



LONG TERM LOW EMISSION AND CLIMATE RESILIENT DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES (LTS)

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26 June 2024



ABOUT YOUR TRAINING TEAM



TRAINER

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POLL 1

How are you feeling?



POLL 2

Which category
best describes you?



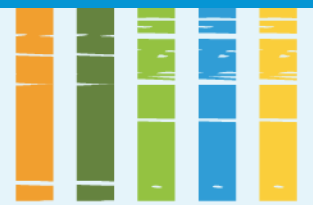
Fill in the blank in the chatbox

The topic or theme I work on most in my work _____





TRAINING SCHEDULE



1

Framing, rationale and tools for long-term policy planning

Wednesday 26 June 2024

13.30 – 14.30 EAT

16.00 – 18.00 EAT



Introduction and importance of **long-term planning**



Long term policy planning tools under the Paris Agreement –in African countries **NDCs and LTSs**



Status of other key **UNFCCC processes** to ensure long term planning and inclusive development



Country case study: Nigeria's political leadership in long-term planning, dealing with trade-offs, aligning NDCs and LTSs

2

Guidelines, country examples and practical implementation

Thursday 27 June 2024

13.30 – 14.30 EAT

16.00 – 18.00 EAT



Key processes and steps for building NDCs and LTSs



Status of LTSs



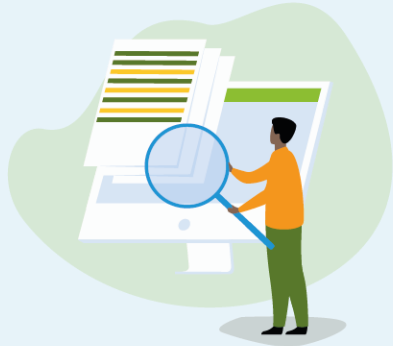
Country case study: Tunisia's experiences with balancing adaptation and mitigation, as well building scenarios to inform long-term planning



Country case study: South Africa processes related to stakeholder engagement and representation, developing of institutional arrangements for coordination

TODAY'S SESSION

Part 1



Introducing long term planning



Policy tools for long term planning

Status of NDC and LTSs



Q&A



Part 2



UNFCCC



Case study: Nigeria



Close



1.5 Hour Break

Scientific targets, global stock take, climate resilient development



Q&A





POLL 3: Have you ever been part of the NDC or Long-Term Strategy (LT-LEDs) development process?



LONG TERM, LOW EMISSION AND CLIMATE RESILIENT DEVELOPMENT PATHWAYS: A long-term perspective for planning and implementation on climate change



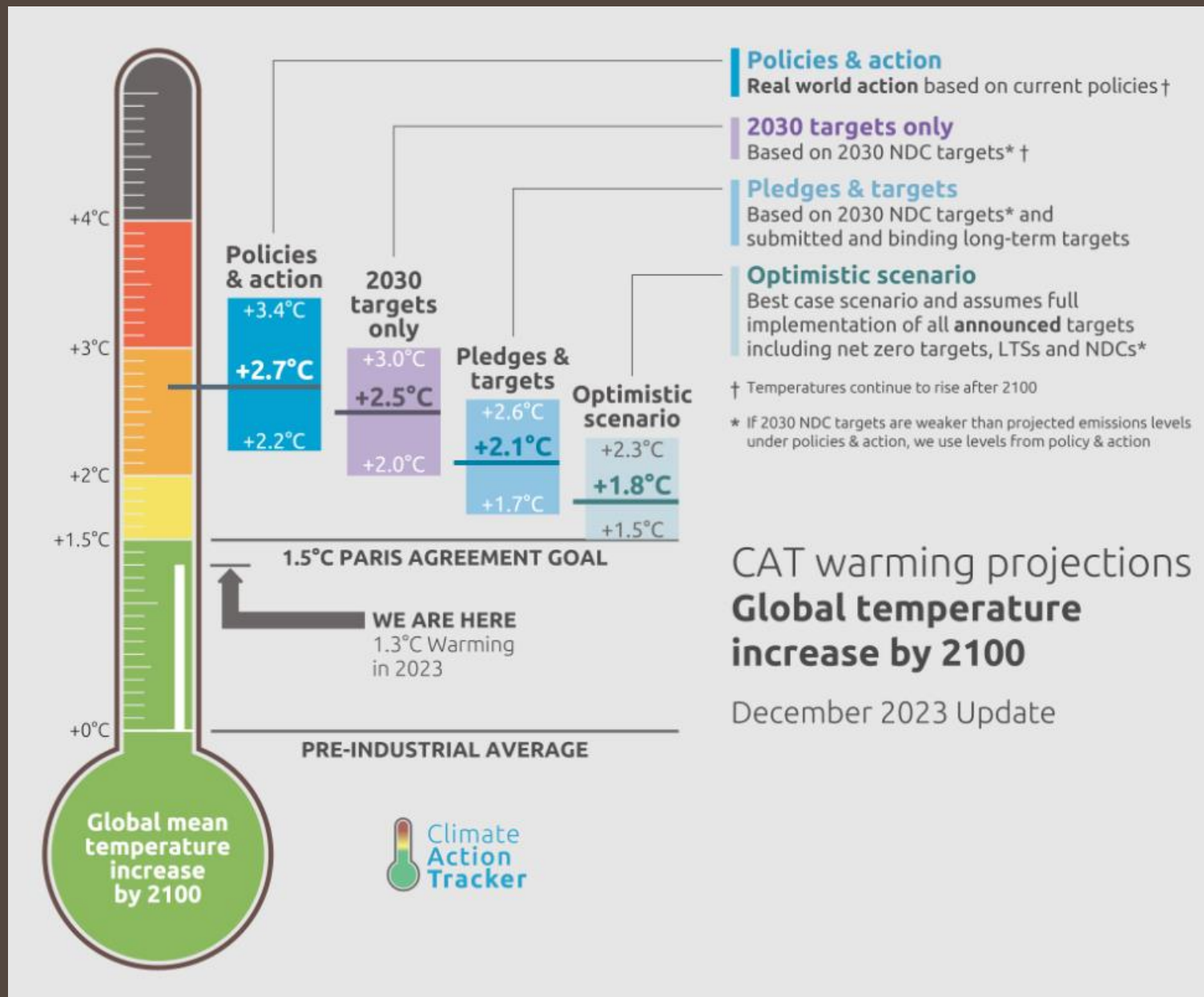
Learning objectives

- Paris Agreement goals & objectives, what is required by **science**
- Introduce two **policy instruments** that we use to plan for our climate futures: **NDCs and LT-LEDs/ Long-term Strategies**
- Introduce the framework to show **linkages between climate and development policy frameworks**
- Establish how **short- and longer-term** policy processes fit together
- The **status of NDCs and Long-term Strategies**

Climate science

- Paris Agreement Goal – 1.5 C above pre-industrial levels
- Global average temperature reached 1.3 C
- The IPCC AR6 indicates that **more urgent and rapid reductions** in emissions are required by all countries.

