United Nations
Climate Change

Work on the Impacts of the implementation of response measures

An Update by the Katowice Committee of Experts (KCI)

Global Dialogue on Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures 2024 (Accra, Ghana, 9-10 Sep 2024)

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Introduction to the KCI

The KCI: The UNFCCC Constituted body that supports the work of the forum on the impact of the implementation response measures

Established in 2018 at COP 24

Composed of 14 members: meet twice a year

- 2 members from each of the five UN regional groups
- 1 member from LDC
- 1 member from SIDS
- 2 members from relevant IGOs

Membership

Functions of the Forum and the KCI

1. Provide a **platform to share**, information, experiences, case studies, best practices and views to facilitate assessment and analysis of the impact of the implementation of response measures, including the use and development of modelling tools and methodologies, with a view to recommending specific actions
2. Share experience and best practices in providing detailed information, to the extent possible, on the assessment of economic and social impacts of response measures as provided in decision 18/CMA.1, annex, paragraph 90.
3. Enhance the capacity of Parties, in particular developing country Parties, to deal with the impacts of the implementation of response measures through the modalities contained in paragraph 6(b) below;
4. Address the effects of the implementation of response measures by enhancing the capacity and the understanding of Parties regarding the impacts of mitigation actions and by enabling the exchange of information, experience and best practices among Parties to raise their resilience to these impacts;
5. Promote action to minimize the adverse impacts and maximize the positive impacts of the implementation of response measures;
6. Regularly update the existing database of tools and methodologies suitable for assessing the impacts of the implementation of response measures, as needed and as appropriate;
7. Prepare information for the technical assessment component of the global stocktake related to the impacts of the implementation of response measures (decision 19/CMA.1, paras. 8 and 24) in line with the process outlined in decision 23/CMA.3, paragraphs 11–12;
8. Respond to and take into consideration the relevant outcomes of different processes under the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement;
9. Provide recommendations

Work Areas of the Forum and the KCI

1

Assessing and analyzing the impacts of the implementation of response measures

2

Facilitating and building capacity for the identification, development, customization and use of tools and methodologies to assess the impacts of the implementation of response measures

3

Economic diversification and transformation

4

Just transition of the workforce and the creation of decent work and quality jobs

Overview of Outputs and Work of the Forum and its KCI

United Nations Climate Change

Knowledge and Information

- Policy recommendations
- Compilation of concrete examples
- Guidance documents for use of tools and methodologies
- Technical papers
- Synthesis reports

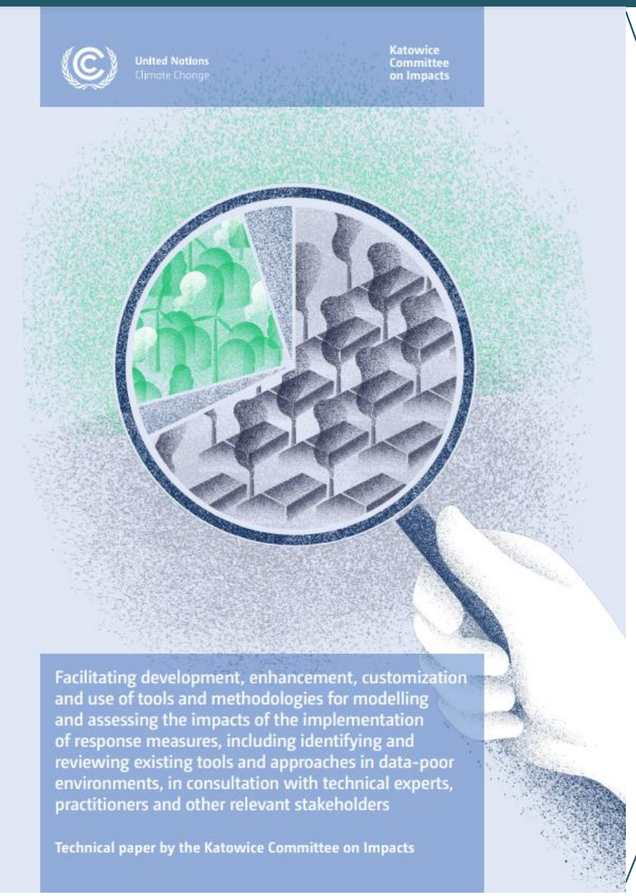
Global and Regional Events and Dialogues

- Awareness creation of existing tools and methodologies
- Facilitating platforms for exchanges and sharing of best practices
- Communication and engagement
- Peer-to-peer learning

