Outline

• Introduction to ICAT
• Non-State and Subnational Action Guidance
• Stakeholder Participation Guidance
• How to provide comments
• Questions
Introduction to ICAT
ICAT objectives

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

Two components:
- ICAT series of guidance
- Country support to build capacity
Multi-stakeholder partnership

DONORS

Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, Building and Nuclear Safety
CHILDREN'S INVESTMENT FUND FOUNDATION
MINISTERO DELL'AMBIENTE E DELLA TUTela DEL TERRITORIO E DEL MARE
ClimateWorks

GRANT MANAGEMENT

UNOPS
UNEP DTU PARTNERSHIP
VCS
WORLD RESOURCES INSTITUTE

IMPLEMENTATION PARTNERS

SUPPORTING PARTNERS

Rainforest Alliance
CCBA
The Climate, Community & Biodiversity Alliance
NEW CLIMATE INSTITUTE
CDP
ICAT Series of Guidance

Introduction to the series of guidance
Supporting Guidance

Stakeholder Participation

Technical Review

Non-State and Subnational Action

Impact Assessment Guidance

Greenhouse gas impacts:

Renewable Energy

Buildings Efficiency

Sustainable Development

Transport Pricing

Agriculture

Transformational Change

Forest
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
Principles for guidance development

• **Enabling**
  • User-friendly guidance, not rules and requirements

• **Flexible**
  • Non-prescriptive, accommodates national circumstances

• **Leveraging**
  • Build upon existing and emerging work

• **Participatory**
  • Engage broadly in development processes
Guidance for integrating the impact of non-state and subnational mitigation actions into national greenhouse gas projections, targets and planning
Context

- Globally, an acceleration of non-state and subnational actions
- Paris Agreement recognizes the significance of non-state and subnational actions
- Impact on national emissions trajectories, targets, policies, yet not fully considered
- Better understanding of climate actions at different scales and by different actors contribute towards comprehensive approaches to address climate change
Purpose of the guidance

- Help analysts and policymakers identify, assess and integrate the impact of non-state and subnational mitigation action into national/sectoral mitigation assessments, in order to:
  - Enable realistic assessment of emissions scenarios, mitigation potentials at national or sectoral level
  - Enhance coordination and communication between national, and non-state and subnational actors
  - Recognize climate actions at various levels and build support for more ambitious actions
  - Inform policy making
Guidance development process

- First draft developed through a multi-stakeholder process between November 2016 and July 2017:
  - Partners: New Climate Institute, World Resources Institute, CDP and The Climate Group
  - Technical Working Group: 22 members
  - Drafting Team: New Climate Institute with all project partners
- First draft out for a 60 day public comment period through September 24
- The draft guidance will be applied in several countries to test how it works in practice and produce case studies to include in the final version
Structure of the guidance

Part I: Introduction, objectives and key concepts
Understand purpose and applicability of the guidance (Chapter 1)
Determine the objectives of the assessment (Chapter 2)
Understand key concepts and assessment principles (Chapter 3)

Part II: Defining the assessment
Define the assessment boundary (Chapter 4)
Create a list of all relevant non-state and subnational actions (Chapter 5)
Select non-state and subnational actions for inclusion in the analysis (Chapter 6)
List relevant national climate mitigation policies and actions (Chapter 7)

Part III: Impact assessment
Convert non-state and subnational actions and national policy actions to suitable metrics (Chapter 8)
Assess overlaps, add impacts and compare ambition (Chapter 9)

Part IV: Document results
Document the results and methodology used (Chapter 10)

Part V: Decision making and using results
Use results for decision-making and planning (Chapter 11)
Part I – Scope and applicability

- Ex-ante, forward-looking assessment to determine the expected future impact of non-state and subnational mitigation action in a country
- Focus on mitigation
- Flexible approach

Help to achieve and overachieve NDCs
Provide information on ambition

Support non-state and subnational climate action
Remove barriers

National governments
Non-state and subnational actors
Part I – Objective and key concepts

- Define objective

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objectives requiring a comprehensive (national level) assessment</th>
<th>Objectives requiring a targeted (sector level) assessment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E.g.: Determine how non-state and subnational action contribute to the national climate change plan or the NDC</td>
<td>E.g.: Improve climate mitigation projections or revise target(s) such as a renewable energy target</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Key concepts
  - Non-state actor: any actor other than a national and subnational government
  - Subnational actor: any form of government which is not a national government
Part II – Determine assessment boundary