“UN Climate Panel tells us we have **10 years left** to begin a radical transformation of this civilization to move quickly to a zero emissions society...we need a new economic vision and a game plan....we are moving from the age of progress to the age of resilience” – Jeremy Rifkin





Long term planning instruments are URGENT and need to be IMPLEMENTED and MORE AMBITIOUS

2100 WARMING PROJECTIONS

Emissions and expected warming based on pledges and current policies



Dec 2023 update

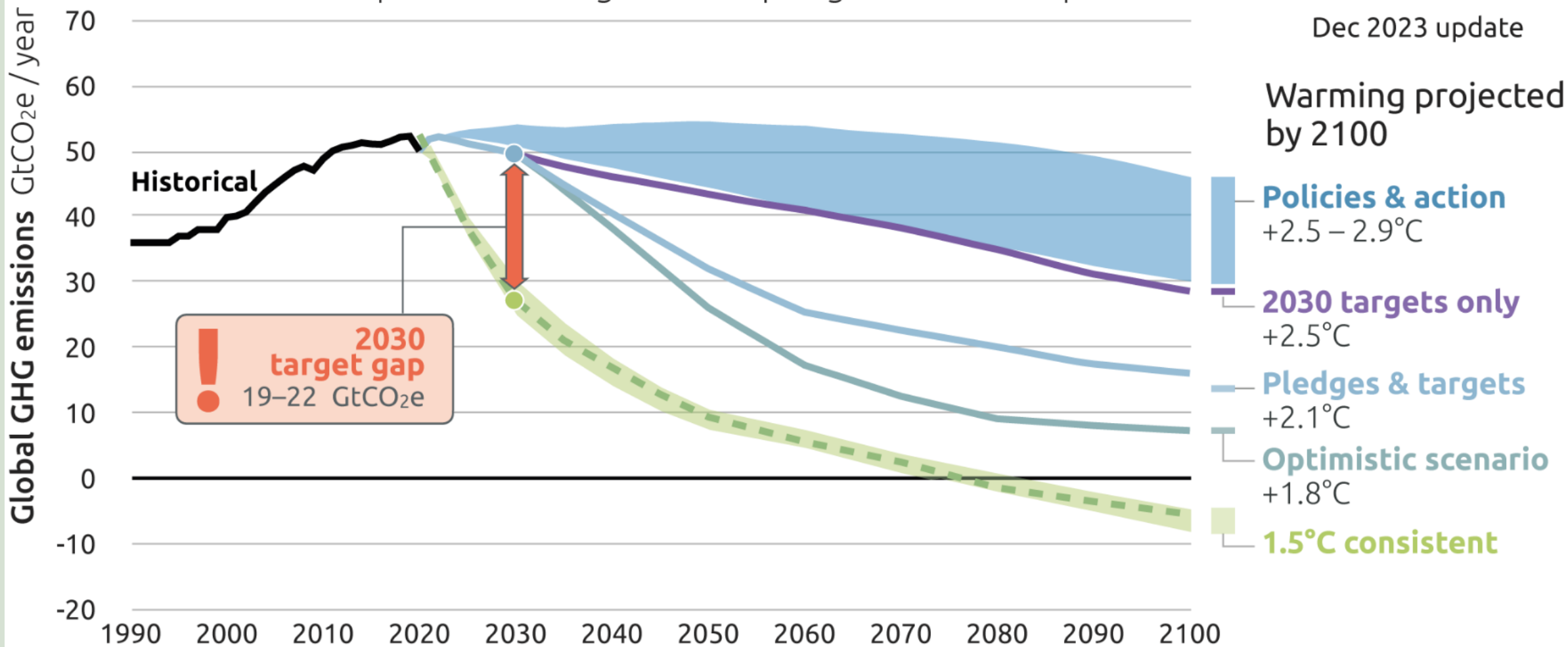
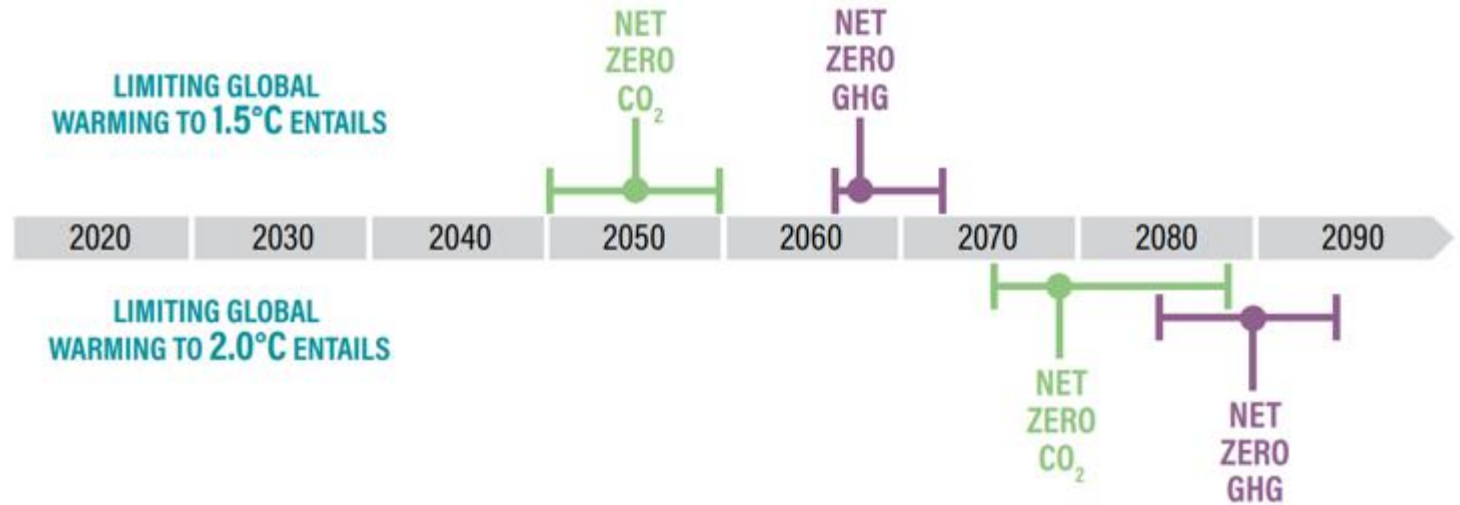




FIGURE 1 | Global timeline to reach net-zero emissions



Source: IPCC Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5°C.

