

Taller virtual para apoyar las Estrategias de Largo Plazo de Cambio Climático en América Latina

**Marco conceptual para las rutas de descarbonización profunda: experiencia DDP**

---

Marta Torres Gunfaus

8 Julio 2021

- DDP
- Why LTS?
  - 1) Domestic benefits
  - 2) Role in international ambition mechanism
- But How?
  - 1) Country-driven assessments
  - 2) Analytical components
  - 3) Process components
  - 4) Resources & alignment w/NDC
  - 5) Sharing & learning
- Wrap-up
  - 1) International mandate & mobilisation of resources

- **Mission Statement** = HOW can countries transform to 2050 consistently with the Paris Agreement (towards global net zero emissions) and national development priorities?
- **Organization**
  - International community with in-country partners in 30+ countries:
    - Most G20 countries + Latin America and Africa
    - Emerging partnerships in Central Asia and Europe
  - IDDRI coordination since 2013
  - Support by IKI, IADB, AFD, ECF (2050 PP), EU DG Clima
- **Interlinked objectives**
  - In-country capacity building
  - Scientifically robust analysis
  - Stakeholder engagement
  - International community of practice
- **Resources**
  - <http://ddpinitiative.org/>

- Argentina, Ecuador, Costa Rica, Colombia, Perú y México
- Desde principios de 2018 hasta 2020
- Con el soporte del BID, AFD y 2050 Pathways Platform
- Objetivos estratégicos:
  - 1) Establecimiento de capacidades nacionales para análisis de emisiones y objetivos de desarrollo (construcción de modelos)
  - 2) Construcción de una comunidad de práctica regional de modelaje para facilitar el compartir conocimiento y permitir que surja un abordaje regional de abajo hacia arriba para enfrentar el desafío de la descarbonización profunda.
  - 3) Desarrollo y modelaje de una narrativa cualitativa y escenario cuantitativos
  - 4) Establecer una participación estructurada y sostenida con los responsa-bles de políticas y los interesados

- DDP
- **Why LTS?**
  - 1) Domestic benefits
  - 2) Role in international ambition mechanism
- **But How?**
  - 1) Country-driven assessments
  - 2) Analytical components
  - 3) Process components
  - 4) Resources & alignment w/NDC
  - 5) Sharing & learning
- **Wrap-up**
  - 1) International mandate & mobilisation of resources

- Inform short-term decisions that create opportunities and avoid costly lock-ins, given the long-term goals (incl. carbon neutrality)
- The possibility to provide a strategic perspective on national public policy and necessary short-term shifts
- A tool to create and sustain an inclusive dialogue between different domestic stakeholders to build a consensual vision for view of the transition
- Provide sectoral roadmaps and inform economy-wide interplays
- Maximize synergies and limit risks of tradeoffs between mitigation and development
- Guide short-term policy packages, investments and actions by various actors to drive physical transformations
- Reveal international cooperation priorities for the country

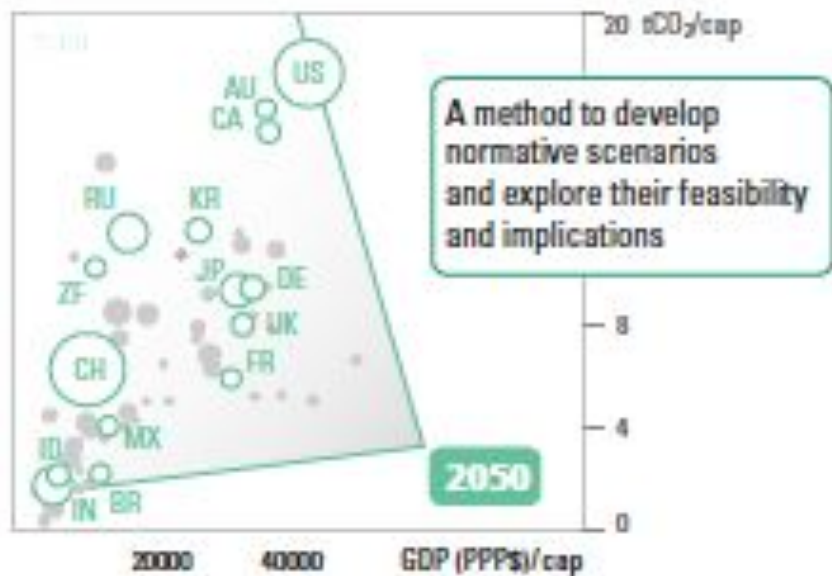
- The Paris Agreement (Art 4.19) invites Parties to “formulate and communicate long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies”
- International benefits in the Paris Agreement:
  - inform short-term targets and actions, including NDCs, to favor the progressive alignment with collective goals.
  - assess links between development, mitigation, adaptation and finance
  - reveal priorities for international cooperation as input to the Global Stocktake
  - Credibility: complement neutrality pledges by developing and communicating robust long-term plans to provide means for exploration, deliberation and socialization.
- Remarkable progress on LTS since 2015...

