



Module 4: Institutional arrangements in GHG inventory process

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Overview



What are Institutional Arrangements (IA)?



IA structure



Roles and responsibilities of the GHG inventory Actors

Introduction

Data collection is a **key part** of the **national inventory arrangements** a country puts into place to **regularly estimate** and **report greenhouse** gas emissions and removals.



Utilize existing statistical organizations and official data whenever possible.
Adapt data collection to national needs and review periodically.



Combine existing data with new data from surveys or measurement campaigns.



Stakeholder Interactions:

Strong interactions between inventory compilers and stakeholders ensure data inclusiveness and completeness.



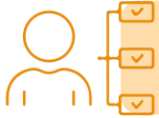
A network of data providers (MDAs, ministries, international organizations, academia, industries, etc.) shares information on agreed schedules.



Activities include maintaining data flows, improving estimates, and replacing outdated data sources.

Institutional arrangements

- Institutional arrangements are **formal** or **informal institutional** and **procedural agreements** between the lead **inventory agency, national inventory management team**, and other institutions specific to each nation's circumstances.
- They **define** the **responsibilities** of **preparing** the **national inventory**, including which **agencies** and **experts will provide** data by;



Providing **clarity** of **roles** and **responsibilities** In **advance**



Designating the **agency** or person **responsible** and create **confidence** that **data** is available.



Providing **structure** and confidence in **the inventory process**

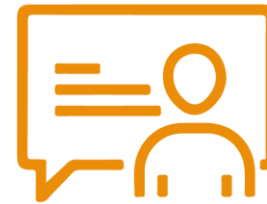
What are the Major Benefits of Institutional Arrangements?



Provide **structure** and confidence in the inventory process.

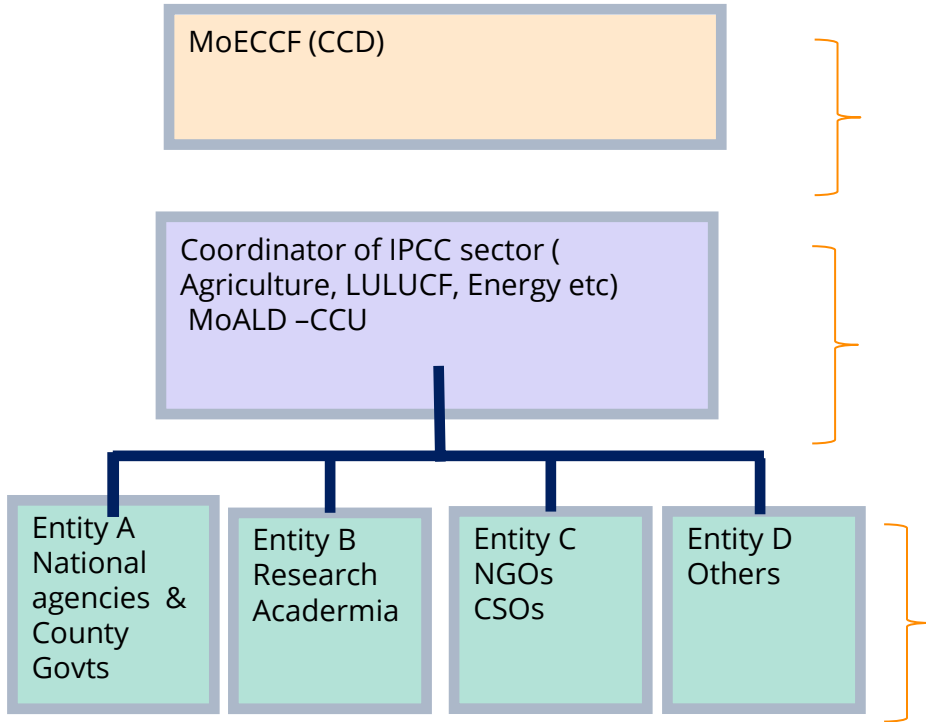


Designate agency or person **responsible**, so **inventory compilers** can be confident that data is available.



Clarify roles and responsibilities In advance the process. The **MDAs** take roles in the **National Inventory Process**.