Option 1
Nation-wide assessment

Option 2
Assessment of one or more sectors

Option 3
Assessment of a subsector

Examples included for each of the options
Part II – Create a list of all relevant non-state and subnational action

- How to gather information
- Which data points
- Template to organise information
- How to resolve common challenges, e.g., lack of information

Top tips for collecting information
Part II – Select actions for further analysis

- For individual non-state and subnational actions

  - Suitability of actions for further analysis
    - Availability of information
    - Likelihood

  Specific examples for each of the filters included

- For international collaborative actions, additional guidance on how to distribute impact to countries
Part III – Convert actions to suitable metrics

- Conversion may be necessary to compare impact of non-state/subnational actions to national policy impacts or include them in existing climate models
- Options provided to determine emission reduction potentials

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Energy supply</th>
<th>Suitable metrics</th>
<th>Options for the conversion to emission reduction potential</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Increase the share of electricity generated from RE to X (% or absolute amount in MW)</td>
<td>RE electricity generation capacity installed (MW), share of RE electricity in national grid. <em>Including list of assumptions and data points needed</em></td>
<td>If capacity (MW) target, convert to generation (TWh) using full load hours. If % target, convert to generation (TWh) using total electricity generation in target year. To calculate the emission reduction potential, users can derive different estimates of emission impacts depending on whether RE electricity displaces natural gas first, then oil and then coal (low estimation) or coal first, then oil and then gas (high estimation) <em>Including list of assumptions and data points needed</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Part III – Assess overlaps

- Avoid double counting by assessing overlaps of actions in the same sector, across sectors and between non-state/subnational actions and national policies

Overlap calculations in a comprehensive assessment

- Check for overlaps between regions and cities (exclude city actions when regional action is already considered, unless city action is considerably more ambitious than the regional action)

Example

- Check for overlaps between subnational actors and non-energy supply companies (assume that the GHG emissions from non-energy supply companies are distributed proportionately to region- and city-level emissions; exclude overlapping portion)
Part III – Harmonise targets and compare ambition

- Harmonise targets before comparing ambition, e.g. target years
- Compare ambition at either metric or emission level

Example: Comparison at metric level (simplified)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subsector</th>
<th>Current subsector scenario</th>
<th>Combined effect of non-state/subnational action and national policy including overlaps</th>
<th>Additional impact from non-state and subnational action at subsector level</th>
<th>Subsector requirement under NDC</th>
<th>Gap between NDC requirements and combined impact of non-state/subnational action at the subsector level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Renewable energy</td>
<td>7 GW added by 2020</td>
<td>10 GW added by 2020</td>
<td>3 GW added by 2020</td>
<td>12 GW added by 2020</td>
<td>2 GW by 2020</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Part V: Using results and decision-making

- Depending on the results and objective of the assessment, detailed outline of options for decision-making

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assessment type</th>
<th>Assessment objective</th>
<th>Options for using results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Comprehensive assessment   | Determine how non-state and subnational action contribute to the national climate change plan or the NDC | Check first the impact of non-state and subnational action on the national climate change plan or NDC. The results could be used for:  
  - Discussions and planning on whether non-state and subnational action is supporting national climate change plans or the NDC  
  - Future policy design  
  - Possibly, revision of climate policy targets  
  - Inclusion into future NDC cycle  
  - Enhancement of (inter)national credibility of national climate mitigation targets |
Presenter information

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Stakeholder Participation
Stakeholder Participation

Introducing guidance to support stakeholder participation in design, implementation and assessment of non-state and subnational actions
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step of non-state and subnational impact assessment</th>
<th>Why stakeholder participation is important at this step</th>
<th>Relevant chapters in Stakeholder Participation Guidance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Chapter 6 – Select non-state and subnational actions for inclusion in the analysis | • Ensure a more credible determination of likelihood of achieving targets specified under non-state and subnational actions  
• Fill information gaps where they exist to develop a rich database  
• Identify credible sources of information for engagement in subsequent steps | 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)
Presenter Information

Sinclair Vincent
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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.
## 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ICAT Introductory Guide</th>
<th>ICAT Sustainable Development Guidance</th>
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<tr>
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<td>ICAT Agriculture Guidance</td>
<td>ICAT Non-State and Subnational Action Guidance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICAT Forest Guidance</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Accessing the documents