- DDP
- Why LTS?
  - 1) Domestic benefits
  - 2) Role in international ambition mechanism
- **But How?**
  - 1) Country-driven assessments
  - 2) Analytical components
  - 3) Process components
  - 4) Resources & alignment w/NDC
  - 5) Sharing & learning
- Wrap-up
  - 1) International mandate & mobilisation of resources



- DDP
- Why LTS?
  - 1) Domestic benefits
  - 2) Role in international ambition mechanism
- **But How?**
  - 1) Country-driven assessments
  - 2) Analytical components
  - 3) Process components
  - 4) Resources & alignment w/NDC
  - 5) Sharing & learning
- Wrap-up
  - 1) International mandate & mobilisation of resources

## Connecting long-term futures to the present to inform short-term decisions (backcasting)

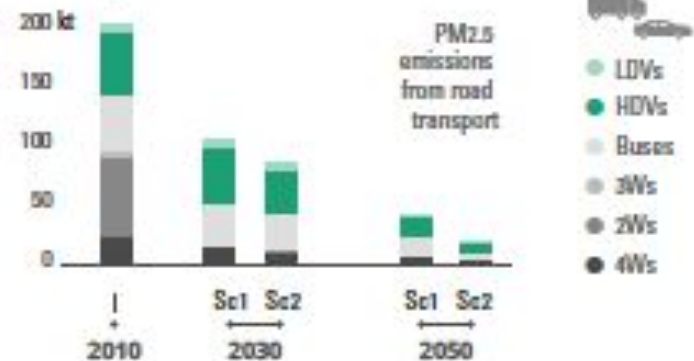


## Articulating deep decarbonization with domestic development priorities

### Inequalities in South Africa

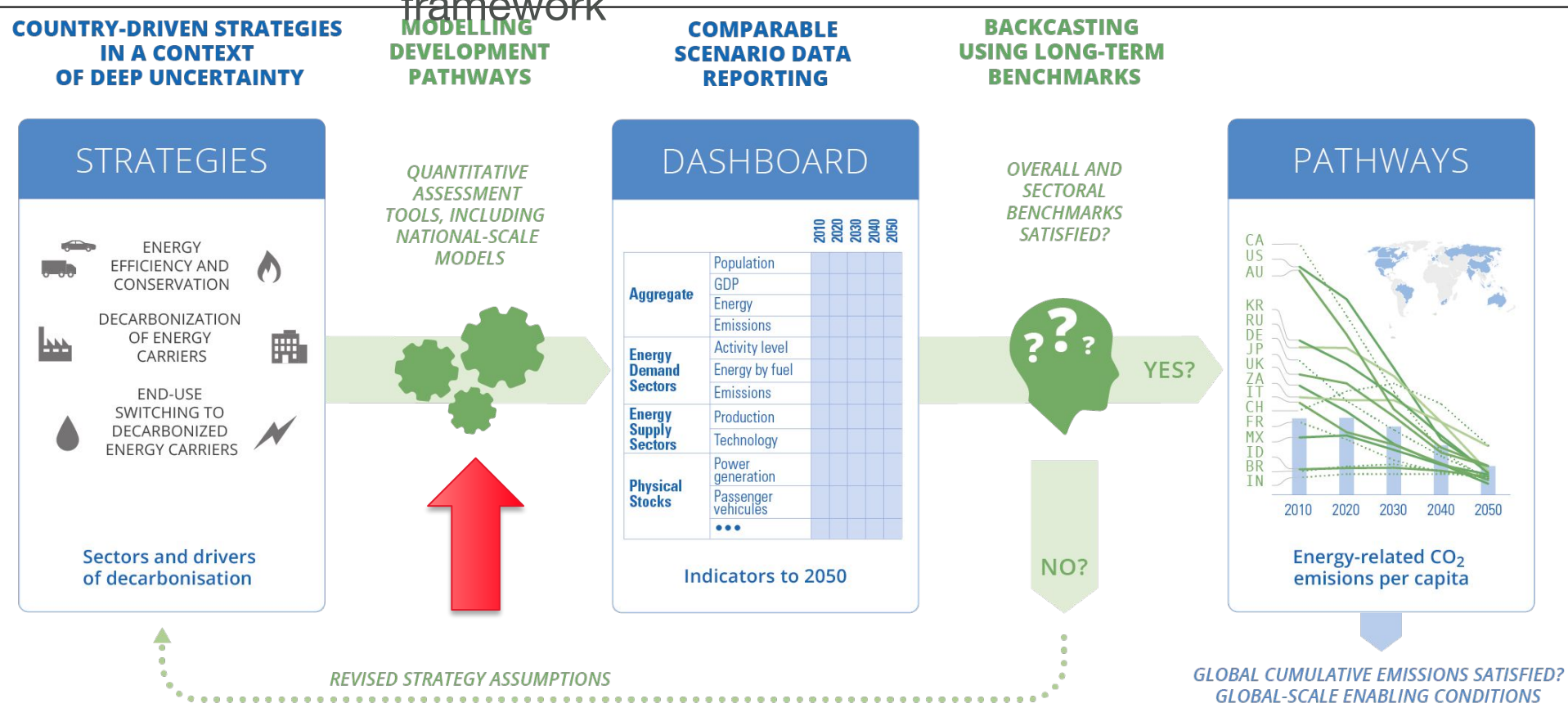


### Local pollution in India



- DDP
- Why LTS?
  - 1) Domestic benefits
