



IPAC

International Programme for Action on Climate



INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR ACTION ON CLIMATE (IPAC)

Countries need policy advice to accelerate climate action. This requires a high-quality information base. The International Programme for Action on Climate (IPAC) offers countries new tools to help them pursue progress towards net-zero GHG emissions goals, with annual evaluations of their actions and sharing of good practices. The programme leverages the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the International Energy Agency (IEA), the International Transport Forum (ITF), and the Nuclear Energy Agency (NEA) long-standing experience in evidence-based policy analysis to support countries in implementing effective climate policies.

IPAC is developing three new data sets: the Climate Actions and Policies Measurement Framework (CAPMF), indicators to help countries examine their climate policy framework; the Greenhouse Gas Trends and Target (GETT) indicators to measure how far they are from achieving committed GHG emissions' targets, and; the Climate Hazard and Exposure indicator to identify potential risks and hazards associated with climate change impacts.

Launched at Part I of the OECD Ministerial Council Meeting in May 2021, ahead of the Conference of the Parties (COP) 26 in Glasgow, IPAC is complementary to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Agreement monitoring frameworks.

www.oecd.org/climate-action/IPAC

IPAC DATA COMPLEMENTS THE UNFCCC STOCKTAKING SYNTHESIS REPORT AND SUPPORTS COUNTRIES' CLIMATE ACTION

The Paris Agreement has been instrumental in increasing climate mitigation ambition. It requires countries to submit new or updated nationally determined contributions (NDCs) every five years, showing progress compared to the previous commitments and presenting how countries plan to achieve them. However, this is still not enough. With current NDC pledges, and assuming all declared policies are implemented, global GHG emissions still needs to be reduced further by an estimated 43% by 2030 compared to 2019 levels to achieve the Paris Agreement 1.5°C degree target by the end of the century.¹ If countries are to match their long-term climate ambitions with outcomes, more needs to be done. At the same time, countries need to strengthen their capacity to adapt to the devastating impact of climate change on our economies and societies.

In this context, at the OECD's Environment Ministerial Meeting (30-31 March 2022), Ministers committed to intensify their work on climate; including doing more to align finance with environmental objectives and accelerate climate change action. IPAC stands ready to support countries in designing and implementing ambition and effective climate policy packages:

- Assessing progress towards their national commitments, or distance-to-target, and monitoring policy implementation are both essential for countries to evaluate their climate action and support transparent reporting. IPAC also supports a more precise assessment of the effectiveness of targets and commitments under the Paris Agreement.
- Identifying potential risks and hazards associated with climate change impacts is necessary to develop long-term adaptation plans, construct necessary infrastructure, and programme disaster-risk management efforts. IPAC work includes developing a comprehensive data set and indicators on human and economic exposure to potential climate hazards.

1. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), 2022, Synthesis report on the overall effect of Parties' NDCs and overall progress made by Parties towards the implementation of their NDCs, including the information referred to in Article 13, paragraph 7(b), of the Paris Agreement.

