Initiative for Climate Action Transparency

Agriculture Guidance and Forest Guidance
16 August 2017



Outline

- Introduction to ICAT and the series of guidance
- Agriculture Guidance and Forest Guidance
- Stakeholder Participation Guidance 3.
- **Technical Review Guidance**
- How to provide comments in Collaborase 5.
- Q&A





GHGMI



CCBA



Introduction to ICAT



ICAT objective

Providing policymakers around the world with tools and support to measure and assess the impacts of their climate policies and actions, to further transparent and ambitious climate action.

- > ICAT series of guidance
- Capacity building

Multi-stakeholder partnership

DONORS









GRANT MANAGEMENT

IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS









SUPPORTING PARTNERS















ICAT Guidance





















-- Introductory Guide --

Impact Assessment Guidance

Greenhouse gas impacts:

Renewable Energy

Buildings Efficiency

Transport Pricing

Agriculture

Forest

Sustainable Development

Transformational Change

Supporting Guidance

Stakeholder Participation

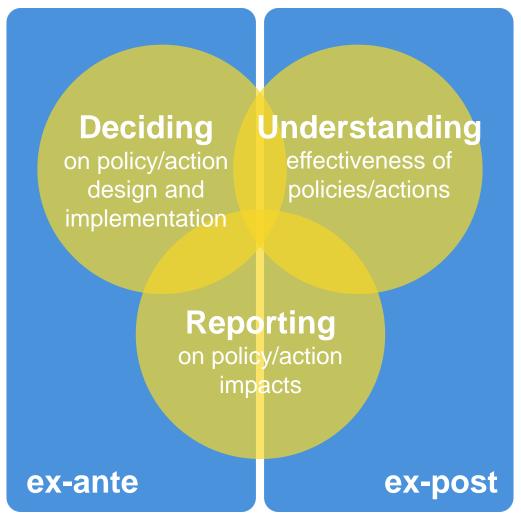
Technical Review

Non-State and Subnational Action

Who can use the guidance?

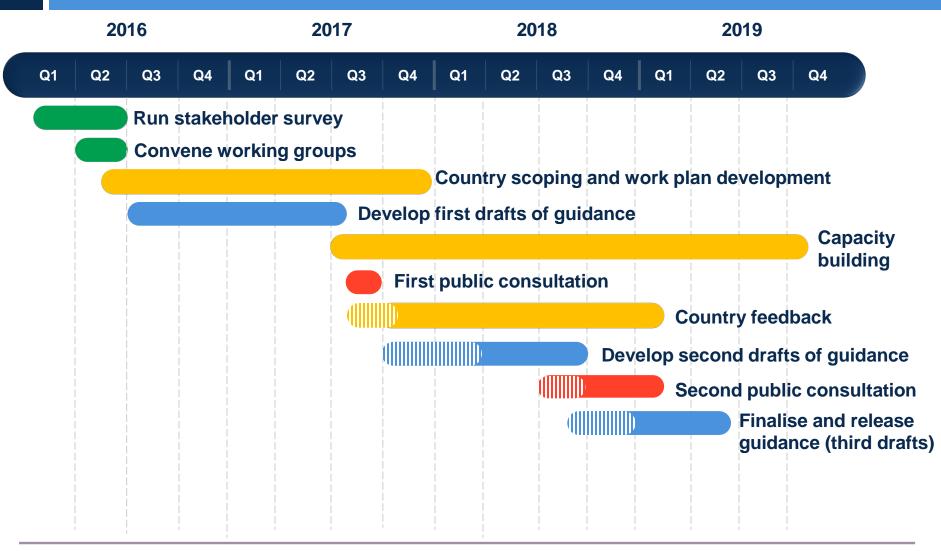
- Governments
- Donor agencies and financial institutions
- Businesses
- Research institutions and non-government organisations (NGOs)
- Stakeholders affected by policies and actions, such as local communities and civil society organisations

How to use the guidance?