  - 2) Role in international ambition mechanism
- **But How?**
  - 1) Country-driven assessments
  - 2) Analytical components
  - 3) Process components
  - 4) Resources & alignment w/NDC
  - 5) Sharing & learning
- Wrap-up
  - 1) International mandate & mobilisation of resources

A complete pathway design framework



Waisman et al (2019) « A pathways design framework for national low greenhouse gas emission development strategies » Nature Climate Change 9.4 (2019): 261-268 .

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41558-019-0442-8>

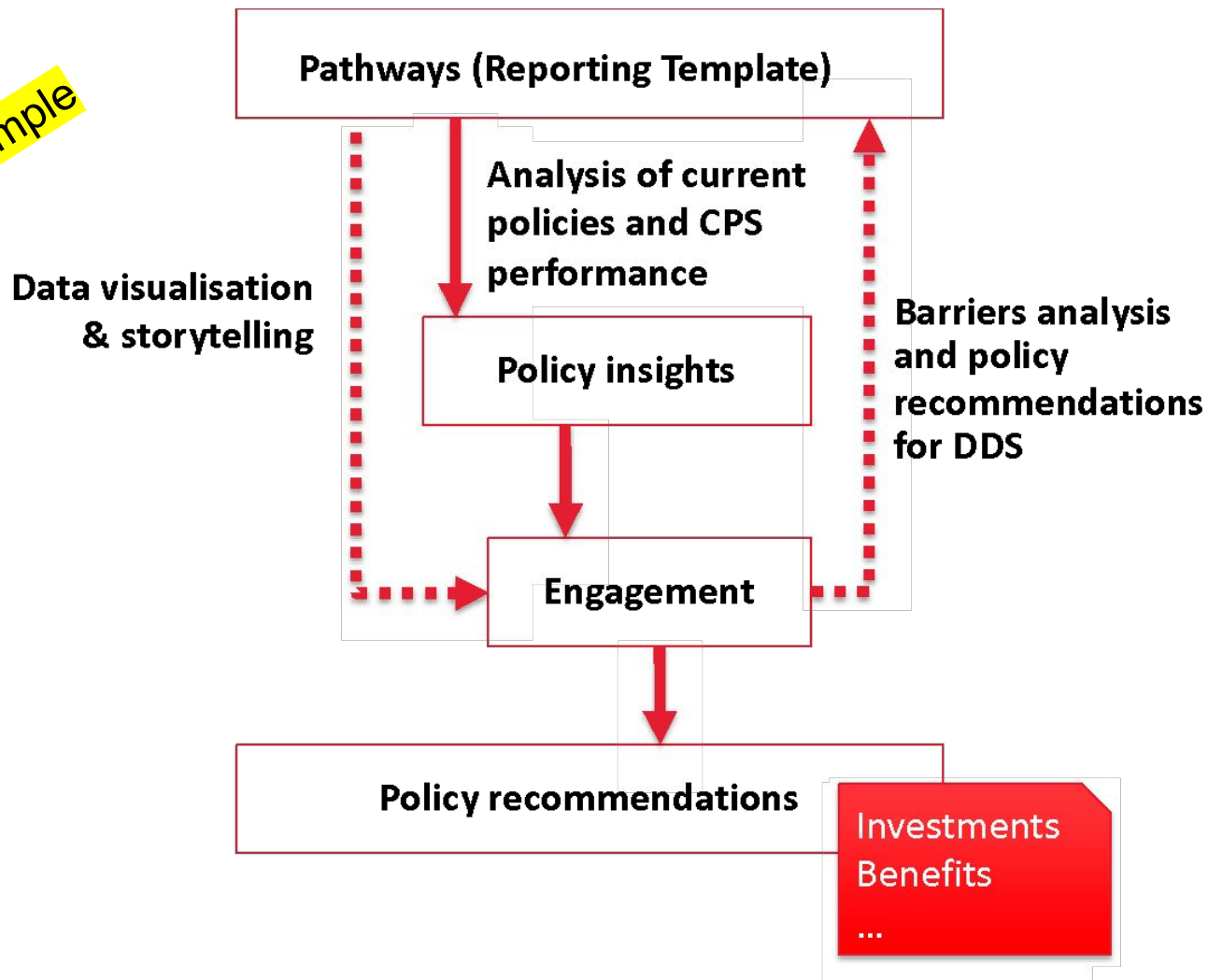
- Data availability and/or coherence
- Socio-economic analysis & co-benefits of interest
- Integration of multiple models (i.e. sector) and/or methods
- Backcasting & short term trends
- Structural changes on the economy
- Balanced time dedication
- From single to multiple objectives
- Dynamic iterations with stakeholder engagement
- Systemic analysis of boundary conditions
- Leveraging information on international cooperation

