

## Non-State and Subnational Action Guidance

*Guidance for integrating the impact of non-state and subnational mitigation actions into national greenhouse gas projections, targets and planning*

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Glossary, abbreviations and acronyms, references and contributors

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### GLOSSARY

<b>Absolute value</b>	The non-negative value of a number without regard to its sign. For example, the absolute value of 5 is 5, and the absolute value of -5 is also 5.
<b>Assessment boundary</b>	The scope of the assessment in terms of the (sub)sectors and GHG emissions included in the assessment
<b>Assessment report</b>	A report, completed by the user, that documents the assessment process, methods and results related to the impact of non-state and subnational action
<b>Ex-ante assessment</b>	The process of assessing expected future impacts of non-state and subnational actions or of national policies and actions (i.e., a forward-looking assessment)
<b>Expert judgment</b>	A carefully considered, well-documented qualitative or quantitative judgment made in the absence of unequivocal observational evidence by a person or persons who have a demonstrable expertise in the given field (IPCC 2006). The user can apply their own expert judgment or consult experts. Expert judgment can be strengthened through expert elicitation methods to avoid bias.
<b>Ex-post assessment</b>	The process of assessing historical impacts of non-state and subnational actions or national policies and actions (i.e., a backward-looking assessment)
<b>Impact assessment</b>	The qualitative or quantitative assessment of impacts resulting from non-state and subnational actions or from national policies and actions. This can be conducted either ex-ante or ex-post.

<b>Independent non-state and subnational actions</b>	Non-state and subnational actions that do not interact with each other or with national policies, such that the combined effect of implementing them together is equal to the sum of the individual effects of implementing them separately
<b>Indicator</b>	A metric that can be estimated and monitored over time to understand the impact of non-state and subnational action and track changes towards targeted outcomes.
<b>Intended impacts</b>	Impacts that are intentional based on the original objectives of the policy or action. In some contexts, these are referred to as primary impacts.
<b>Jurisdiction</b>	The geographic area within which an entity's (such as a government's) authority is exercised
<b>Monitoring period</b>	The time over which the non-state and subnational actions are monitored
<b>Negative impacts</b>	Impacts that are perceived as unfavourable from the perspectives of decision makers and stakeholders
<b>Non-state actor</b>	Any actor other than a national and subnational government.
<b>Non-state commitments</b>	Planned non-state action that has been publicly announced but unlike non-state mitigation action, implementation has not yet started.
<b>Non-state mitigation action</b>	Any kind of activity that is directly or indirectly aimed at reducing GHG emissions and that is led by non-state actor(s).
<b>Overlapping non-state and subnational actions</b>	Non-state and subnational actions that interact with each other or with national policies and that, when implemented together, have a combined effect less than the sum of their individual effects when implemented separately. This includes both those that have the same or complementary goals (such as national and subnational energy efficiency standards for appliances), as well as counteracting or countervailing policies that have different or opposing goals (such as a national fuel tax and a subnational fuel subsidy).
<b>National policy or action</b>	An intervention taken or mandated by a national government, which may include laws, regulations and standards; taxes, charges, subsidies and incentives; information instruments; voluntary agreements; implementation of new technologies, processes or practices; and public or private sector financing and investment, among others
<b>Current policy scenario</b>	A scenario that represents the events or conditions most likely to occur in the presence of the current mix of policies or actions.
<b>Positive impacts</b>	Impacts that are perceived as favourable from the perspectives of decision makers and stakeholders
<b>Proxy data</b>	Data from a similar process or activity that are used as a stand-in for the given process or activity

<b>Qualitative assessment</b>	An approach to impact assessment that involves describing the impacts of a policy or action on selected impact categories in numerical terms
<b>Quantitative assessment</b>	An approach to impact assessment that involves estimating the impacts of a policy or action on selected impact categories in quantitative terms
<b>Reinforcing non-state and subnational actions</b>	Non-state and subnational actions that interact with each other or with national policies and that, when implemented together, have a combined effect greater than the sum of their individual effects when implemented separately
<b>Specific impact</b>	A specific change that results from a policy or action
<b>Stakeholders</b>	People, organisations, communities or individuals who are affected by and/or who have influence or power over the policy
<b>Subnational actor</b>	Any form of government which is not a national government.
<b>Subnational commitments</b>	Planned subnational action that has been publicly announced but unlike subnational mitigation action, implementation has not yet started.
<b>Subnational mitigation action</b>	Any kind of activity that is directly or indirectly aimed at reducing GHG emissions and that is led by subnational actor(s).
<b>Sustainable development impacts</b>	Changes in environmental, social or economic conditions that result from a policy or action, such as changes in economic activity, employment, public health, air quality and energy security
<b>Uncertainty</b>	1. Quantitative definition: Measurement that characterises the dispersion of values that could reasonably be attributed to a parameter. 2. Qualitative definition: A general term that refers to the lack of certainty in data and methodological choices, such as the application of non-representative factors or methods, incomplete data, or lack of transparency.

## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

<b>AFOLU</b>	agriculture, forestry and other land use
<b>APPC</b>	Alliance of Peaking Pioneer Cities
<b>BAU</b>	business as usual
<b>BR</b>	Biennial Report
<b>BUR</b>	Biennial Update Report
<b>CDKN</b>	The Climate and Development Knowledge Network
<b>DIE</b>	Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik (German Development Institute)
<b>EE</b>	energy efficiency
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations
<b>FFS</b>	Fossil Free Sweden
<b>GDP</b>	gross domestic product
<b>GGBP</b>	Green Growth Best Practice Institute
<b>GHG</b>	greenhouse Gas
<b>GPC</b>	Global Protocol for Community-Scale Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventories
<b>GWP</b>	global warming potential
<b>HFCs</b>	hydrofluorocarbons
<b>ICAT</b>	Initiative for Climate Action Transparency
<b>ICI</b>	International Climate Initiative
<b>IEA</b>	International Energy Agency
<b>IRENA</b>	The International Renewable Energy Agency
<b>IPCC</b>	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
<b>LEDS</b>	low emission development strategy
<b>LULUCF</b>	land use, land use change and forestry
<b>MRV</b>	measuring, reporting and verification
<b>NAMA</b>	nationally appropriate mitigation action
<b>NAZCA</b>	Non-State Action Zone for Climate Action
<b>NDC</b>	Nationally Determined Contribution
<b>OECD</b>	Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development

<b>RE</b>	renewable energy
<b>SLCP</b>	short-lived climate pollutants
<b>UNEP</b>	United Nations Environment
<b>UNFCCC</b>	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

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