Source: Adapted from GIZ 2016

An inclusive, multi-stakeholder process



Agriculture Guidance and Forest Guidance



Guiding principles to guidance development

- Provide methodological guidance for assessing GHG impacts of policies in the agriculture and forestry sectors
- Consistent with the Policy and Action Standard
- Provide flexibility for users to match methods to their needs and available resources
- Prioritize policies/ GHG sources/ subsectors that have the highest need for guidance
- Leverage existing methods and tools rather than repeat in the document, where possible
- Separate guidance for ag and forestry sectors

Scope of the guidance documents

Agriculture Guidance

- Enteric fermentation from ruminant livestock
- Soil carbon sequestration in pasture, grazing lands or croplands

Forest Guidance

- Afforestation/ reforestation
- Sustainable forest management
- Avoided deforestation/ degradation

Common policy instruments for agriculture and forestry

- Regulation and standards
- Subsidies and incentives
- Voluntary agreements or actions
- Information instruments
- Trading programmes
- Research, development and deployment policies
- Financing and investment

Common mitigation practices or technologies – Agriculture Guidance

Enteric fermentation

- Livestock feeding strategies
- Improved herd management strategies
- Optimising health and reproductive capacity
- Improved pasture management
- Improved silvopastoral systems
- Improving efficiency in production systems

Soil carbon pool

- Switching to no-till or conservation tillage agriculture
- Improving agricultural residues management
- Increasing soil stability and reducing erosion
- Increasing vegetation cover and/or biomass/ agroforestry/ silvopastoral systems
- Rotational grazing practices
- Changing pasture species selection
- Increasing sustainable agricultural intensification
- Establishing conservation of, or restoration of, natural ecosystems
- Rewetting of wetland mineral soils or organic soils previously drained for crop production or grazing

Common mitigation practices or technologies – Forest Guidance

Afforestation/reforestation

- Planting trees/woody biomass (including agroforestry and silvopasture)
- Removing vegetation that competes with trees
- Making sites suitable for natural regeneration
- Removing ongoing disturbances that prevent reforestation or natural regeneration

Sustainable forest management

- Improving forest management practices
- Enhancing productivity
- Improving harvest efficiency

Deforestation/degradation

- Conserving forests on public or private land
- Providing alternative sources for fuelwood
- Converting logged forests to protected forests
- Increasing sustainable agricultural intensification to reduce conversion of forest lands

Steps for assessing GHG impacts

Part I: Introduction, objectives, key concepts and overview of policies

Understand the purpose and applicability of the guidance (Chapter 1)

Determine the objectives of the assessment (Chapter 2)

Understand agriculture or forest policies (Chapter 3)

Understand steps and assessment principles (Chapter 4)



Part II: Defining the assessment

Clearly describe the policy to be assessed (Chapter 5)

Identify the GHG impacts to assess (Chapter 6)



Part III: Assessing impacts

Estimate the baseline scenario and emissions (Chapter 7)

Estimate the implementation potential of the policy and quantify the emissions ex-ante (Chapter 8)

Estimate the impact of the policy ex-post (Chapter 9)