- DDP
- Why LTS?
  - 1) Domestic benefits
  - 2) Role in international ambition mechanism
- **But How?**
  - 1) Country-driven assessments
  - 2) Analytical components
  - 3) Process components
  - 4) Resources & alignment w/NDC
  - 5) Sharing & learning
- Wrap-up
  - 1) International mandate & mobilisation of resources

- The pathways can be defined by quantitative indicators (dashboards) and associated storylines. These **stories of actions by real-world actors** complement the conception of delineated ‘fairy-tale’ paths which do not speak to the countries realities.
- This pathway construction is done with the explicit ultimate aim of informing policy now, answering the questions, within a strategic thinking ethos: (i) **What action** is would be involved for all key actors over the next period and (ii) What are the next steps – what needs to be done **by whom and when**? Also, what actions (inactions) would be **inconsistent** with the pathway?

**Resources:** The case of passenger transportation: <https://www.iddri.org/en/publications-and-events/scientific-publication/pathway-design-framework-sectoral-deep>

**example**





- DDP
- Why LTS?
  - 1) Domestic benefits
  - 2) Role in international ambition mechanism
- **But How?**
  - 1) Country-driven assessments
  - 2) Analytical components
  - 3) Process components
  - 4) Resources & alignment w/NDC
  - 5) Sharing & learning
- Wrap-up
  - 1) International mandate & mobilisation of resources

- DDP
- Why LTS?
  - 1) Domestic benefits
  - 2) Role in international ambition mechanism
- **But How?**
  - 1) Country-driven assessments
  - 2) Analytical components
  - 3) Process components
  - 4) Resources & alignment w/NDC
  - 5) Sharing & learning
- Wrap-up
  - 1) International mandate & mobilisation of resources

- Blog post: **What is a “good” long-term low emission development strategy? Six key features to assess current and future submissions**
1. Does the LT-LEDS explore the challenges and opportunities of carbon neutrality?
  2. Does the LT-LEDS explicitly and transparently connect short-term and long-term objectives?
  3. Has the LT-LEDS been developed in close consultation with domestic stakeholders?
  4. Does the LT-LEDS support the identification of specific requirements from international cooperation that will enable the country transition?
  5. Does the LT-LEDS explicitly inform on investment needs?
  6. Does the LT-LEDS include an explicit provision for future revisions?

- DDP
- Why LTS?
  - 1) Domestic benefits
  - 2) Role in international ambition mechanism
- But How?
  - 1) Country-driven assessments
  - 2) Analytical components
  - 3) Process components
  - 4) Resources & alignment w/NDC
  - 5) Sharing & learning
- **Wrap-up**
  - 1) International mandate & mobilisation of resources

- A renewed invitation for the international mandate for LT-LEDS (Art. 4.19) is needed:
  - Encourage Parties to continue working on LTS, including by providing human and financial resources to support that effort. Only 29 Parties have communicated LT-LEDS to date
  - Anchor LT-LEDS in the UNFCCC architecture so that it can complement NDCs and allows a more thorough assessment of progress and opportunities going forward during the Global Stocktake (GST)

## Resources:

- Blog post: Carbon neutrality starts today: the importance of LTS for robust climate multilateralism
- Study: A country-driven perspective on long-term low-emission development strategies (LT-LEDS). Implications for a COP26 Decision text or outcome

CONTACT

[Marta.Torres-Gunfaus@iddri.org](mailto:Marta.Torres-Gunfaus@iddri.org)

Gracias por su atención!

IDDRI.ORG