For limiting global warming to **1.5°C** emissions need to decline by **45%** from the 2010 level by **2030**, reaching net zero around 2050.

For limiting global warming to below **2°C**, emissions need to decrease by about **25%** and reach net zero around 2070.

Rationale for long-term planning: Paris Agreement

Article	Paragraph	Language
2	1	Establishes a temperature goal of well below 2°C to 1.5°C (mitigation) Establishes a link between adaptation, resilience and mitigation Making finance flows consistent with low emission, climate resilient development
4	1	Introduces the concept of net zero emissions (carbon neutrality) as per the IPCC Special Report on 1.5°C (2050)
4	4	Developing countries encouraged to move over time towards <u>economy-wide emission reduction targets</u>
4	19	All Parties should strive to formulate and communicate <u>long term low GHG development strategies</u>, mindful of Article 2
7	1	Establishes the <u>global goal on adaptation (GCA)</u> : enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience, and reducing vulnerability to climate change, with a view to contribute to sustainable development and ensuring an adequate adaptation response in the context of the temperature goal referred to in Article 2.
7	2	Recognizes that adaptation is a global challenge faced by all with local, subnational, national, regional and international dimensions, and that is a key component of and makes a contribution to the long-term global response to climate change to protect people, livelihoods and ecosystems, taking into account the urgent and immediate needs of those developing country Parties that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.

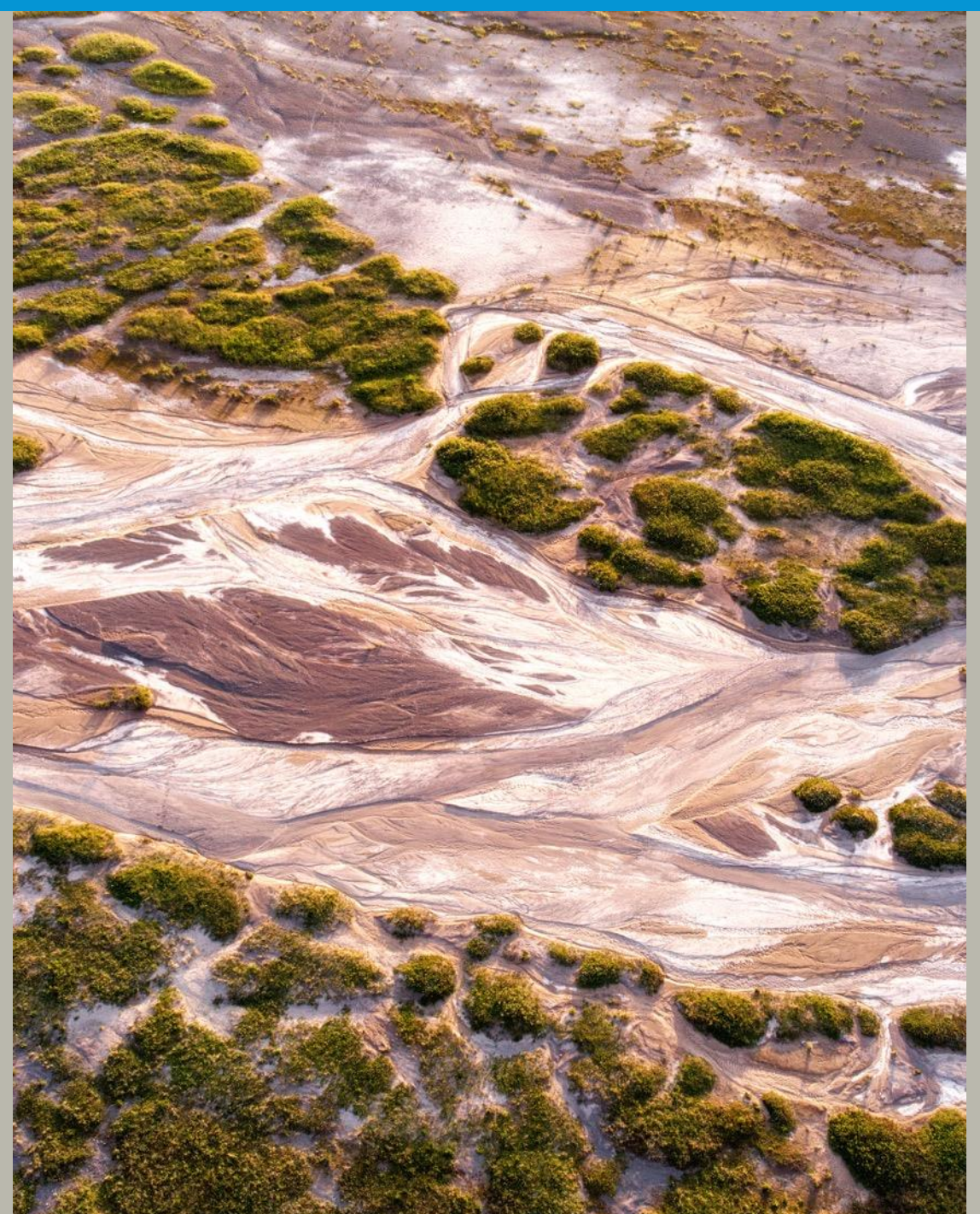


TO ACHIEVE THESE TEMPERATURE TARGETS, THE PARIS AGREEMENT SETS OUT POLICY INSTRUMENTS THAT COUNTRIES NEED TO DEVELOP FOR LONG-TERM PLANNING



Policy planning instruments

- Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) – **2030 (Mandatory under Paris Agreement)**
- Long-term Strategies/ Long-term Low Emissions Development Strategies/National decarbonisation plan – **2050 (Voluntary but highly encouraged)**
- Other climate policy instruments (**National Mitigation Action Plans, National Adaptation Plans, climate bills etc**).