Regional Activities and Country Support

- Facilitating development and use of tools and methodologies
- Case studies
- Hands on training on use of tools and methodologies
- Peer to peer learning

Knowledge and Information (I)



What type of impacts are you interested in?	What scale are you interested in?	Which approaches would you like to consider?	What type of training and ongoing support are you looking for?	Other factors
Economic	Global	Any	In-person training courses	Data availability
Environmental	National	Macroeconometric	Online training courses	Governance
Social	Household	Computable General Equilibrium	Ongoing support for users	Costs
SDG indicators	Regional	Integrated Assessment Model	No training	Time
	Sub-regional	Qualitative methods		

Policy Recommendations

Develop and maintain a web-based user interface for selecting tools and methods and promote its use among the Parties and stakeholders, as needed and as appropriate

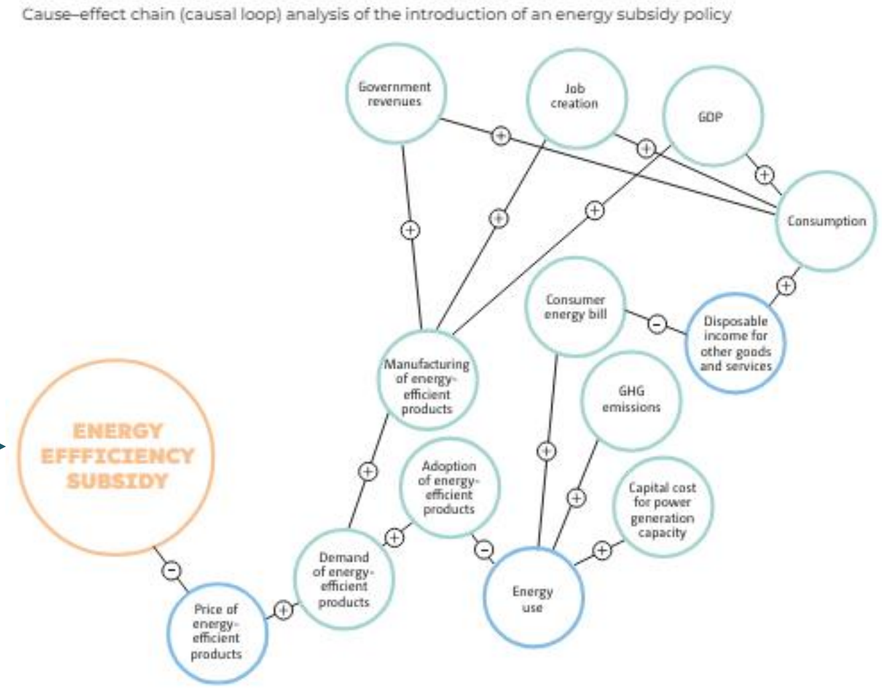
Invest in data collection, if possible, in line with national and international standards such as SNA or the SEEA.

Capacity-building partnerships and networks could be helpful for increasing the representation of developing countries in the use and development of impact assessment tools and methodologies.

Use of tools and methodologies for modelling and assessing the impacts of the implementation of response measures

Knowledge and Information (II)