ICAT Non-State and Subnational Action

Submit comments

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Enter your email address *

Submit
6 Selecting Non-State and Subnational Actions for Inclusion in the Analysis

This chapter provides criteria that will help users decide which of the actions identified in Chapter 5 to include in the assessment, in line with the assessment principles. It provides guidance on how to determine the suitability of each non-state and subnational action based on the availability of information and the likelihood of the action achieving its target(s). The chapter also discusses the distribution of international collaborative actions among countries. In practice, this chapter serves to fill the “Action retained for further analysis” column in Table 5.1 that was illustrated in Chapter 5.

Checklist of key recommendations

- Determine suitability of non-state and subnational action for further analysis
- Determine the likelihood that non-state and subnational action targets will be achieved
- Determine whether the collaborative action is already covered by an individual non-state and subnational action before distributing international collaborative actions to countries
6 Selecting Non-State and Subnational Actions for Inclusion in the Analysis

This chapter provides criteria that will help users decide which of the actions identified in Chapter 5 to include in the assessment, in line with the assessment principles. It provides guidance on how to determine the suitability of each non-state and subnational action based on the availability of information and the likelihood of the action achieving its target(s). The chapter also discusses the distribution of international collaborative actions among countries. In practice, this chapter serves to fill the "Action retained for further analysis" column in Table 5.1 that was illustrated in Chapter 5.
How to comment in Collaborase

6.2 Determine the likelihood of achieving non-state and subnational action targets

Updated 9 days ago by Sinclair Vincent

Comments 0

No Comments Yet

Add a comment

Issue* - brief description of a problem:
Likelihood of achieving targets

Proposal - suggested change or solution to the problem:

Suggest including more real world examples for determining likelihood

Box 6.2: Example of determining likelihood

Publish Cancel
How to comment in Collaborase

6.2 Determine the likelihood of achieving non-state and subnational action targets

Comments

- 1 Open
- 0 Closed
- Both
- Newest

Likelihood of achieving targets

Reviewer Comment opened by Neelam Singh about 1 hour ago on version 2
How to comment in Collaborase

6.2 Determine the likelihood of achieving non-state and subnational action targets

Updated 9 days ago by Sinclair Vincent

Comments 1

Likelihood of achieving targets #4

Active Naelam Singh opened this comment about 3 hours ago on V.2 · 1 reply ·

Box 6.2: Example of determining likelihood

Naelam Singh:
Suggest including more real world examples for determining likelihood

Naelam Singh replied about 3 hours ago

test

Reply

Publish Cancel
How to comment in Collaborase

6.2 Determine the likelihood of achieving non-state and subnational action targets

Updated 13 days ago by Sinclair Vincent

Comments

1 Open ▼ 0 Closed ▼ Both ▼ Newest ▼

#4

Likelihood of achieving targets

Reviewer Comment opened by Neelam Singh 4 days ago on version 2
Welcome to the ICAT Non-State and Subnational Action Guidance - thank you for taking time to review this guidance document.

You can provide feedback by clicking on the ‘Comments’ button at the top of each section of the document. You can also comment or vote on other reviewers’ comments. If you haven’t already, please provide the name of your organisation and country by clicking on the ‘Survey’ button above, which will help us analyse the results. For further information on using Collaborase please view this instructional video.

We hope you’ll enjoy reviewing the document. We invite you to provide all and any feedback you have on it. Some questions you might bear in mind as you read the document include:

- Do you have any general feedback on the guidance document?
- Do you think the guidance will help meet the needs of the intended users of the guidance document (e.g., identifying, quantifying and integrating the impact of non-state and subnational action into GHG emission projections, targets and planning)?
- How user-friendly are the documents? Do the documents contain the right level of detail? Too long, too short?
- Are any topics missing that you would like to see covered?
- Would it be useful for ICAT to develop templates for assessment reports, or are users likely to prefer to use their own templates?

To access the other documents in the ICAT series of guidance visit the ICAT Collaborase homepage.

Thank you again for taking the time to review this guidance document.

The ICAT team
Collating and reviewing comments
Questions?

To review the guidance and provide comments:


Consultation period ends September 24, 2017
Thank You

Questions about Non-State and Subnational Action Guidance:
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