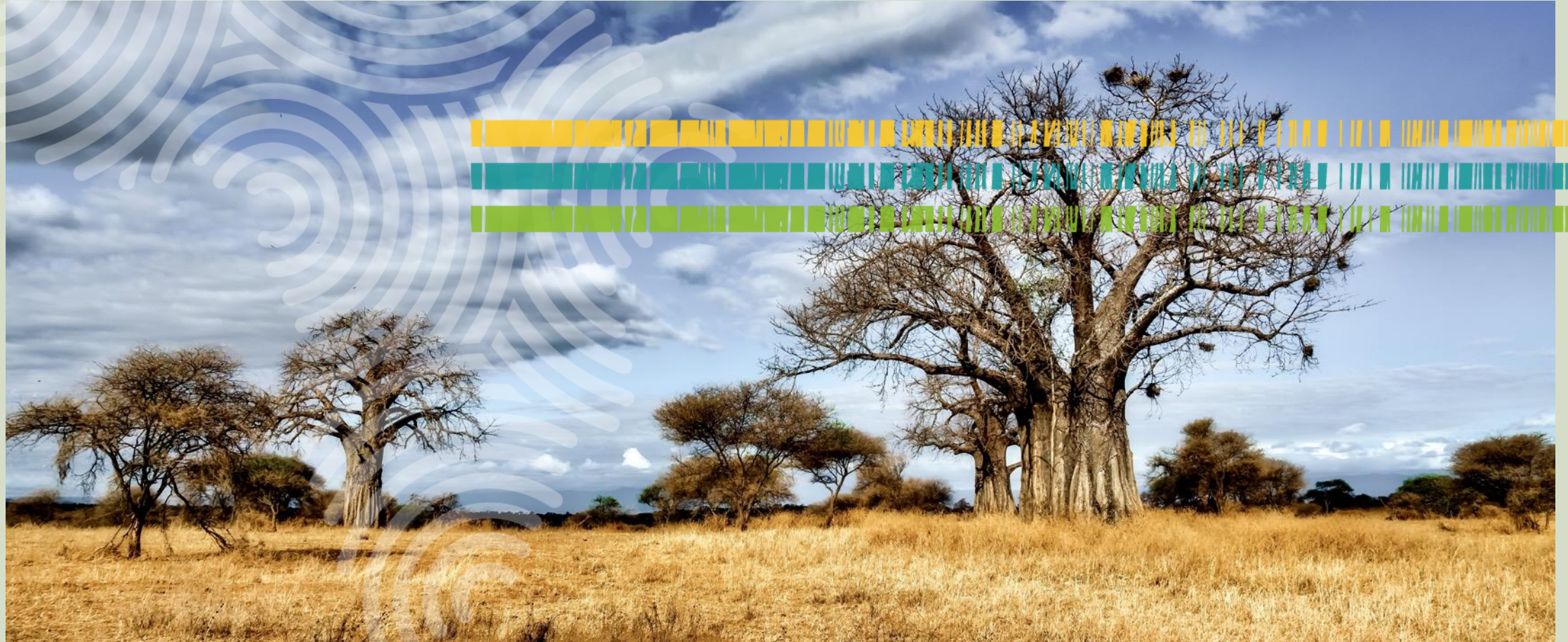




- 1 Set **policy direction/ common clear vision**
- 2 Coordinate **economy-wide** response to climate change
- 3 Support **just and equitable** transitions
- 4 **Avoid investments in stranded assets/** high-emissions technologies
- 5 Support **adaptation responses – ecosystem/ community focused**
- 6 Plan new sustainable **infrastructure in light of future climate risks**
- 7 Increase **finance** consistent w.climate resilient pathways
- 8 Send **predictable signals to investors** about envisaged long-term societal changes
- 9 Promote **new partnerships**