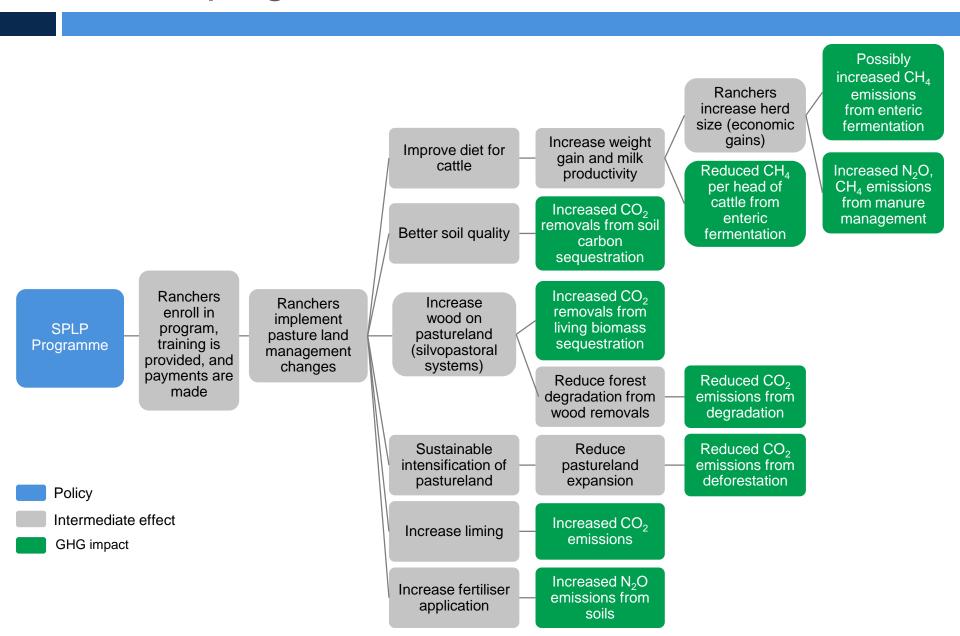


Part IV: Monitoring and reporting

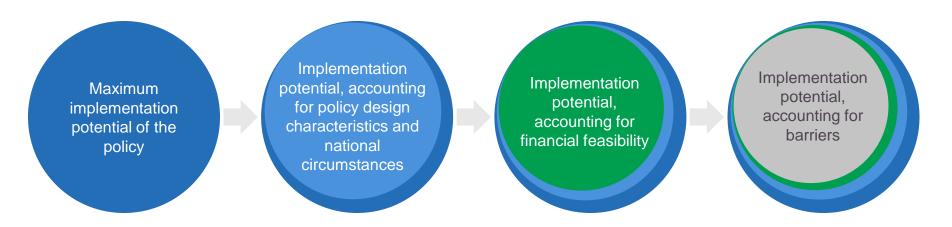
Monitor the performance of the policy over time (Chapter 10)

Report the results and methodology used (Chapter 11)

Developing a causal chain (ch 6)



Assessing the implementation potential (ch 8)



For example:

Activity data	Maximum implementation potential	Refined implementation potential based on policy design and national circumstances	Refined implementation potential based on financial feasibility	Refined implementation potential based on other barriers
Implementation area (ha)	1,200,000	1,027,800	940,951	936,601
Number of animals (head)	1,080,000	892,620	817,194	809,094

Two approaches to estimating GHG impacts

Scenario approach:

- Compares the difference in GHG emissions and removals between the policy and baseline scenarios
- The difference between policy and baseline scenario emissions and removals is the net change in GHG impact resulting from the policy

Deemed estimates approach:

- Estimates the expected increase or decrease in the area of land in a land category or in the adoption of a mitigation practice that is triggered by the policy
- The emissions associated with the increase or decrease in activity data are estimated to give the expected net change in GHG impact resulting from the policy

Methods to estimate GHG impacts

- Apply to estimating baseline, ex-ante, and ex-post GHG emissions
- Flexible
- Use the IPCC 2006 Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories
- Guidance describes key steps for applying Tier 1 and Tier 2 (in some cases)
- Users can use other methods if desired (e.g., Tier 3 or other methodology)

Stakeholder Participation



Why stakeholder participation is important

- Raise awareness and enable better understanding for all parties involved
- Build trust, collaboration, shared ownership and support for policies
- Address stakeholder perceptions of risks and impacts, and reduce negative impacts and enhance benefits for all stakeholder groups
- Enhance the credibility, accuracy and comprehensiveness of the assessment, drawing on diverse expert and local knowledge
- Enhance transparency, accountability and legitimacy
- Enable enhanced ambition and finance by strengthening the effectiveness of policies and the credibility of reporting

When stakeholder participation is important

Appendix A: Stakeholder participation during the assessment process

For example:

Chapter/step in this guidance document	Why stakeholder participation is important at this step	Relevant chapters in Stakeholder Participation Guidance
Chapter 6 – Identifying Impacts: How policies reduce or remove GHG Emissions	 Identify the full range of stakeholder groups affected by or with influence on the policy Enhance completeness by identifying expected intermediate effects and impacts for all stakeholder groups Identify and address possible unintended or negative impacts early on Improve and validate causal chain with stakeholder insights on cause-effect relationships between the policy, behaviour change and expected impacts 	Chapter 8 – Designing and conducting consultations

Elements covered in the guidance

Part I: Introduction, objectives and key concepts

Understand the purpose and applicability of the guidance (Chapter 1)

Determine the objectives of stakeholder participation (Chapter 2)

Understand key concepts, elements and principles (Chapter 3)



Part II: Key elements of effective stakeholder participation

Develop a stakeholder participation plan (Chapter 4)

Identify and understand the stakeholders of the policy (Chapter 5)

Create multi-stakeholder bodies (Chapter 6)

Provide information to stakeholders (Chapter 7)

Design and conduct consultations (Chapter 8)

Establish a grievance redress mechanism (Chapter 9)



Part III: Reporting on stakeholder participation

Report how stakeholder participation was designed and conducted (Chapter 10)

Technical Review



Why technical review is important

- Enhance credibility, accuracy and comprehensiveness of the assessment through learning and improvement
- Enhance transparency and legitimacy of reported assessments
- Enable increased ambition in, and financing of, policies by strengthening the effectiveness of policies and the credibility of reporting



Overview of the guidance

Part I: Introduction, objectives, and key concepts

Understand the purpose and applicability of the guidance (Chapter 1)

Understand key concepts, steps and technical review principles (Chapter 2)



Part II: Overview of technical review

Understand the types of technical review that can be pursued (Chapter 3)

Learn about reviewer qualifications to inform team design and meet review objectives (Chapter 4)



Part III: Technical review process

Establish the objectives, scope and criteria of the technical review (Chapter 5)

Prepare the documents and evidence for technical review (Chapter 6)

Develop a technical review plan (Chapter 7)

Conduct the technical review using an established process (Chapter 8)

Report on the results of the technical review (Chapter 9)

Matrix for selecting a review type

First-party: the same government agency that is responsible for the implementation of the policy and/or the impact assessment

Second-party: a person or organisation that has an interest in or affiliation with the user

Third-party: a person or organisation independent from the user of commercial, financial or legal interests

		High	Medium	Low
Co	nsiderations for technical review	Very	Somewhat	Slightly
		Yes	-	No
1.	Is the technical review of an ex-ante assessment?	First, Second	- (Third
2.	How difficult is it for entities other than the user to gain access to information, assumptions and data regarding the impact assessment?	First	Second	Third
3.	How important is it for the technical reviewer to be, or to be perceived as, minimally vulnerable to conflicts of interest?	Third	Second	First
4.	How experienced with undergoing technical review is the user?	First	Second	Third
5.	How much funding is available for the technical review process?	Third	Second	First
6.	What level of independence is necessary for the technical review?	Third	Second	First
7.	What level of transparency and stakeholder confidence in the technical review results is necessary?	Third	- (First, Second
8.	Does the donor and/or private financier of the policy require technical review?	Second, Third	-	First
9.	Is it necessary for the reviewer to have an accreditation?	Third	_ (First, Second

Overview of the technical review process



Public consultation via Collaborase

Collaborase is an online software that supports an unlimited number of reviewers and allows reviewers to more easily provide comments and navigate documents.

www.collaborase.com/icat

Accessing the documents

Climate Action
Transparency

Initiative for Climate Action Transparency Guidance Public Consultation

Accessing the guidance documents

To comment on the guidance, submit your email address on the document page(s) linked below. A confirmation email will be sent to your email account with a link to access the document.

