

ESTABLISHING AND MAINTAINING INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR PREPARING NCs AND BURs

Sub- Regional Dialogue on the MRV framework for West Africa

Lome, Togo, 4-6 October 2016



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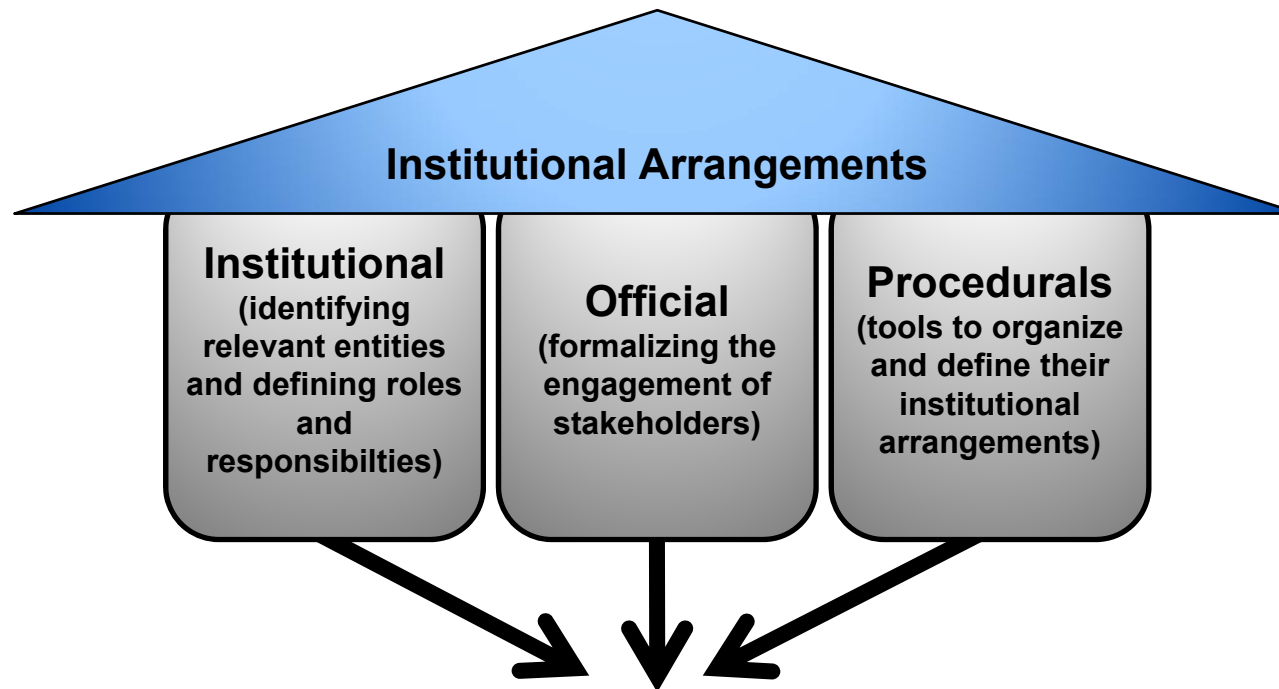
- 1 Introduction** – provides the context for the reporting requirements under the Convention
- 2 Purpose of institutional arrangements** – highlights the importance of the institutional arrangements in meeting the reporting requirements
- 3 Building sustainable institutional arrangements** – provides the key elements and considerations that are relevant for establishing and sustaining the efficient functioning of institutional arrangements
- 4 Best practices and lessons learned from the national communications process** – relevant and beneficial for the reporting process going forward
- 5 Reporting** – provides an overview of what could be reported on institutional arrangements in BURs.