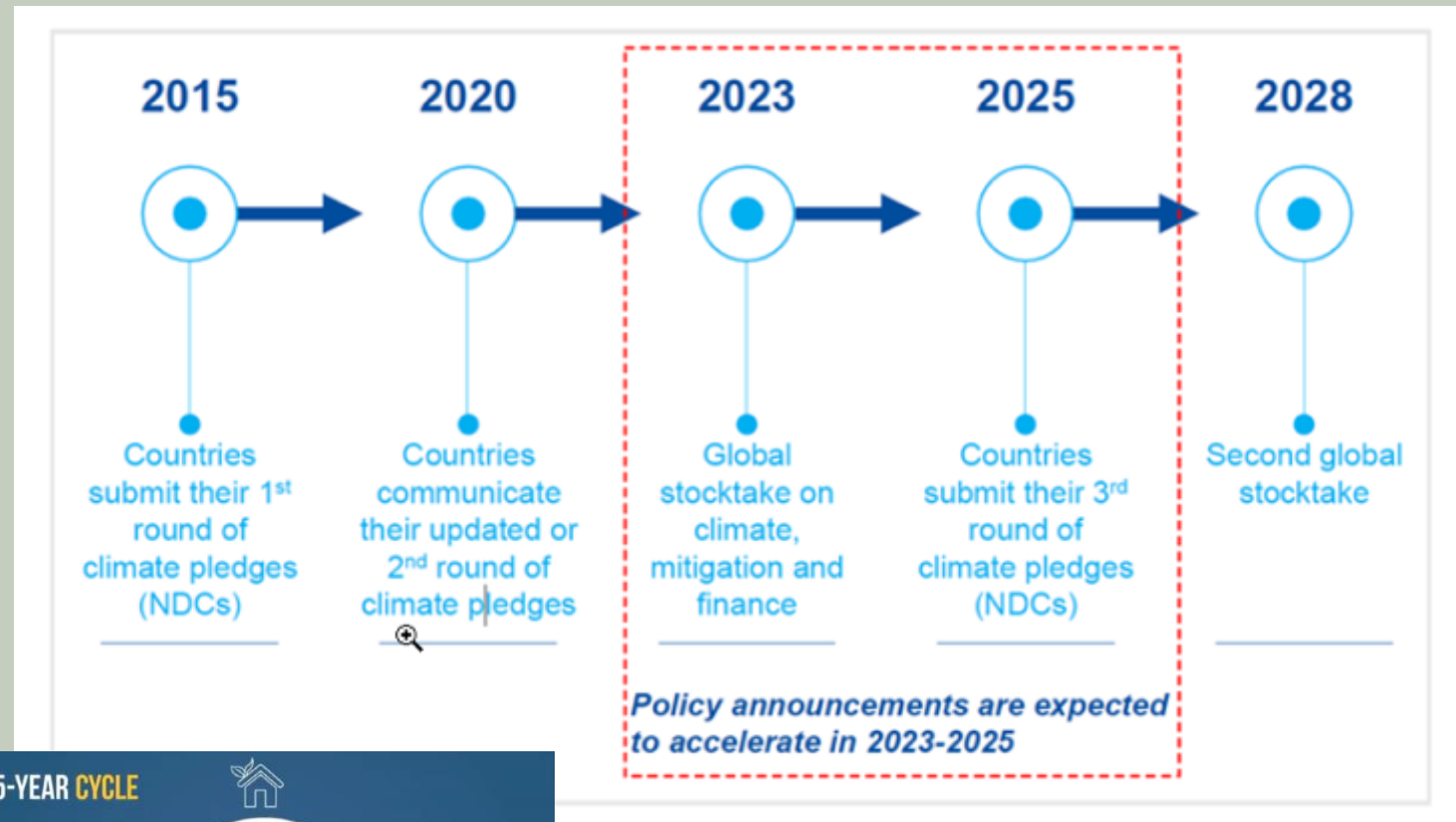


NDC's AS BUILDING BLOCKS TOWARDS LONG TERM CLIMATE RESILIENT DEVELOPMENT

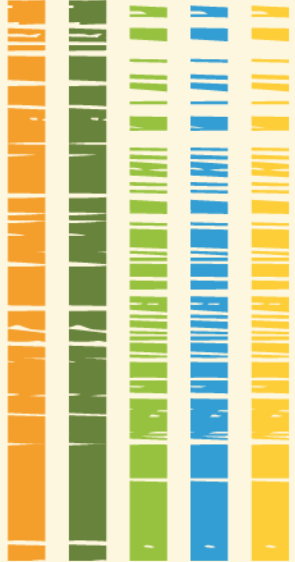


Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)

- National climate plans to **2030** – defining actions countries will take to meet the PA goals
- Reviewed every **5 years** for increasing ambition to meet PA targets
- Bottom-up plans, determined by both realities at country-level, and what is required by science
- Global stocktake in **2023** and **2028**
- Revised NDCs due before COP30 in **2025**



NDC's: the building blocks for a long-term vision



PARIS AGREEMENT



LONG-TERM, CLIMATE RESILIENT, LOW CARBON, DEVELOPMENT POLICIES

LTS

NDCs

NDCs

NDCs

NDCs

2015

2020

2025

2030



Increasing in ambition



Stakeholder engagement



Updated and reviewed to include new science and data

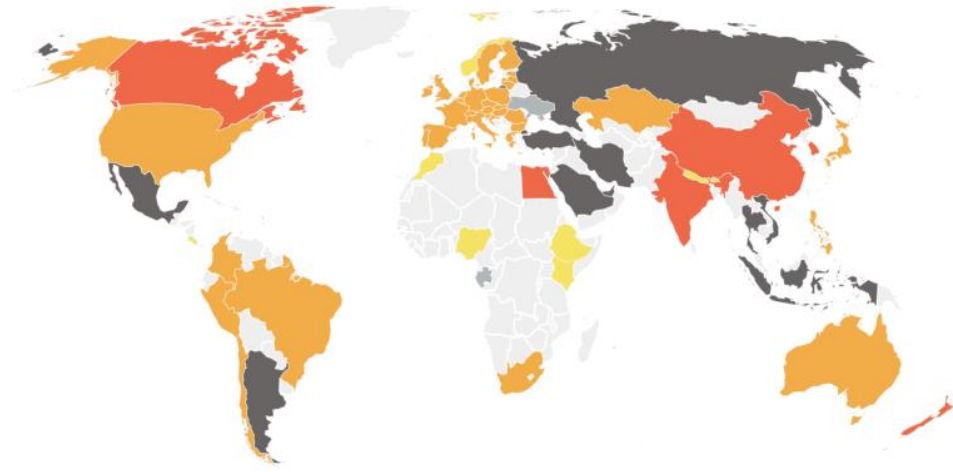


Including means of implementation



NDC status update

- 192 Parties submitted their first NDCs (2015)
- In 2020/2021 countries submitted their revised NDCs
- December 2021: 127 countries (plus the 27 EU bloc) have submitted a new or updated NDC
- Since 2022, 67 have submitted an updated target
- Level of ambition and detail



UNFCCC Parties' NDC Submissions – February 2024, Climate Action Tracker

CRITICALLY INSUFFICIENT	HIGHLY INSUFFICIENT	INSUFFICIENT	ALMOST SUFFICIENT	1.5°C PARIS AGREEMENT COMPATIBLE
ARGENTINA	CANADA	AUSTRALIA	BHUTAN	
INDONESIA	CHINA	BRAZIL	COSTA RICA	
IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)	EGYPT	CHILE	ETHIOPIA	
MEXICO	INDIA	COLOMBIA	KENYA	
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	NEW ZEALAND	EU	MOROCCO	
SAUDI ARABIA	SOUTH KOREA	GERMANY	NEPAL	
SINGAPORE		JAPAN	NIGERIA	
THAILAND		KAZAKHSTAN	NORWAY	
TÜRKIYE		PERU	THE GAMBIA	
UAE		PHILIPPINES		
VIET NAM		SOUTH AFRICA		

Africa's NDC submissions to the UNFCCC, February 2024

Country	NDC submission to UNFCCC	Country	NDC submission to UNFCCC
Angola	2020, 2021	Morocco	2016, 2021
Botswana	2016	Namibia	2016, 2021, 2024
Cape Verde	2017, 2021	Nigeria	2017, 2021
DRC	2017, 2021	Rwanda	2016, 2020
Ethiopia	2017, 2021	Sao Tome and Principe	2016, 2021
Gambia	2016, 2021	Seychelles	2016, 2021
Guinea	2016, 2021	Senegal	2020
Kenya	2016, 2020	South Africa	2016, 2021
Lesotho	2018	Sudan	2016, 2020, 2022
Madagascar	2016, 2024	Tanzania	2018, 2021
Mauritius	2016, 2021	Tunisia	2017, 2021
Malawi	2017, 2021	Zambia	2016, 2021
Mozambique	2018, 2021	Zimbabwe	2017, 2021



ELEMENTS OF AN NDC



Content

- Overall contribution type - GHG target, timeframes/ baseline scenario
- Balanced mitigation and adaptation priorities
- Sector breakdown and targets
- Reference to existing frameworks – climate change, green economy, COVID-recovery plans
- Reference to SDGs, human rights, equity, just transition
- Explicit reference to gender/ youth
- Implementation matrix (including budget, responsibilities)
- Means of support (finance, tech, capacity)
- Call: Loss and Damage, Nature

