

UNEP Project – Quantifying the effect of non-state action

For discussion purposes at Groundswell workshop 16th April – not to be distributed further

1. Introduction

Ecofys are carrying out this project for UNEP to provide quantitative information for the discussion about how climate initiatives can catalyse non-state climate action and deliver emission reductions, and at the same time play an important role in bridging the emissions gap through strengthening and raising the ambition of national government commitments in the UNFCCC process. The results will be published in June at the Bonn meeting. This project is one of a number of on-going activities in this area carried out by Ecofys and linked to the work on the climate initiatives database (with Cambridge Institute of Sustainable Leadership and WRI). It builds on work done in 2012 for the UNEP Gap Report. The aim of this project is to make a best-as-possible quantitative assessment of the total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions mitigation impact of non-state climate action, making maximum use of all existing information. This will take into account overlap between initiatives and their additionality to national pledges will also be assessed. The focus will be on impact in 2020.

The main elements of the methodology are:

Preliminary screening of relevant initiatives from the Climate Initiative Database: From the long list of 183 initiatives in the database, a short list of initiatives based on three main criteria has been established. 1. Degree of concrete action; 2. Targeted volume of emission reductions; and 3. Capacity to deliver. This short list is further broken down into three groups: (i) Major initiatives with potentially high impact; (ii) Minor initiatives with small to medium impact; (iii) Initiatives that are not aimed at direct emission reduction.

Calculation of the emission reduction impact: This is being undertaken across three categories, (a) Cities and regions; (b) Own emission reduction by companies (scope 1 and scope 2); (c) Sectoral initiatives (e.g. lighting, forestry). The methodological details for assessing impact depend on the category and in some cases the specific initiative. The emission reduction impact includes the degree to which the initiatives are additional to government action and the overlap between initiatives.

2. Progress

2.1 Cities and regions.

The short list of major initiatives in this category is C40 Cities Climate Leadership Group, carbonn Cities Climate Registry (cCCR), Covenant of Mayors. Business as usual emissions are calculated using the IEA World Energy Outlook 2014 projections to scale reported emissions in C40 cities that reported to CDP, and summary data on emissions from carbonn and The Covenant of Mayors. The emission reductions in 2020 are calculated based on the weighted average of the commitments from

cities for that year. To account for overlaps we took the initiatives in the order C40, cCCR, CoM i.e. cities that are in both C40 and cCCR are removed from the calculation for cCCR, cities in C40 and cCCR are removed from CoM.

2.2 Companies

The short list of major initiatives in this category are Business Environmental Leadership Council (BELC), Caring for Climate, WWF Climate Savers, Cement Sustainability Initiative (CSI) (Core & participating members), Ultra-Low CO2 Steelmaking (ULCOS) Core members. Individual companies are mapped to these initiatives. The base year emissions for companies will be taken from CDP database and scaled by projected industrial energy demand from IEA WEO 2014 (as emissions projections are not given) to give BAU emissions. To calculate emission reductions, the commitments for a random sample of companies in each of these initiatives will be selected as an indication of the commitments for the participating companies. The representative sample also considers an appropriate distribution across initiatives to make sure that at least 1 company per initiative is represented. The impact is calculated by applying the weighted average emission reduction commitment from the sample companies to the BAU emissions from all participating companies in 2020.

2.3 Sectoral Initiatives

The long list of initiatives are divided into initiatives in energy supply, agriculture and forestry, buildings and transport. The following selection of initiatives will be assessed for impact before a final short list is decided. The details of the methodology, including additionality and overlap, for each sector are also being developed.

Energy supply	Buildings	Transport	AFOLU
300GW/a; Asia Solar Energy Initiative (ASEI); CCAC Oil and Gas Methane Partnership; Global Gas Flaring Reduction Partnership; SunShot Initiative	Building Efficiency Accelerator; Efficient Appliances Accelerator; Lighting Efficiency Accelerator; The Global Alliance for Clean Cook stoves; UNEP/GEF en.lighten initiative; WBCSD, Energy Efficiency in Buildings projects	Global Fuel Economy Initiative (GFEI); Green Freight Europe (GFE); Low-Carbon Sustainable Rail Transport Challenge; SmartWay; Urban Electric Mobility Initiative (UEMI)	Bonn Challenge; CCAC Agriculture Initiative; Climate, Community and Biodiversity Alliance ; Governorsâ€™™ Climate and Forests Task Force (GCF); New Vision for Agriculture; The New York Declaration on Forests; Tropical Forest Alliance (TFA)