

# The Initiative for Climate Action Transparency

PCCB event at COP 24: Reflections on EU capacity building support to  
the first round of NDCs  
5 December 2018

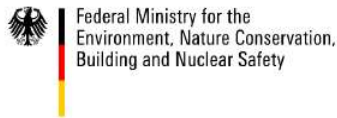


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Director of ICAT

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# ICAT: A Multi-stakeholder partnership

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## ICAT HOST



## SUPPORTING PARTNERS



## Objectives of Building Capacity for Transparency

1. Support domestic policy processes: tracking implementation of NDCs and revising them
  2. Building trust and confidence among stakeholders; help mobilize public and private finance
  3. International reporting: tracking global progress; comparability of action
-

# ICAT's focus



1. Provide methodologies, tools, and metrics to allow the assessment of policy effectiveness
2. Support countries to develop their capacity in building and using transparency for their policy processes and for international reporting



# ICAT Methodologies

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## *Impact Assessment Guidance Documents*

Greenhouse gas impacts:



**Renewable  
Energy**



**Buildings  
Efficiency**



**Transport  
Pricing**



**Agriculture  
Sector**



**Forestry  
Sector**



**Sustainable  
Development**



**Transformational  
Change**



**Non-State  
Action**

*Process Guidance  
Documents:*

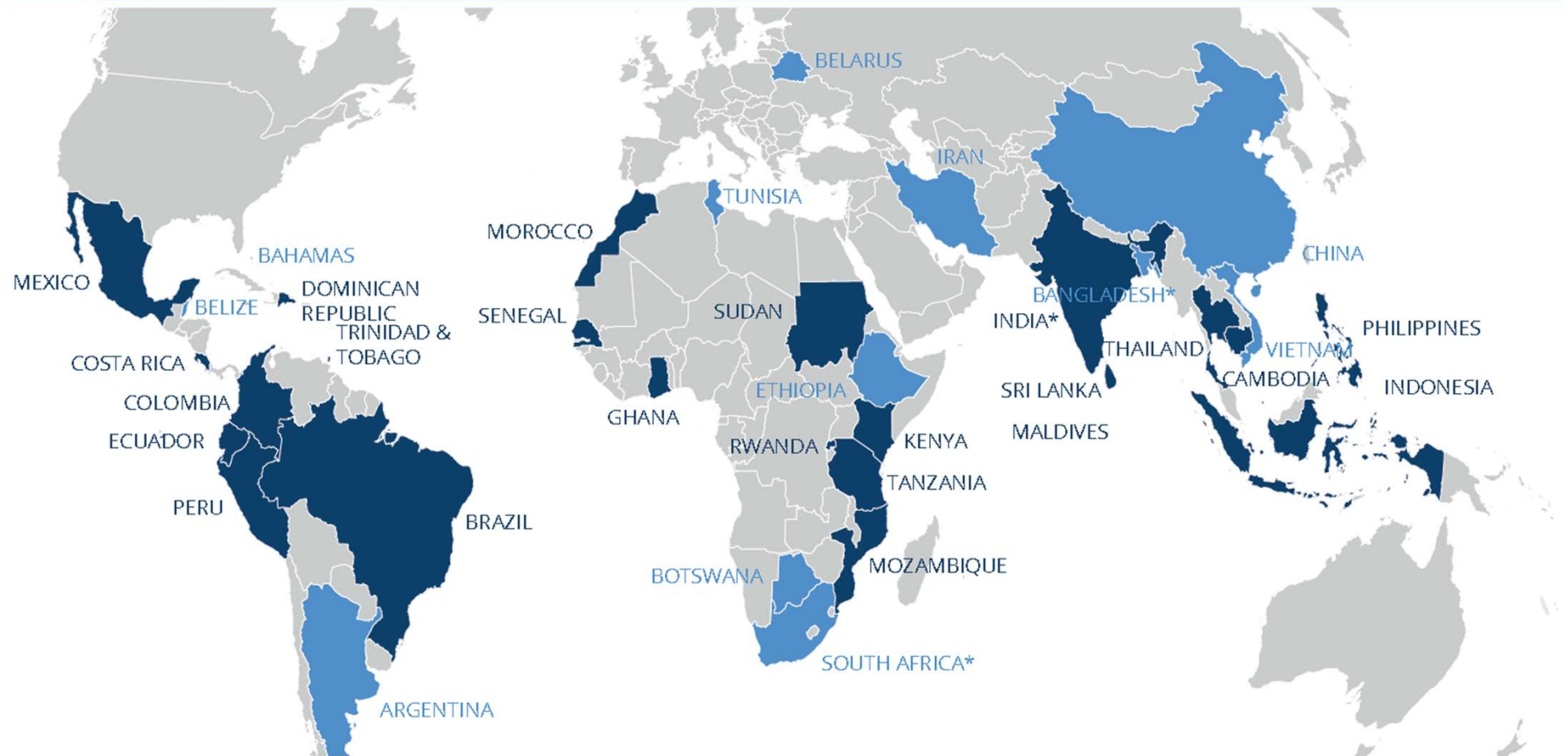


**Stakeholder  
Participation**



**Technical  
Review**

# ICAT countries



■ Signed a formal agreement or sent an official letter confirming participation in ICAT

■ Invited to participate in ICAT

\* Collaboration is conducted through a national institute

# Types of interventions

- ✓ All countries use the ICAT support to advance their NDCs: tracking progress; redefining targets
- ✓ Institutional capacity as a prerequisite – includes:
  - ✓ Governance arrangements to enable coordination
  - ✓ Data collection and quality assurance methodologies
  - ✓ Analytical capacity (e.g. modelling tool)
- ✓ Facilitation of stakeholder engagement workshops
- ✓ Support to applying ICAT methodologies in priority sectors
- ✓ Support in assessing sustainable development benefits and transformational change potential

# Designing ICAT interventions

- Demand-driven and needs-based: close interaction between national lead and ICAT
- National consultation led by the national focal point
- Usually led by environment ministry, but in some cases by sectoral ministry (e.g. transport, energy)
- Formal agreement to define work plan for ICAT support



# Key challenges / achievements

- ❖ Coordination takes a lot of time: between national stakeholders and between different CB initiatives
- ❖ Difficult to hit a moving target: Need for agreement on the transparency framework and related aspects under Paris Agreement
- ✓ Countries better placed to track their NDCs, in terms of capacity and involvement of sectors and stakeholders
- ✓ Countries have revised their NDC mitigation targets using ICAT tools

# Key lessons and recommendations



- ✓ Ensure country-driven process. Integrate advice from external experts.
- ✓ Follow national priorities and develop data (beyond GHG) to build transparency domestically.
- ✓ Support national institutions (agencies, think tanks) that can operate transparency tools.
- ✓ Involve all relevant sectors and stakeholders.
- ✓ Coordinate international initiatives: harmonized work plans.

The background of the slide is a photograph showing several pairs of hands, likely belonging to people of African descent, working with small green seedlings. The seedlings are being planted into individual grey plastic bags filled with reddish-brown soil. The hands are positioned over the bags, some holding the seedlings and others adjusting the soil. The scene suggests a community or agricultural activity focused on reforestation or sustainable farming.

# Thank you!

[www.climateactiontransparency.org](http://www.climateactiontransparency.org)

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# Criteria to assess climate action effectiveness



**Looking beyond GHG emissions to socio-economic and environmental indicators, and investment-maturity**