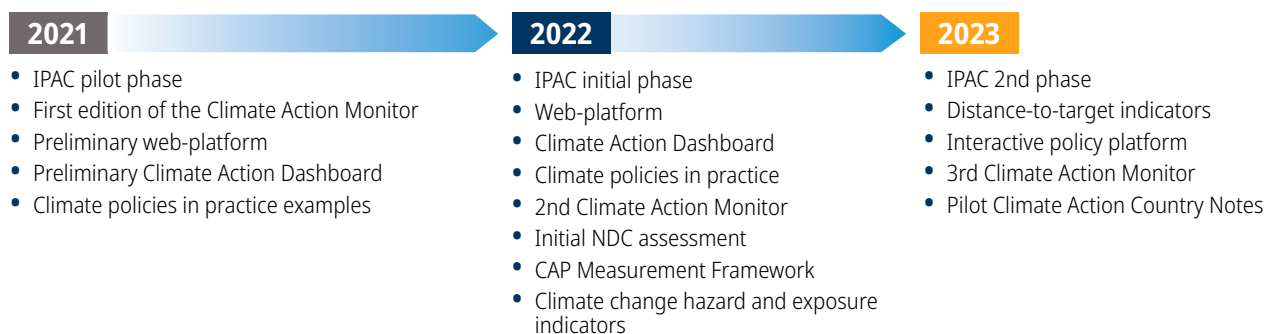




IPAC'S FOUR COMPONENTS

- 1.** The **Climate Action Dashboard** features key indicators to track progress towards climate objectives and provides an at-a-glance view of country climate action. The Dashboard is being continually refined as indicators become available. It additionally informs the Climate Action Monitor report and guides tailored assessment of country progress.
- 2.** **Climate Action Country Notes** featuring short but comprehensive analytical work with assessment based on country-specific circumstances. The notes draw on the IPAC climate indicator set and include targeted policy advice to support countries in designing coherent and economically and socially viable mitigation and adaptation action plans.
- 3.** The **Climate Action Monitor** report provides a summary of IPAC countries progress towards climate objectives, building on the IPAC Dashboard. It features examples of climate mitigation and adaptation good practices, such as progress in carbon pricing, voluntary agreements, or the increasing relevance of circular economy policies in climate mitigation.
- 4.** **Policies in Practice** is an interactive platform for policymakers to facilitate peer-to-peer dialogue and mutual learning across countries with the exchange of good practices and innovative approaches, and easy access to other climate-related tools and projects.

WORK PROGRAMME



IPAC IS DEVELOPING NEW MEASURES OF PROGRESS TOWARDS CLIMATE TARGETS

1. Distance to Target Measurement Approach

The distance to target measurement approach builds on three methodological developments: quantifying official climate targets and their characteristics, quantifying and expanding the information base on GHG emissions and removals, and tailoring current modelling approaches to measure the trajectories of emissions as defined in targets.

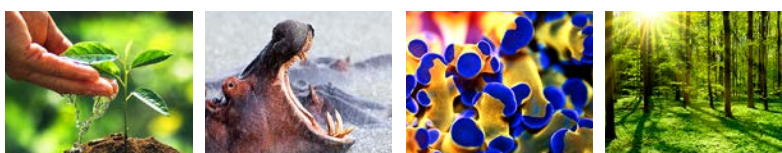
a) Quantifying Climate Targets

In 2021 and 2022, IPAC is developing a comprehensive methodology to quantify GHG emissions targets and trajectories to 2030 that is comparable across countries. This work analyses country-level NDCs GHG emissions targets and their characteristics; and develops indicators and summary statistics for 51 countries (OECD members, accession candidate countries, and G20 economies). The next step is to quantify the implementation of Long-term Low Emission Development Strategies (to 2050) and Net-Zero Emission pledges. The methodology will be designed to be scaled up globally, beyond the OECD and G20 countries.

b) Quantifying emissions and removals

Building on its expertise on economic and environmental modelling, and the measurement of land-use and land-cover change from earth observations, starting in 2022 IPAC is developing a common methodology to estimate LULUCF carbon sinks and removals. Land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) will be crucial to determine emissions' reduction targets and distance to target estimates. More than half of IPAC countries have a forest area that covers over 30% of their land area and nearly all countries have presented NDC targets that include emissions from LULUCF. However, countries do not fully report their methodological approaches making monitoring commitments very difficult.

The methodology will enable the computation of spatially granular carbon removal and provide a dataset of LULUCF emissions and removals using a harmonised methodology that allows international comparisons. This will expand the information base on carbon removals from environmental sinks and thus enable a more precise assessment of GHG emissions trajectories accounting for LULUCF as well as projections for net zero commitments.