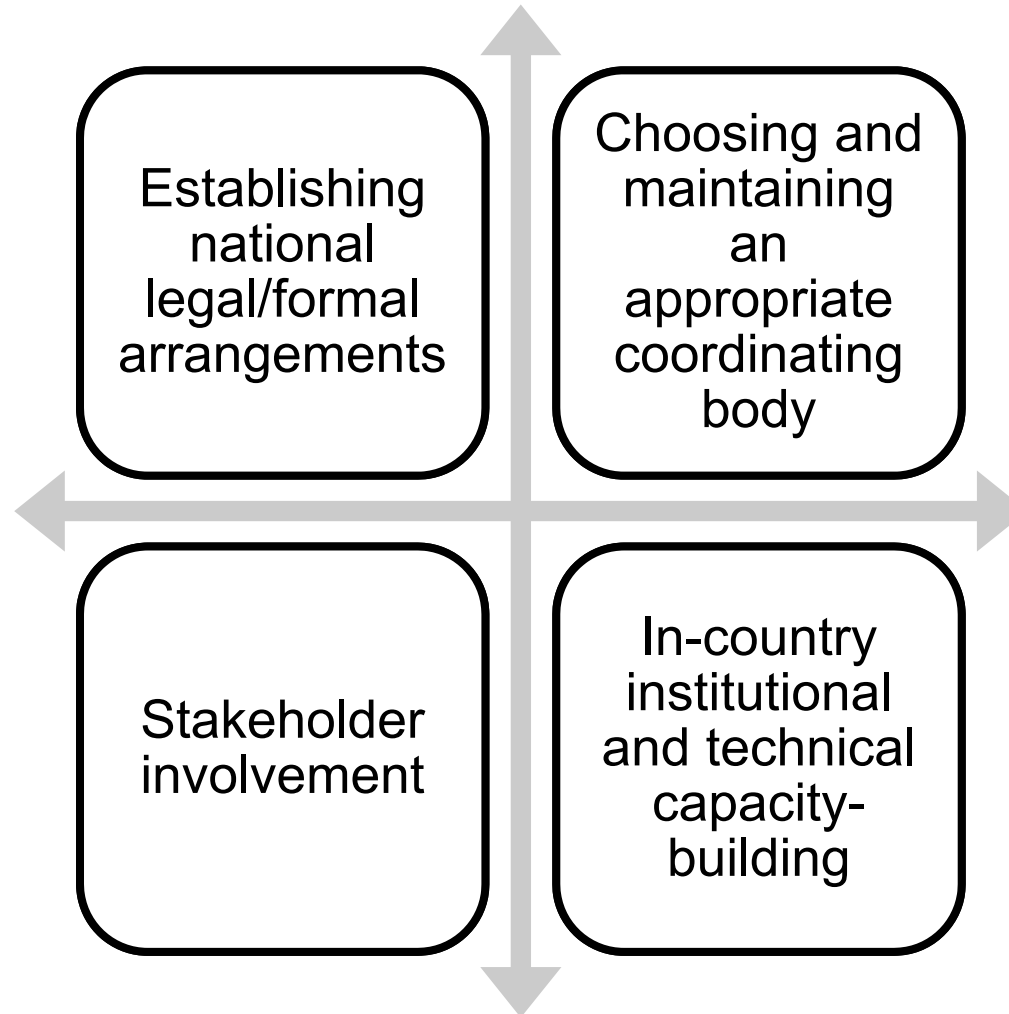
- **Article 4 and Article 12 of the UNFCCC**
 - National communications (NCs)
- **Decision 10/CP.2 (1996) and decision 17/CP.8 (2002)**
 - Guidelines for the preparation of NCs (first version and revision)
- **COP16 (2010)**
 - NC2 every 4 years + BURs
- **Decision 2/CP.17 (2011)**
 - Guidelines for the preparation of BURs, including “information on national circumstances and **institutional arrangements**”



- Institutional arrangements encompass the **procedural, legal and institutional set-up** necessary to complete national reporting
- Institutional arrangements **can help** Parties:
 - Meet reporting requirements;
 - Further build national capacities and ensure sustainability of reporting processes;
 - Inform national and international policymakers at various levels.
- The preparation of BURs and NCs **can strengthen** the overall national climate change policymaking process by:
 - Enhancing coordination;
 - Raising awareness among various private (e.g. labour unions) and public (e.g. inter-ministerial committees) institutions;
 - Facilitating consultations and establishing relationships among stakeholders.



