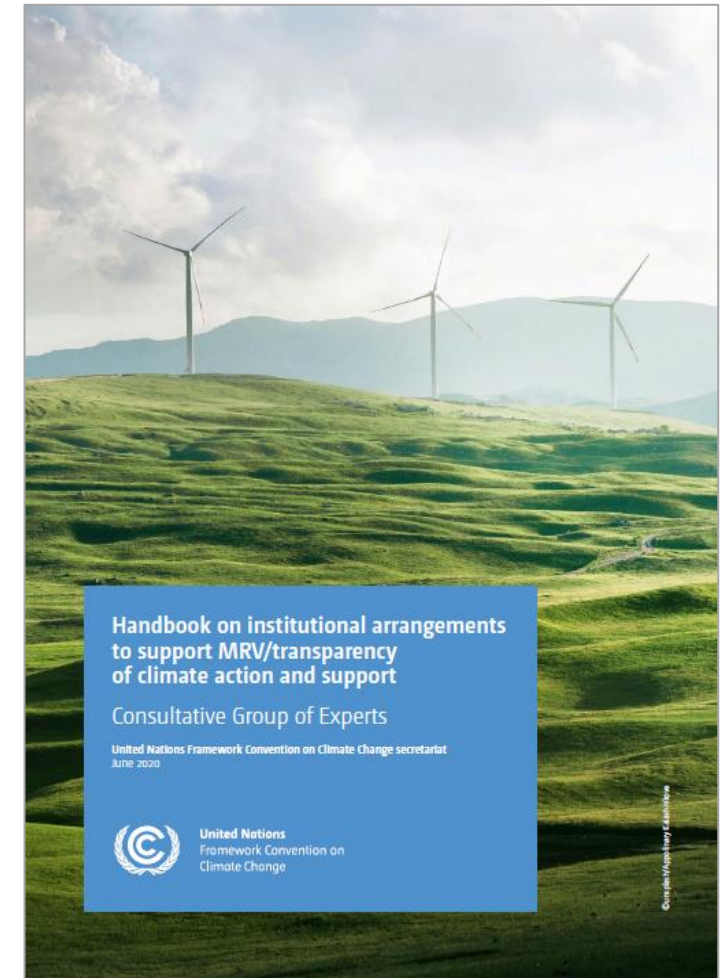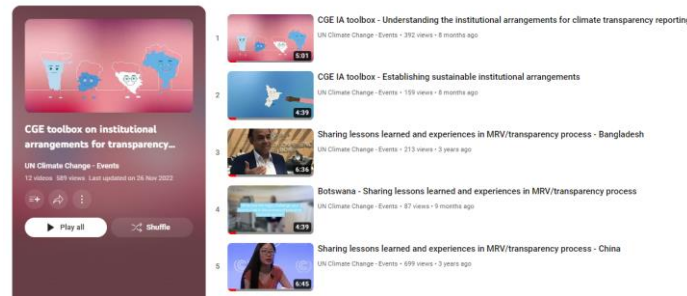
CGE Toolbox

- [Handbook in English](#), [Spanish](#), [French](#), [Arabic](#), [Chinese](#) and [Russian](#);
- Compilation of country experiences and lessons learned;
- [Compilation of references to other relevant technical resources](#);
- Animations on institutional arrangements.

Handbook on institutional arrangements to support MRV/transparency of climate action and support

Consultative Group of Experts

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change secretariat
June 2020

United Nations
Framework Convention on Climate Change

Thank you!