ICAT Introductory Guide	ICAT Sustainable Development Guidance		
ICAT Renewable Energy Guidance	ICAT Transformational Change Guidance		
ICAT Buildings Efficiency Guidance	ICAT Stakeholder Participation Guidance		
ICAT Transport Pricing Guidance	ICAT Technical Review Guidance		
ICAT Agriculture Guidance	ICAT Non-State and Subnational Action Guidance		
ICAT Forest Guidance			

Accessing the documents

INITIATIVE FOR

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ICAT Forest Guidance

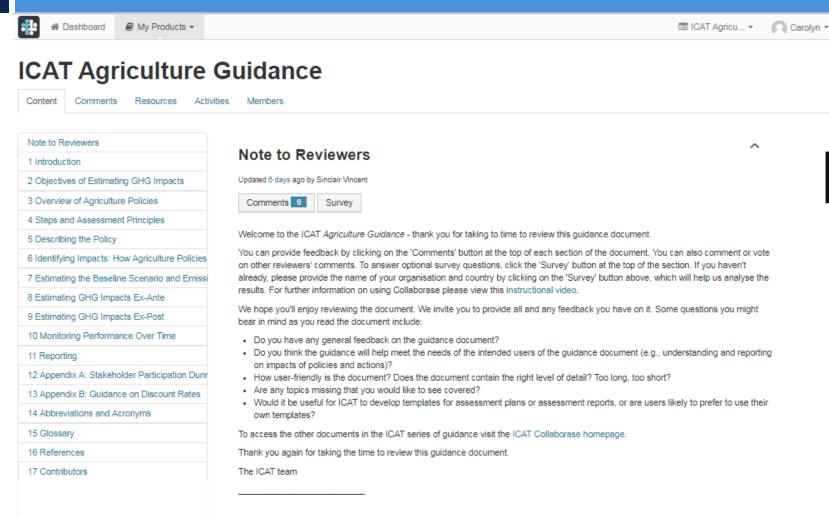
Submit comments

To post a comment, click the 'Comment' button below any section title. Where relevant, we recommend comments include (1) a comment title/issue and (2) a proposal for a change or new text. The comment form allows you to add images, files and/or links. You can also view comments that have already been submitted.

To view comments in a single section, click the 'Comment' button below the section title to display the list of comments for that section. Click the comment title to read the comment and any replies. To view all comments for the full document, click the 'Comment' tab at the top of the webpage – this will open the comments page with a searchable/sortable table of all the comments. If you view comments by other reviewers, we encourage you to use the 'Vote' button to easily express your agreement or disagreement.

Enter your email address 🛠			
Submit			

Your view in Collaborase



ICAT Agriculture Guidance

Guidance for assessing the greenhouse gas impacts of agriculture policies

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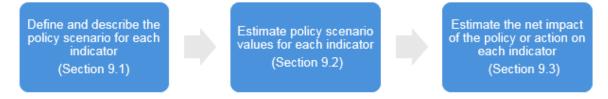
9 Estimating Impacts Ex-Ante