Key stages of sustainable institutional arrangements
Planning ⇒ Preparation ⇒ Reporting ⇒
Documentation and archiving ⇒ Evaluation ⇒ National
consultation process ⇒ Approval and submission



- Overall description of the institutional arrangements
- Relationship to the broader climate change development process and other institutional arrangements related to the Convention
- Any lessons learned or recommended practices
- Description of any adjustments or changes made to existing or new institutional arrangements as a result of BURs
- Cost implications of the institutional arrangement process;
- Any capacity-building needs undertaken as part of the institutional arrangements process;
- Constraints and gaps, and related financial, technical and capacity needs, including a description of the support needed and received.

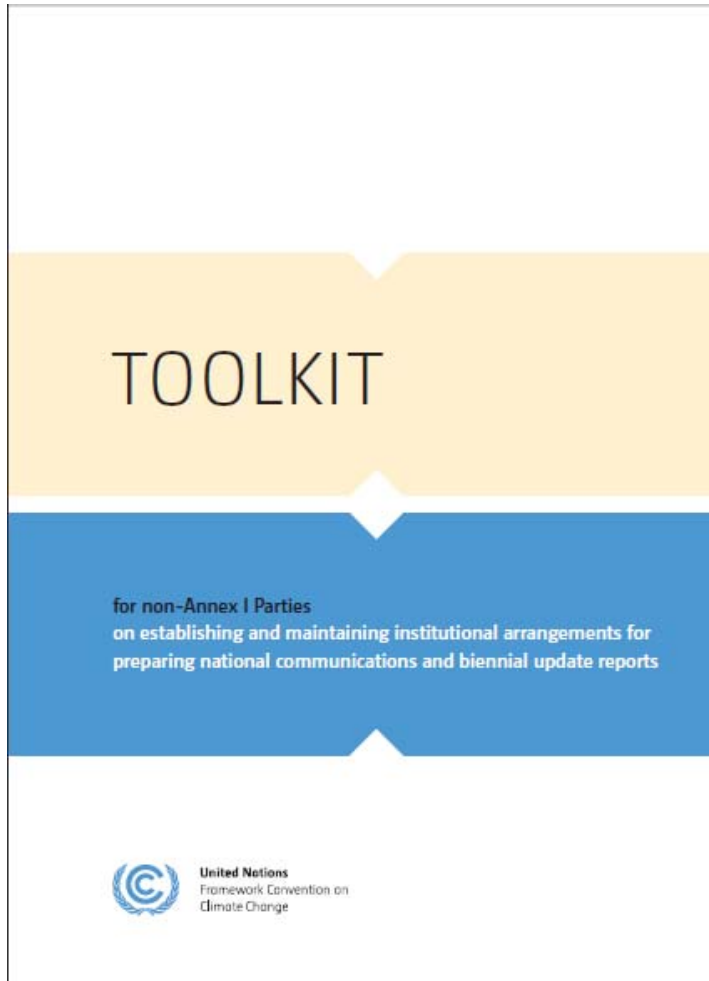


In conclusion

- ☑ Robust, effective and sustainable institutional arrangements are necessary to be able to respond to the enhanced reporting requirements, both in number of reporting as well as frequency, under the Convention
- ☑ Most countries already have some form of institutional arrangements in place – build on and enhance them
- ☑ There is no “**one size fits all**”; institutional arrangements will depend on national circumstances and respective capabilities of each country



References



Toolkit for non-Annex I Parties on establishing and maintaining institutional arrangements for preparing national communications and biennial update reports, available at

<http://unfccc.int/files/national_reports/non-annex_i_natcom/training_material/methodological_documents/application/pdf/unfccc_mda-toolkit_131108_ly.pdf>



Thank you