Method	Data source(s)	Data availability	Accessibility and typical users	Resources required	Use as part of a multi-tool approach
Household income and expenditure survey	Primary survey	The data are generally available through respondents. The quality and accuracy of the data depend on the clarity of the survey and the participants targeted	Household income and expenditure surveys are generally accessible and typically developed and maintained by the national government (e.g. ministry of finance)	Creating a new survey, disseminating it and collecting the results takes on average between 6 and 12 months	It is the primary data source for household assessments to estimate impacts on consumption, expenditure and income. These outcomes can be used to customize and calibrate several models
Sectoral input–output	National and sectoral statistics	Although data from national statistics (at the country level) are generally available, sectoral data on material and energy flows may be lacking	Input–output tables are generally accessible and typically developed and maintained by the ministry of finance (for economic input–output tables), sectoral ministries (for biophysical input–output tables) and universities (for integrated and multi-country input–output tables)	Building a new input–output table is a labour- and resource-intensive process. The time required to develop a new table depends on the number of sectors considered, and can take between two months and one year	Can be used to parameterize and initialize other quantitative models. Can also provide an indication of ripple effects across sectors to understand short-term policy impacts
SAM	Input–output tables, system of national accounts, industrial statistics, consumption expenditure surveys and foreign trade statistics	High data requirements, but data are generally available (e.g. from the GTAP database). Multipliers need to be derived ad hoc on the basis of available data to ensure that results are obtained on the distribution of the impacts of specific policy interventions	Access is generally constrained to trained personnel, but most SAMs are developed in Excel, which reduces barriers. SAMs are commonly used for analysing how policy impacts are distributed over economic actors	Building and calibrating a new SAM is generally labour-intensive, but the time required depends on the level of detail of the SAM. The creation of a simple SAM from the system of national accounts may take one month, while a detailed SAM could require up to one year. Modifications to an existing SAM can be performed in the range of a few months (about two to four months)	SAMs are the main data input of computable general equilibrium and macroeconometric models. As a static matrix, SAMs are used to provide information on short-term impacts and complement medium- to longer-term impact assessments
Partial equilibrium	Sectoral data, databases with technology parameters (e.g. cost, lifetime, efficiency) and potential adoption rates	Data are generally available from national and international databases	Specialized users, with depth of knowledge at the sectoral level. Commonly used in sectoral analyses at the country and regional level. Typically developed and maintained by line ministries and academia	Building and calibrating a new partial equilibrium model requires three to six months depending on the level of detail represented	Can be used in combination with a macroeconometric model to provide more realism using a bottom-up approach
Computable general equilibrium	Input–output table and/or SAM	Uses data from SAMs and/or input–output tables; data are therefore often dated. Additional data disaggregation may be required to fully assess the impact of specific policy interventions (e.g. removal of subsidies for certain fuels and income classes)	Highly specialized. Generally, very limited number of operational computable general equilibrium models in a country, typically developed and maintained by the ministry of finance, central bank, academia, or MDBs	Building and calibrating a new computable general equilibrium model is a major undertaking, requiring about 12 months. Using an existing model is likely to require some changes. An experienced user would need on average three to four months	Can be used in combination with a SAM, which often has a more disaggregated data set and can be used to forecast short-term impacts. Can also be coupled with sectoral models (e.g. for the energy sector) for the addition of a bottom-up analysis (e.g. on technology)



Enhancing the capacity & understanding of Parties on the assessment & analysis of the impacts of response measures

Knowledge and Information (III)

11	Policy	Energy	Columbia	Ensure just transition for workers in coal and oil and gas sectors	Planning for a just transition for workers in coal and oil and gas sectors
12	Policy	Energy	Spain	Manage closure of coal mines	Developing a just transition strategy by the Government
13	Policy	Energy	New Zealand	Manage prohibition of offshore oil and gas exploration permits issuance	Developing a transition plan for affected regions
14	Policy	Energy	New Zealand	Manage prohibition of offshore oil and gas exploration permits issuance	Implementing an inclusive planning process. Securing support for workers' skills development, empowerment, job clustering during transition

Policy Recommendations

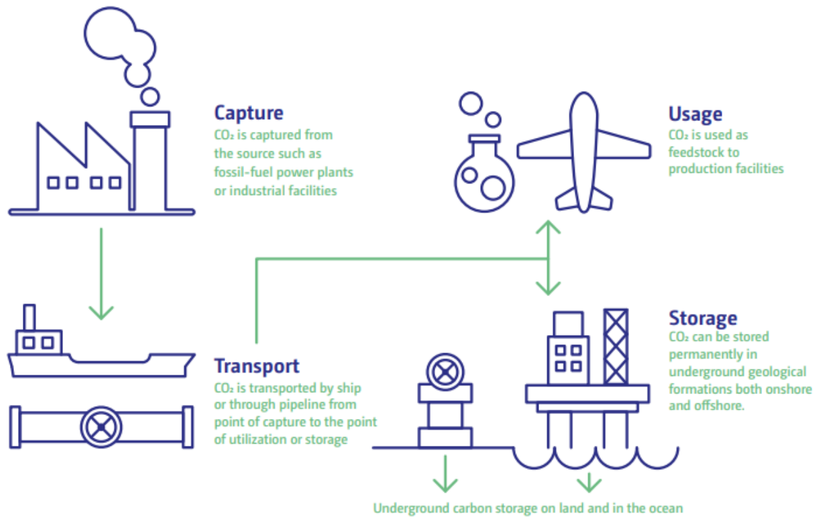
Enhance support for addressing issues related to the assessment and analysis of the impacts of the implementation of mitigation actions, including nationally determined contributions and long-term low-emission development strategies

Enhance and develop existing training frameworks and modules on assessment and analysis so that they can be used for country-level training programmes and for developing impact assessment tools and methods

Engage the private sector, including SMEs to facilitate the identification and exchange of experience and best practices to promote the creation of decent work and quality jobs in new industries and businesses.