Updated 15 days ago by Sinclair Vincent



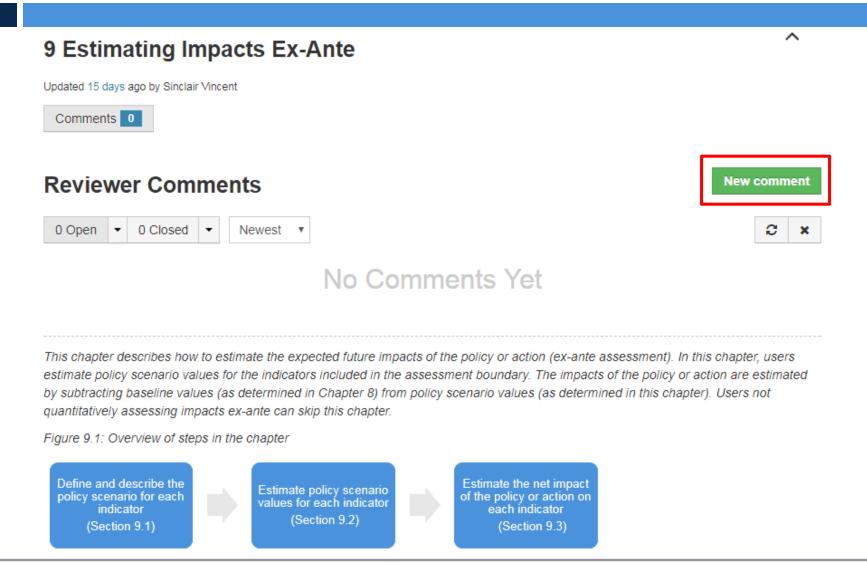
This chapter describes how to estimate the expected future impacts of the policy or action (ex-ante assessment). In this chapter, users estimate policy scenario values for the indicators included in the assessment boundary. The impacts of the policy or action are estimated by subtracting baseline values (as determined in Chapter 8) from policy scenario values (as determined in this chapter). Users not quantitatively assessing impacts ex-ante can skip this chapter.

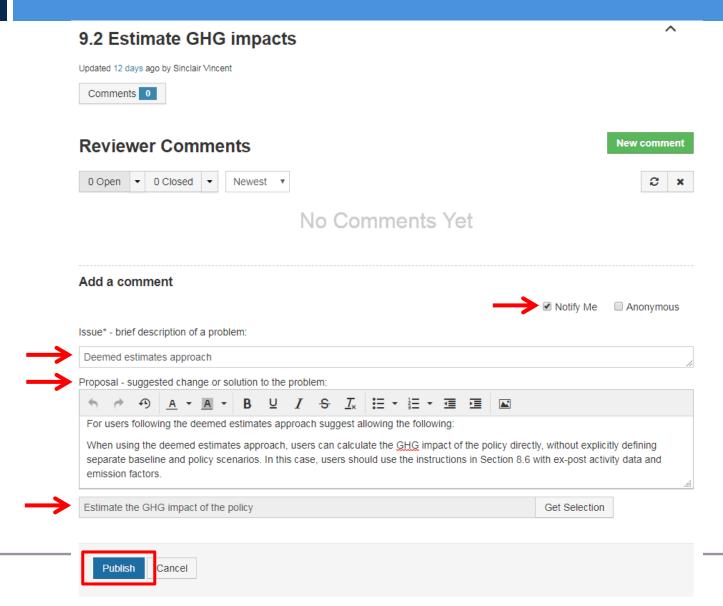
Figure 9.1: Overview of steps in the chapter



Checklist of key recommendations

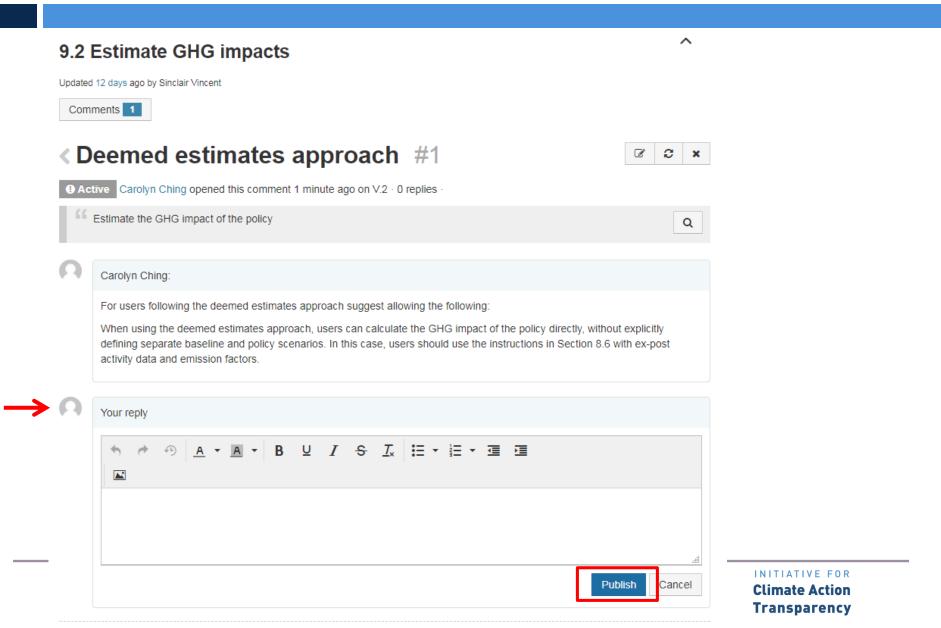
- Define a policy scenario that represents the conditions most likely to occur in the presence of the policy or action over time for each indicator being estimated, taking into account all specific impacts included in the quantitative assessment boundary
- Estimate the net impact of the policy or action on each indicator by subtracting baseline values from policy scenario values, taking
 into account all specific impacts included in the quantitative assessment boundary
- · Separately assess the impacts of the policy or action on different groups in society where relevant