Institutional arrangement structure



- **Manage Inventory Process**
- **Estimate GHG emissions for each sector**
- **Production of the National GHG Inventory QA/QC and Archiving**
- **Submission to UNFCCC**
- **Manage Budget, contracts, arrangements**

- Coordination of subsector actors
- Estimate GHG emissions for the crop sector
- Provide activity data
- Crop subsector QA/QC and archiving
- Submission of Crop subsector data to UNFCCC National focal point (CCD)

- **Gather and provide activity data**
- **QC and archive files**
- **Submit data to crop subsector coordinator**

Roles and responsibilities

- ❑ There are many actors and stakeholders involved in the inputs, processes and results of the inventory.
- ❑ Understanding the interests, contributions and involvement of these actors and stakeholders can help establish a long-term and well-functioning system.
- ❑ Each stakeholder involved in the system may need some type of terms of reference to facilitate their participation, which should specify the roles and responsibilities of each party in the system framework and the timeline for carrying out their work.
- ❑ The roles and responsibilities should be institutionalised for efficient system. Each institution/organization have ultimate responsibility for ensuring that the system works- allocate budgets, training staff etc.
- ❑ Updated database of stakeholders, their roles, responsibilities, and interests in the process



What should you be aware of?



**Conflicts of
Responsibility**



**Unassigned
Responsibility**

Current Institutional Arrangements Status



Stakeholder



Responsibility



Strengths



Gaps/weaknesses

<p>National GHG Inventory Coordinator (NIC):</p>	<p>Oversees the entire GHG inventory process at the national level</p> <p>Coordinate with various stakeholders, manage data collection, and ensure compliance with reporting guidelines</p>	<p>CCD in the Ministry of Environment Climate Change and Forest has a structured coordination system</p>	<p>Does not coordinate at the sector level</p>
<p>Agriculture Sector working team Thematic Lead Data collectors Data Compilers Modellers Report Writers</p>	<p>To manage and coordinate the development of GHG emission estimates in the agriculture sector.</p> <p>Gathering data from various sources, data clearing to address concerns of double counting</p> <p>Organize and process collected data, Review data for accuracy and consistency.</p> <p>Use emission factors and models to estimate emissions.</p> <p>Compile the final inventory report.</p>	<p>The existence of various data-providing units in the agriculture department (i.e. statistics, rice, fertilizer unit etc</p> <p>CSA-MSP provides for the state and non-state actors inventory team</p>	<p>No clear roles for the different players.</p> <p>Lack of clarity between the national and county-level roles</p> <p>No funds allocated to the sector GHG inventory activities</p>

Main steps in enhancing institutional arrangements

1. Defining transparency objectives and outputs



Articulating the overarching **climate goals and targets** and the **transparency outputs** needed to track them helps to identify and prioritize the relevant data, expertise and organizations. It also helps in institutions involved understand how transparency activities interact with their own mandates and other national development priorities.

2. Structuring institutional arrangements



Structuring institutional arrangements helps to define coherent roles and responsibilities among the involved organizations. Describing the structure of the institutional arrangements in an organization chart offers a visual summary of the organizational linkages.

3. Establishing legal frameworks



Having legally binding frameworks and mandates helps provide for adequate resources by formalizing the new roles, responsibilities, resources and relationships needed to deliver the transparency system outputs.

4. Human and financial resources



Sustainable institutional arrangements require sufficient dedicated human and financial resources.

5. Systems and tools



Efficient transparency systems require a suite of systems and tools.

Barriers to Effective and efficient Data and information¹¹ flow in MRV



Inaccessible Data:

Data from various institutions is either unavailable, low-quality, incomplete, or not shared systematically due to institutional barriers.



Weak Institutional Capacity on MRV:

Limited skills, knowledge, infrastructure, and tools hinder GHG data collection, particularly in the AFOLU sector.



Fragmented Policy Framework:

Agriculture-related policies in sectors like land, water, and forests are misaligned, complicating data collection and reporting.



Inadequate Government Investment:

Insufficient funding for training and capacity building affects the development of a robust MRV system, leading to poor-quality data.

Information sources

IPCC: <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/2019-refinement-to-the-2006-ipcc-guidelines-for-national-greenhouse-gas-inventories/>

MPGs: https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cp24_auv_transparency.pdf

CGE: <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/transparency-and-reporting/support-for-developing-countries/consultative-group-of-experts/enhanced-transparency-framework-technical-material>

UNFCCC GHG Inventories: <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/transparency-and-reporting/support-for-developing-countries/ghg-support>

US-EPA Templates: <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/transparency-and-reporting/support-for-developing-countries/ghg-support/ghg-help-desk/ghg-documents>

Thank you for your attention!

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