Compilation of 41 concrete examples and best practices of country-driven policies on just transition and economic diversification

Knowledge and Information (IV)

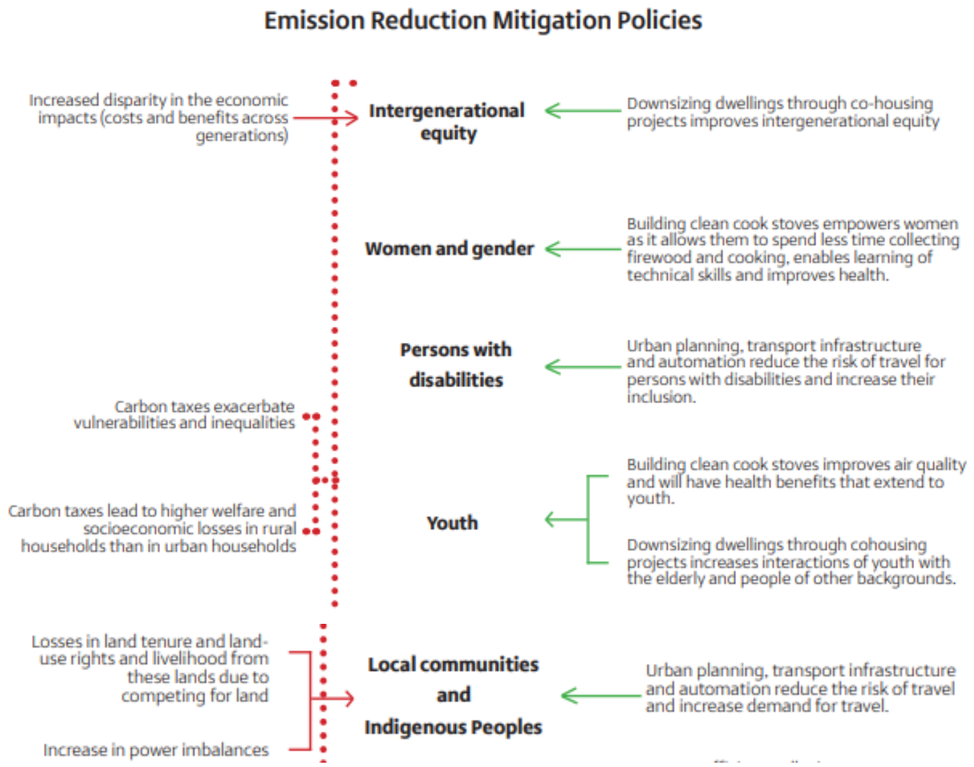


Policy Recommendations

- Develop a regulatory framework for carbon capture, transport, utilization, and storage at the national, and/or global level, consistent with national circumstances
- Expand collaboration on sustainable hydrogen production across all regions and call for the development of a sustainable hydrogen market by developing market stimulation programmes
- Consciously and systematically implement and deploy AI tools to achieve the desired impacts

Impacts of three forms of emerging industries & business: carbon capture, hydrogen, and AI

Knowledge and Information (V)



Key Messages

To avoid **widening inequalities**, it is crucial to employ targeted strategies that minimize the negative and maximize the positive impacts on vulnerable people.

There is **an urgent need for further research** on measuring the impacts of response measures on people in vulnerable situations.

Stakeholder engagement at the national level and wider engagement in general are necessary to better understand the impacts of response measures on people in vulnerable situations.

Where quantitative data are missing, they should be obtained from a qualitative analysis, such as primary research based on direct input from and engagement with vulnerable groups.

Impact of the response measures on people in vulnerable situations

Regional Activities and Country Support

Regional Workshop for Asia-Pacific,
September 2023

Regional Workshop for Latin America and the Caribbean,
March 2022

Peer-to-peer learning session on modelling tools- Maldives,
August 2023

Capacity-building and enhancement activities

Events and Dialogues

SB60 Mandated Event: "*Unpacking the positive and negative impacts of low and zero emission transport technologies*"

SB60 Mandated Event: "*Guidelines and Policy Frameworks to Promote Just Transition within and across Sectors*"

SB60 Side Event: "*Tracking the Journey of Just Transition Strategies and Policies*"