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Transparency







Answering survey questions in Collaborase

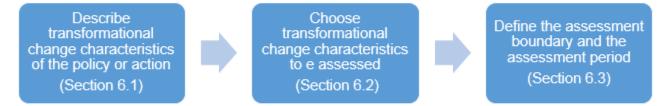
6 Choosing Which Transformational Change Characteristics to Assess

Updated 15 days ago by Sinclair Vincent



This chapter provides guidance on identifying and choosing transformational change characteristics that are relevant for a policy or actional defines the transformational change assessment boundary and the assessment period.

Figure 6.1: Overview of steps in the chapter



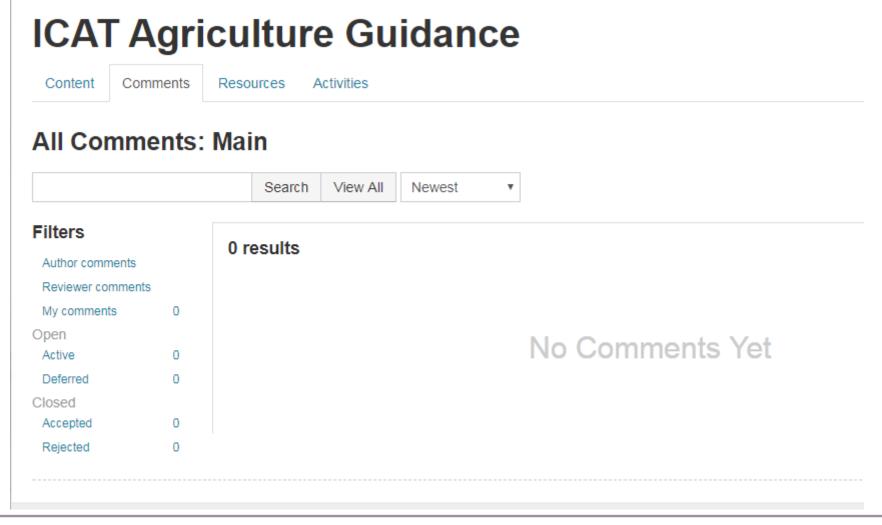
Checklist of key recommendations

- · Identify and describe transformational characteristics of the policy or action
- Choose characteristics to be assessed based on their relevance to a policy or action and the society in which it is implemented
- Define the assessment boundary in terms of geographical and sectoral coverage of transformational characteristics selected for assessment
- · Define the assessment period

Answering survey questions in Collaborase

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Updated 15 days ago b	y Sinclair Vincent				•
Comments 0	Close Survey				
•				otions of characteristics of not, how can we improv	sufficient and clear enough to ve them?
It would be helpful	if these description	s could be more deta	ailed.		
	n how to use other				it scale and over time. Is furth issess impacts of multiple
✓ Yes No					
The guidance prov	ided is sufficient.				

Collating and reviewing comments



Questions?





















Public consultation closes 24 September 2017