Process

- Evidence gathering and integration (bridging science –policy interface)
- Inclusive policy development and drafting
- Policy alignment and coordination
- Stakeholder engagement
- Long-term futures approach (visioning) and foresight
- Modelling and scenarios
- Accountability , reporting and tracking tools
- Ownership, buy-in , awareness creation

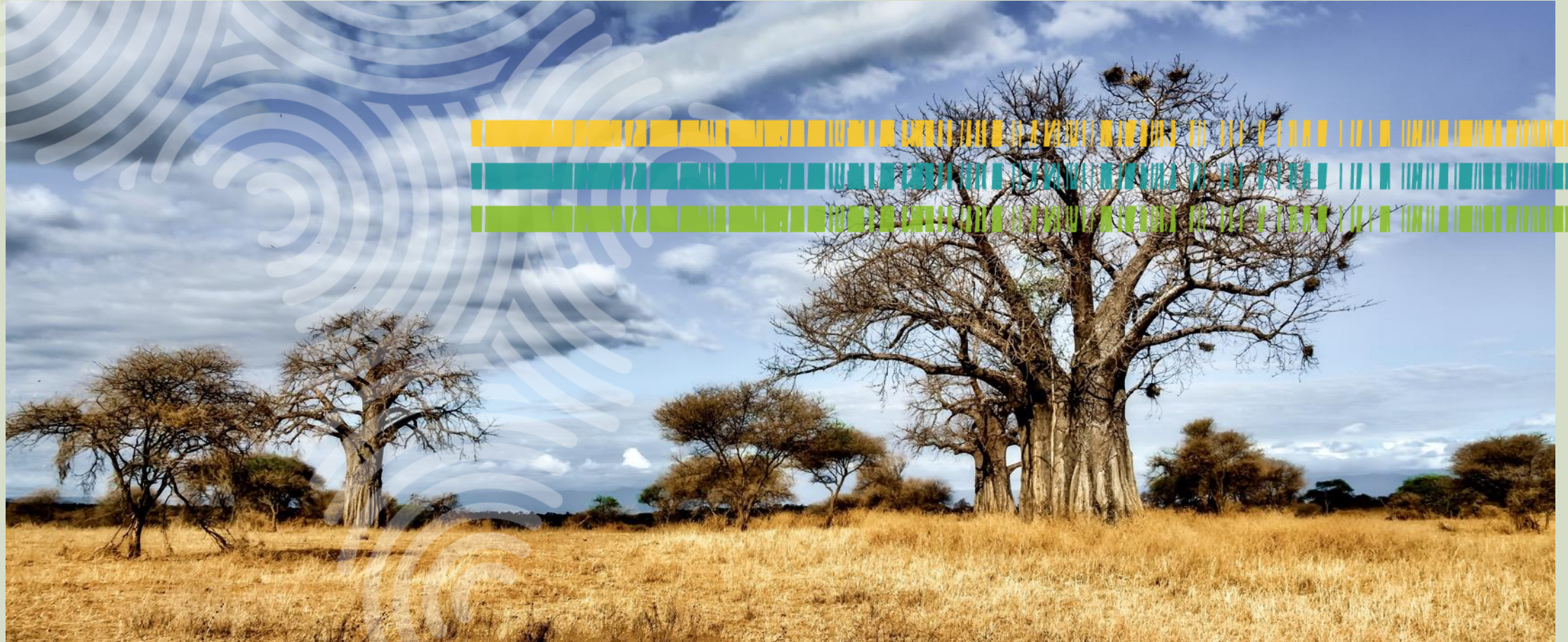
Based on good practice elsewhere, NDCs can be improved to reflect Africa's interests.

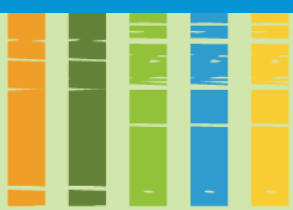
NDC revision processes are opportunities to learn from others – tailoring to different national priorities and contexts.





LONG TERM, LONG EMISSIONS CLIMATE RESILIENT DEVELOPMENT





Long Term Strategies

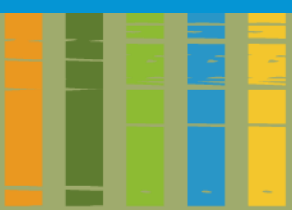
- Low-emissions development strategies to be developed **by 2020**.
- Due before **end 2024, COP29**
- Planning instruments/ roadmaps to net zero to **2050/2060**
- **Whole-of-society/ all-of-economy approach**
- Build on NDC's interim goals/ medium-term commitments towards longer term goals
- **Living documents**
- **Just, equitable and inclusive** transition
- Include decarbonisation plans from **non-state entities, including private sector**

HOW TO ACHIEVE NET-ZERO EMISSIONS? SOME EXAMPLES...

1.  **PHASE OUT** coal plants
2.  **INVEST** in clean energy & efficiency
3.  **RETROFIT** buildings
4.  **DECARBONIZE** cement, steel & plastics
5.  **SHIFT** to electric vehicles
6.  **INCREASE** public transport
7.  **DECARBONIZE** aviation and shipping
8.  **HALT** deforestation & **RESTORE** degraded lands
9.  **REDUCE** food loss and waste
10.  **EAT** more plants & less meat

Over 13,000 non-state members have joined Race to Zero's Partners, representing over 9,000 companies, 600 financial institutions, 50 regions, 1100 cities, 1100 educational institutions, 70 healthcare institutions and 30 other organisations, to collectively halve global emissions by 2030.

