IPAC

International Programme for Action on Climate

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Launched at the OECD Ministerial Council Meeting in May 2021

Objective

- Support countries’ efforts to progress towards net-zero GHG emissions and a more resilient economy by 2050
- Help countries strengthen and coordinate their climate action through regular monitoring, policy evaluation and feedback on results and good practices
- Complement and support the UNFCCC and Paris Agreement

Two-year pilot implementation under a broader Horizontal Project on Building Climate and Economic Resilience

Open to OECD members and selected non-Members

Provides fact-based operational tools with policy advice, and indicators as a cornerstone
IPAC components

- Annual Climate Action Monitor
  - Progress towards National and Regional climate policy goals
  - NDCs
  - NAPs
  - LTS

- Country Notes
  - Environmental Performance Reviews
  - Policy advice
  - Examples of good practices
  - Economic surveys
  - In-depth energy reviews

- Dashboard of climate-related indicators

- Online interactive platform for dialogue & mutual learning across countries
Advising on:
- Conceptual framework
- Selection of IPAC indicators
- Guidance on use and interpretation of indicators
- Methodological and measurement priorities
OECD approach to climate indicators

Characteristics

» **Flexible**
  ◦ Easy to adapt, improve and develop further

» **Pragmatic**
  ◦ Indicator set of manageable size
  ◦ Use of existing work → refined, amended

» **Balanced**
  ◦ Balanced coverage CC dimensions
  ◦ Balance between relevance for international work and for countries

Selection criteria

» **Policy relevance and utility for users**
  ◦ Representative, clear, easy to communicate, actionable, linked to reference values

» **Analytical soundness**
  ◦ Solid, transparent methodology, based on international standards/consensus

» **Measurability**
  ◦ Data availability and quality (timeliness, comparability, frequency, geographic coverage), cost-effectiveness
Monitoring climate action and progress towards climate goals
Foundations and overall indicator architecture

OECD data repository for climate action: OECD, IEA, ITF, NEA statistical databases, accounts, indicators
Conceptual measurement framework

**Pressure**
- Drivers & emissions
  - Energy consumption
  - Material consumption
  - Transport & mobility
  - Land cover and use

**Emissions**
- Production-based, demand-based
  - GHG emissions
  - SLCP emissions

**State**
- Impacts & risks
  - Impacts on environmental conditions
    - Land, water, biodiversity
    - Carbon stocks
  - Climate-related risks
    - Extreme weather events & related losses
    - Heatwaves, droughts, wildfires, ...
  - Health & well-being
    - Exposure to air pollution & welfare costs
    - Heat-related mortality
    - Distributional impacts of climate change

**Response**
- Policy responses, actions, opportunities
  - Mitigation
    - Innovation & technology
    - International financial flows
    - Sustainable agriculture, forestry
    - Taxes, subsidies, tariffs, expenditure
  - Adaptation
    - Forestry, agriculture, settlements
    - International financial flows
    - Taxes, subsidies, expenditure
  - Opportunities
    - Innovation, markets & jobs
    - Education & awareness
    - Distributional impacts of climate policies

Coherent with UN frameworks for
- Climate change related statistics and indicators (UNECE)
- Global Set of Climate Change Statistics and Indicators (UNSD)

Note: selected examples
Pressure indicators: Drivers and emissions

- **Drivers**
  - Energy consumption and use
  - Material consumption and use
  - Transport and mobility
  - Land cover and use

- **Emissions**
  - Production based, demand based
    - Emissions trends, intensities, trajectories
      - Greenhouse gases (GHG), CO₂
      - Short-lived climate pollutants (SLCP)

  ➔ Policy levers, policy outcomes

State indicators: Impacts and risks

- **Impacts on environmental conditions**
  - Water, land, soil carbon stocks
  - Biodiversity (placeholder)
  - Temperature anomaly, sea level rise, precipitation, atmospheric concentrations

- **Climate-related risks**
  - Extreme weather events, economic losses, deaths/missing persons

- **Climate-related vulnerabilities and impacts on health and well-being**
  - Heat related mortality
  - Distributional & social aspects of climate change (placeholder)
Response indicators: Policies, actions, opportunities

» **Mitigation**
  - Innovation and technology
  - Sustainable agriculture and forestry
  - Carbon pricing, climate taxation, subsidies, tariffs
  - Expenditure, budgets, financial flows
  - Climate policy stringency
  - Other policies and measures

» **Adaptation and resilience**
  - Innovation
  - Expenditure and financial flows
  - Forestry and human settlements
  - Other policies and measures

» **Socio-economic opportunities**
  - Business opportunities, markets and jobs (placeholders)
  - Education, training, awareness (placeholders)
  - Distributional & social aspects of climate policies (placeholder)
Preliminary IPAC Dashboard (under review)

Emissions trends and trajectories
- Distance to targets
- Emission intensities
- Emission structure
- Net-zero trajectories

Impacts and risks
- Weather related impacts
- Extreme events
- Inequalities in exposure to climate risks

Actions and opportunities
- Move towards non-fossil energy sources
- Use of carbon pricing and climate related taxation
- Climate policy stringency

Around 10 key indicators derived from broader set
- Provide an overview of countries’ progress and trajectories towards carbon neutrality
- Inform the annual Climate Action Monitor
- Linked to benchmarks and targets when possible (Nationally-Determined Contributions (NDCs) and Long-term Strategies (LTS) for emissions)
**Preliminary indicator development agenda**

**Ongoing and planned measurement work (under review)**

- GHG emissions: Demand-based; Quarterly; Subnational
- Distance to targets; net-zero trajectories
- Climate-related risks and vulnerability
- Climate policy index
- Net effective carbon rates
- Climate-related innovation
- Consistency of financial flows with climate policy goals

**Proposals for indicator development (under review)**

- Socio-economic inequality in exposure to climate-related risks
- Climate-related public budget and government expenditure
- Climate adaptation policy instruments
- Labour market / private sector responses to climate policy goals
- Climate action perception, etc.
Next steps

First edition of preliminary Dashboard
Progress report on Annual Climate Monitor
Interactive web-page

Further development and refinement of indicators
  ◦ Updated Dashboard & refined indicator set (mid-2022)
  ◦ Continued development work

Preparation of Country Notes (2022)

Establishment of Interactive Platform for dialogue and mutual learning (2022)
THANK YOU!

OECD work on climate
https://www.oecd.org/climate-change/

OECD international repository in support of climate action
https://www.oecd.org/environment/climate-data/

IPAC
https://www.oecd.org/climate-change/IPAC/
https://www.oecd.org/climate-change/ipac-fr/

HP on Climate and Economic resilience