Sharing experiences and best practices

Stakeholder Engagement

Call for Input on guidelines and policy frameworks to promote just transition of the workforce and the creation of decent work and quality jobs

October 2023

Call for inputs on reporting and informing on efforts to assess and analyze the impacts of the implementation of response measures

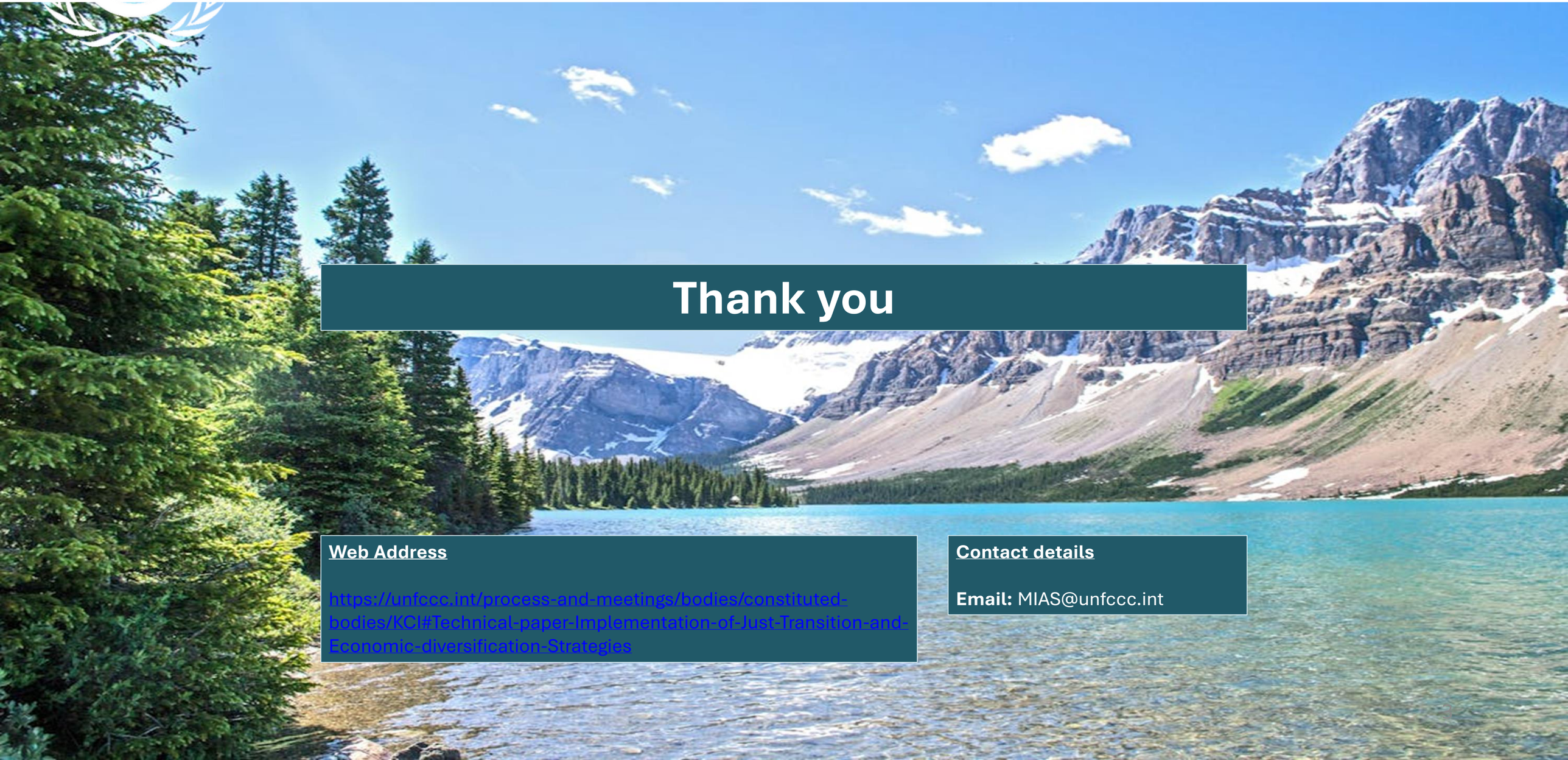
January 2024

Call for inputs for the development of case studies with the KCI

July 2024

Collaboration with other organizations

United Nations
Climate Change



Thank you

Web Address

https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/KCI#Technical-paper-Implementation-of-Just-Transition-and-Economic-diversification-Strategies

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