c) Quantifying GHG emission trajectories

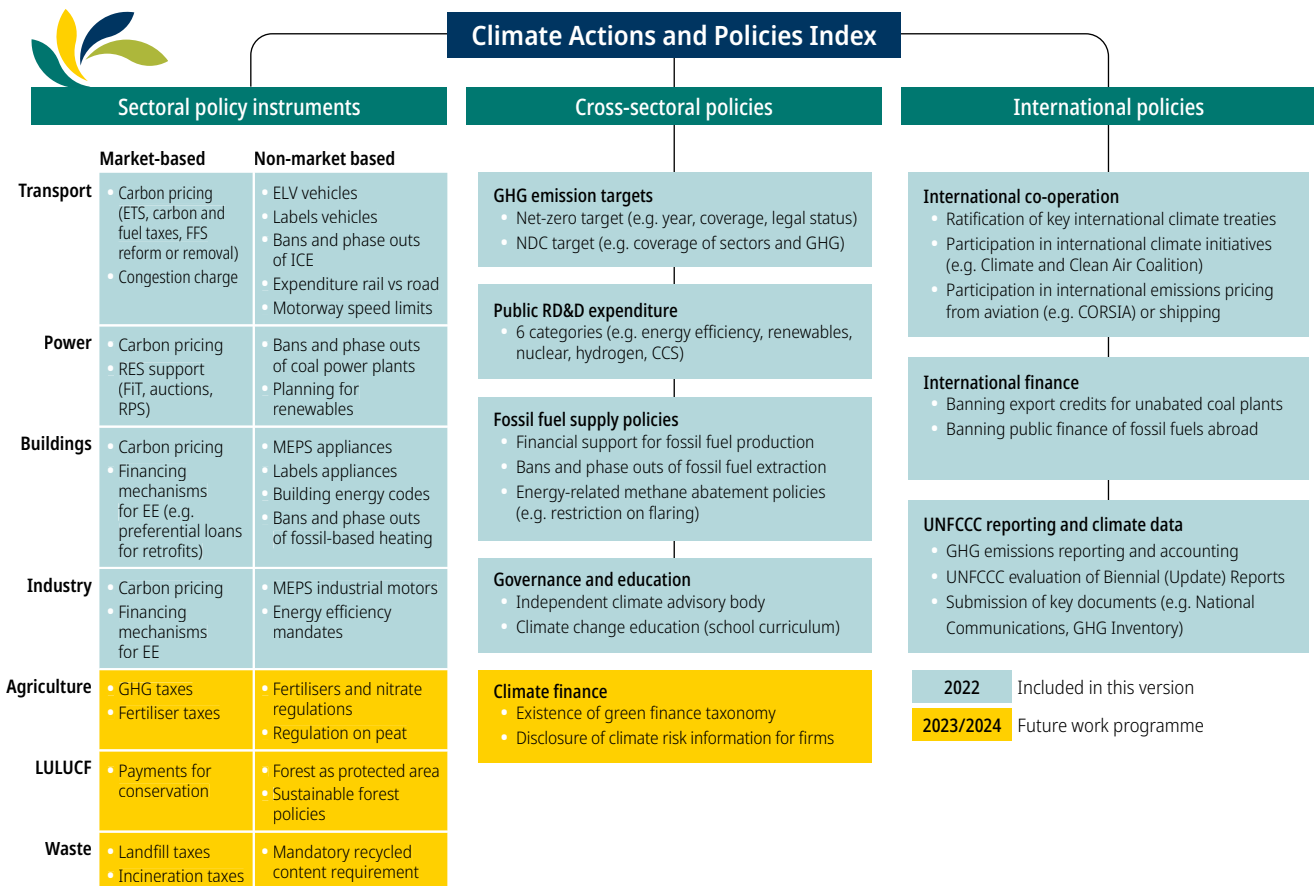
The improved information base of GHG emissions and removals will be linked to OECD long-term modelling of the economy (ECO-Long-term model) and the environment (ENV-linkages model). A cross-directorate collaboration will produce internally consistent analysis and indicators across modelling efforts.

The next steps will include a methodology to: (i) estimate country-level emissions trajectories for the sectors and pollutants in scope of climate commitments; (ii) measure distance to targets against the estimated trajectories of emissions, given current policy and national circumstances; (iii) measure the potential impact of climate commitments on trajectories, and; (iv) understand the policy options (or packages) compatible with current climate commitments, with global climate neutrality, and the urgency for climate action. These developments will allow for monitoring NDC targets more precisely and providing concrete evidence-based policy recommendations both for reducing emissions and for removing carbon.

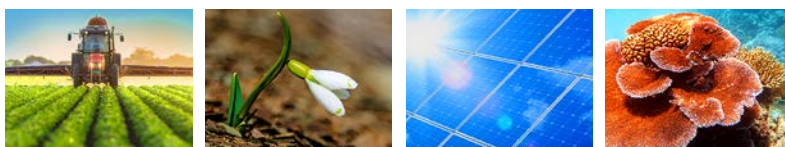
2. Assessing Climate Action

Countries have translated their 2030 climate commitments into concrete policy packages. The most frequently mentioned measures in NDCs are renewable energy generation (mentioned by 87% of NDCs), followed by improvements in the energy efficiency of buildings (mentioned by 68%) and afforestation, reforestation and revegetation (mentioned by 52%) (UNFCCC, 2022).

IPAC is developing a solid framework for mapping climate policy instruments. It is structured in three modules covering sectoral, cross-sectoral policies, as well as international policies, for example, for sectoral policies carbon taxes, fossil fuel subsidies coal bans; for cross-sectoral policies, expenditure on R & D, climate change education and fossil fuel supply policies, and; international policies, ratification of climate treaties, or UNFCCC reporting submissions.



Note: LULUCF: Land use, land-use change and forestry; ETS: Emissions trading system; FFS: Fossil fuel support; FIT: Feed-in-tariff; RPS: Renewable Portfolio Standard; EE: Energy efficiency; ELV: Emission limit value, ICE: Internal combustion engine; MEPS: Minimum energy performance standard





IPAC

International Programme for Action on Climate

SUMMARY STATISTICS FROM SELECTED IPAC INDICATORS