RACE TO ZERO

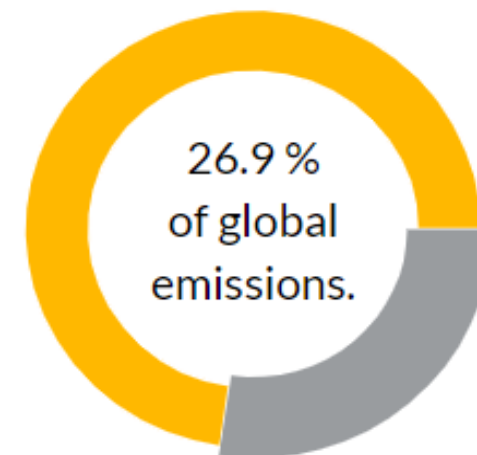
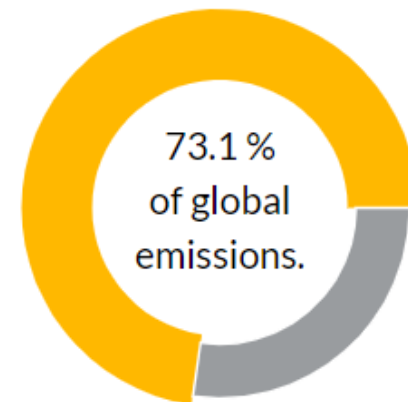


To cut emissions and adapt by 2050, what do African countries need to consider?

- Accelerate renewables in electricity generation;
- Phase out coal in electricity generation;
- Accelerate the uptake of electric vehicles;
- Retrofit buildings
- Increase low emissions transport
- Develop a climate resilient blue economy
- Accelerate annual tree cover, halt deforestation, restore lands
- Reduce unsustainable consumption & use patterns
- Develop a circular economy



LTS Status update



Number of current submissions*: 73

Recent submissions:

Panama, 18 June 2024

Nigeria, 25 April 2024

Equatorial Guinea, 18 April 2024

Armenia, 16 February 2024

Australia, 14 January 2024

● Long-term Strategy
Submitted



72 Parties

● No Document Submitted



140 Parties

LTS Status update – Africa (9 countries)



- **Benin (2016)**
- **Ethiopia (2023)**
- **The Gambia (2022)**
- **Morocco (2021)**
- **Nigeria (2021, 2024)**
- **South Africa (2020)**
- **Tunisia (2022)**
- **Zimbabwe (2022)**
- **Equatorial Guinea (2024)**

- Contribute to other multilateral developments
- Incorporate transformative approaches, best practices, new science
- Country-wide vision/ roadmap for long-term transformational change (priority sectors, actions, investment)
- Entry point for all sectoral and stakeholder interventions
- Redress of power imbalances, structural and systemic inequality through inclusive decision-making processes (just transition)
- Intention to ACTION
- Protection of the environment

Robust and inclusive climate policies can catalyse transformation across Africa



	Nationally Determined Contributions	Long-term Low Emission Development Strategies	Carbon or Climate Neutrality Strategies
Included in the Paris Agreement	Yes	Yes	No
Countries concerned	All Parties	All Parties and countries	Any country that wishes to develop a strategy
Binding nature	Mandatory ("shall") for Parties to the Paris Agreement	Voluntary ("should strive to formulate") for Parties to the Paris Agreement	Depending on national legislation
N° of submissions to UNFCCC (Feb 2024)	168	73	N/A
Guidance	Only limited broad UNFCCC guidance given nationally determined nature; Significant non-UNFCCC guidance	No UNFCCC guidance; Some non-UNFCCC guidance	Some non-UNFCCC guidance
Scope	Sector- and/or economy wide; Climate change mitigation and/or adaption	Sector- and/or economy wide; Climate change mitigation and/or adaption and other socio-economic areas	Sector- and/or economy wide; Primarily climate change mitigation and other socio-economic areas
Time horizon	Short- and mid-term (5-15 years from today)	Mainly long-term (30-50 years from today)	Mainly long-term (30-50 years from today)



Ways long-term strategies influence short-term action:

- They help to define strategic areas where action in the short/mid-term is crucial for achievement of long-term goals.

Unlock long-term mitigation opportunities. LTS, such as the deployment of future technologies, enable decision makers to sequence policies in such a way as to facilitate the development of disruptive technologies, whose commercialisation may otherwise be difficult in the long-term.

Provide strong political signal and support for action in the short-/mid-term. A national long-term goal is important to communicate a clear direction of travel for the short- and mid-term across different sectors and stakeholders, potentially withstanding political fluctuations if enshrined in national law.

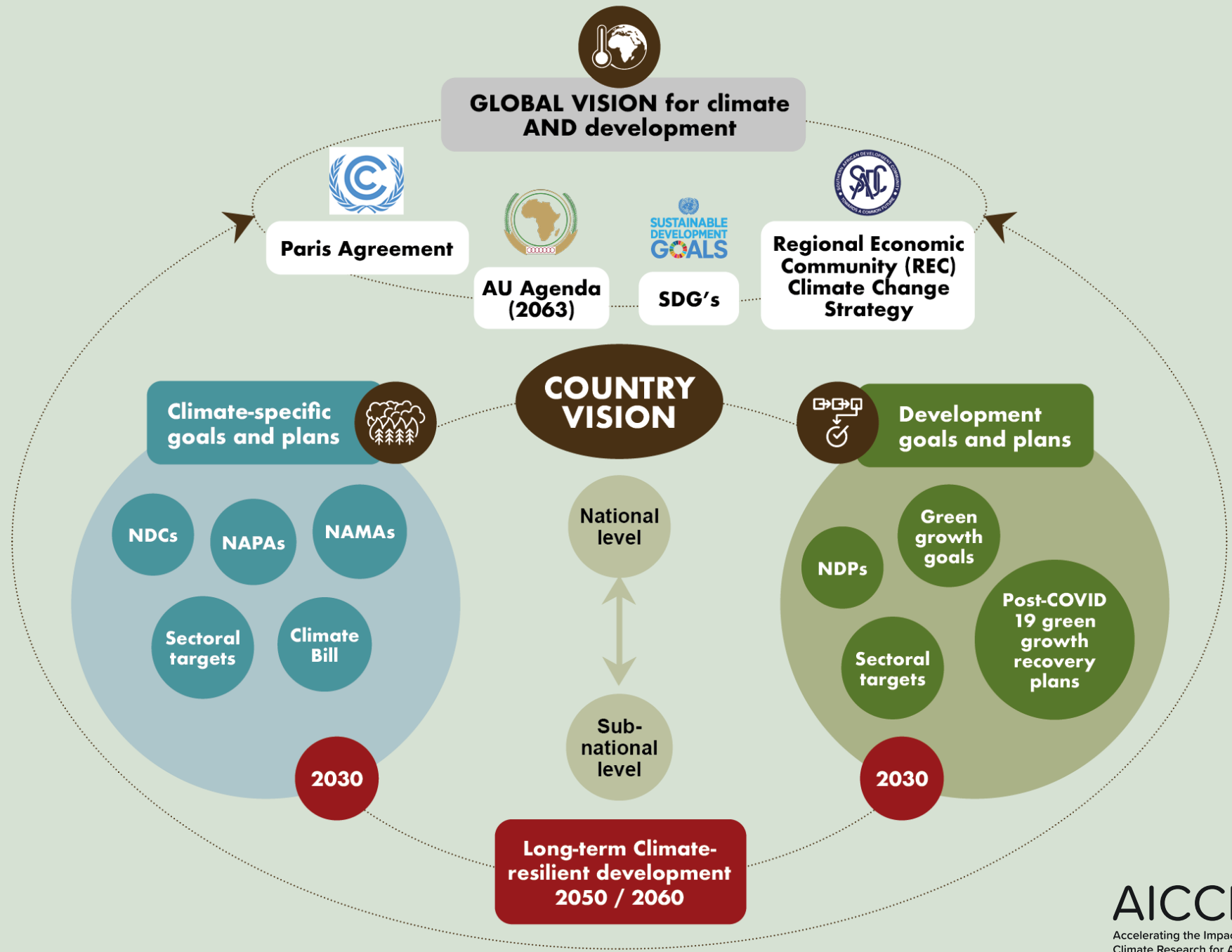
Avoid or reduce risk of locking in GHG emissions. LTSs can facilitate the identification of risks of carbon lock-in, informing short- and mid-term action accordingly.

