

Session II: "Institutional Arrangement for

National GHG Inventory and BUR"

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Explanation of "Institutional Arrangements"in UNFCCC guidelines

- Guidelines for the preparation of national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (Decision17/CP.8)
- 2. UNFCCC biennial update reporting guidelines for Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (Decision2/CP.17)



1. Guidelines for the preparation of national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention

Paragraph 5 ("national circumstances" part of the guideline): Non-Annex I Parties may provide a description of existing institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of their national communications on a continuous basis.



- 2. UNFCCC biennial update reporting guidelines for Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention
- Paragraph 2 ("scope" part of the guideline):
 The scope of biennial update reports is to provide an update to the most recently submitted national communication in the following areas:
 - (a) Information on national circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the national communications on a continuous basis;



TOOLKIT on Establishing Institutional Arrangements for NCs and BURs

TOOLKIT for non-Annex I Parties on establishing and maintaining institutional arrangements for preparing NCs and BURs (Training material developed by the Consultative Group of Experts on NCs from Parties not included in Annex I)

The toolkit aims to assist non-Annex I Parties in establishing and maintaining the most suitable national institutional arrangements to meet the enhanced reporting requirements for their NCs and BURs, in terms of the quality of the content and the frequency of submission.

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



TOOLKIT explains;

Purpose of Institutional Arrangements

- ➤ The national institutional arrangements will facilitate individual Parties in ensuring that nationally appropriate procedures for collecting, processing, reporting and archiving required data and information are established and operational in a sustainable manner on a continuous basis.
- These can facilitate effective coordination among all relevant stakeholders from the public and private sectors, in meeting the reporting requirements under the Convention, as well as addressing the broader issue of climate change at the national level.



TOOLKIT explains;

Key Elements of Building Sustainable Institutional Arrangements

- ➤ It is recommended that a single body be designated to be responsible for the overall coordination and management of the process of and the preparation of NCs and BURs.
- ➤ It is desirable that the stakeholders, in particular the providers or sources of key information necessary for the preparation of NCs and BURs, be identified, and that the roles and responsibilities, including the procedures for the flow of necessary information and data, be clearly defined.

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TOOLKIT explains;

Best Practices and Lessons Learned from the NCs Process

Four key lessons learned from the preparation of NCs that are of significant relevance to the establishment and enhancement of institutional arrangements.

- (1) Establishing national legal/formal arrangements
 A legal/formal mandate:
 - may enhance the coordination and supervisory role and high-level authority of the appointed institutions, by designating the formal coordinating body and other implicated institutions.
 - may also facilitate the various stages of the approval process.
 - can also help to facilitate the coordinating body to mobilize necessary expertise, in particular, through appointment of the focal points/permanent representatives among the stakeholders concerned.

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(2) Choosing and maintaining an appropriate coordinating body

- The location within the government of the national coordinating body is important
- Continuity of staff and succession planning of the national coordinating body is essential in order to avoid loss of experience, skills, institutional memory and information
- (3) Stakeholder involvement
 - Engaging a broad range of stakeholders is important
 - It is important that clear roles and responsibilities be defined throughout the engagement
- (4) In-country institutional and technical capacity-building
 - Relying on consultants and external experts has impeded archiving, institutional capacity-building, etc. Developing internal capacity could help to avoid this reliance and to encourage stability of institutions and their staff



Summary of Sessions in the past WGIA (1)

► WGIA 5 in 2007

- Malaysia, Cambodia, Vietnam, Korea, Thailand, Indonesia and Japan presented their institutional arrangements.
- The promoting awareness of the additional benefits of statistical data is important to motivate relevant ministries/agencies to develop sustainable data collection schemes was highlighted.



Summary of Sessions in the past WGIA (2)

►WGIA 6 in 2008

- Philippines, Korea, Singapore and Japan presented their activities in raising awareness of GHG Inventory.
- The importance of raising awareness about GHG Inventory, possible applications of inventory data, and promotion of information exchange was highlighted.



Summary of Sessions in the past WGIA (3)

►WGIA 8 in 2010

- Mongolia, Vietnam, Indonesia, Thailand and Korea presented their development status of institutional arrangement.
- Most Asian countries face problems such as lack of continuity of inventory preparation.
- Improvement of institutional arrangement for inventory preparation may be linked to institutional arrangement for estimating emission reduction from mitigation actions such as NAMA.



Summary of Sessions in the past WGIA (4)

WGIA 11 in 2013

- Korea, Malaysia, Thailand and Japan presented their development status of national system.
- The most remarkable questions were regarding roles and activities of organizations for GHG inventory compilation in each presenting country, such as Korea's GIR.



Summary of Sessions in the past WGIA (5)

WGIA 13 in 2015

- China, Malaysia, Thailand and Japan presented their development status of institutional arrangement.
- It was recognized that various methodologies had been used for data collection and calculation, depending on each nation's situation and its possibility to continuously compile inventory.
- The participants discussed how various errors in calculation could be avoided, and confirmed that it was important to set up various systems for quality control (QC) of inventories.

http://www-gio.nies.go.jp/wgia/wgiaindex-e.html

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Session II Time Schedule

Time	Title	Presenter
13:30 - 13:35	Introduction to the Session	Akira Osako/ WGIA secretariat
13:35 - 13:50	UNFCCC Support to Strengthening Transparency in Reporting National GHG Inventories by non-Annex I Parties	Mr. Dominique Revet/ UNFCCC Secretariat
13:50 - 14:05	Institutional Arrangement of Cambodia	Mr. Uy Kamal/ Cambodia
14:05 - 14:25	Q and A/ Discussion	All
14:25 - 14:40	Overview of GHGs Emission Inventory and Its Institutional Arrangement in Iran	Mr. Mohammad Sadegh Ahadi/ Iran
14:40 - 14:55	National Carbon Accounting Using Remote Sensing Data	Dr. Shanti Reddy/ Australia
14:55 - 15:15	Q and A/ Discussion	All
15:15 -		Tea Break