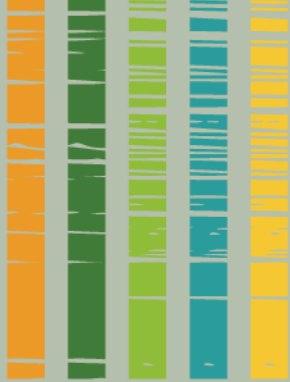


STEPS FOR DEVELOPING A LONG-TERM STRATEGY

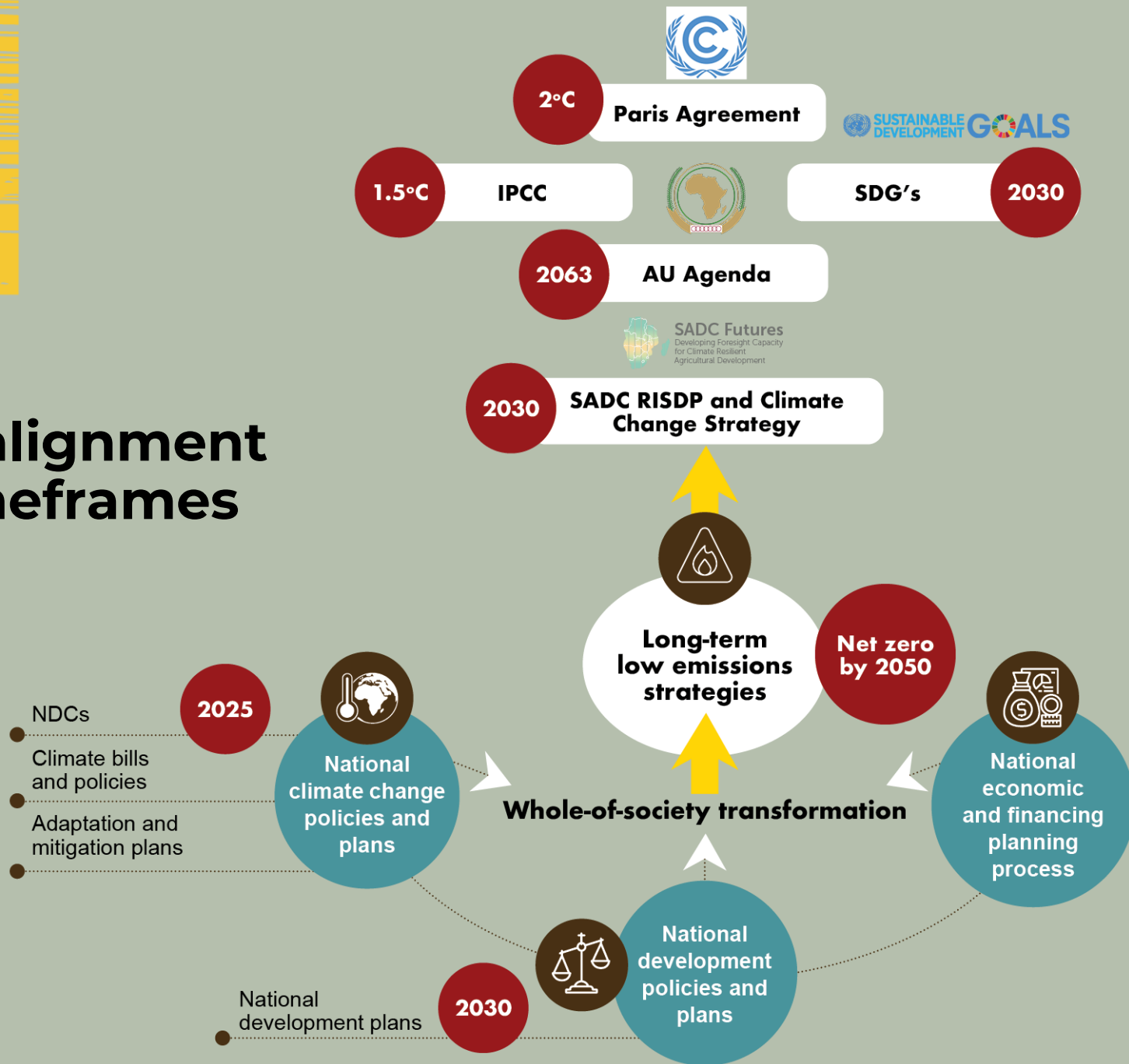


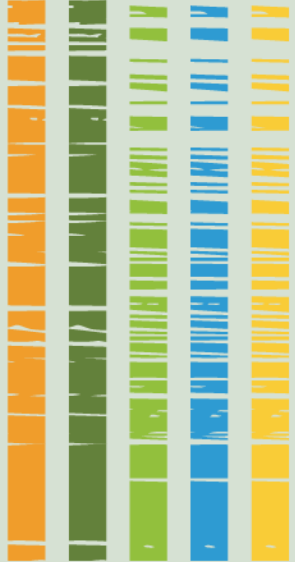
National climate policies are embedded in a global context





Policy alignment and timeframes





Science and development considerations must inform climate goals





Q&A



THANK YOU!
**See you in an
hour and a half!**

