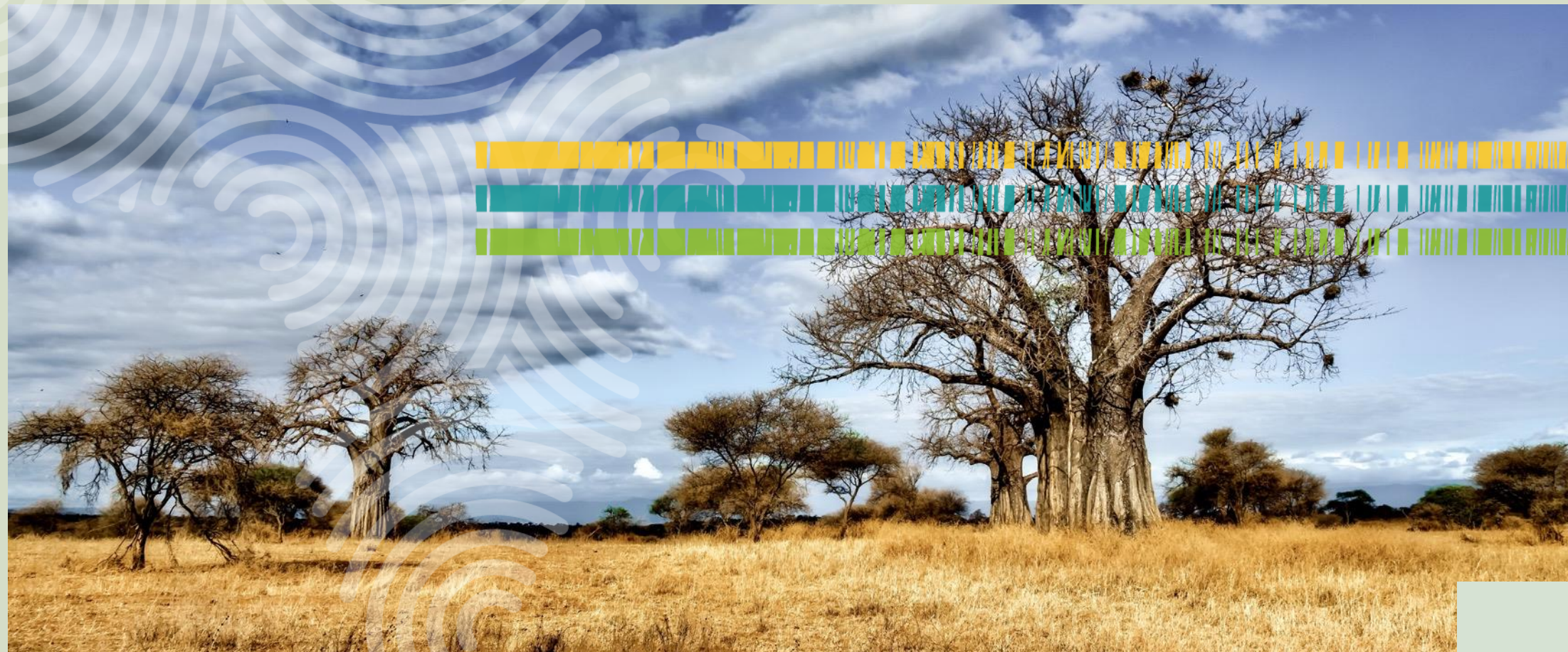




TECHICAL GUIDE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF LONG TERM, LONG EMISSIONS DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES





Ambitious long term planning instruments are URGENT and need to be IMPLEMENTED

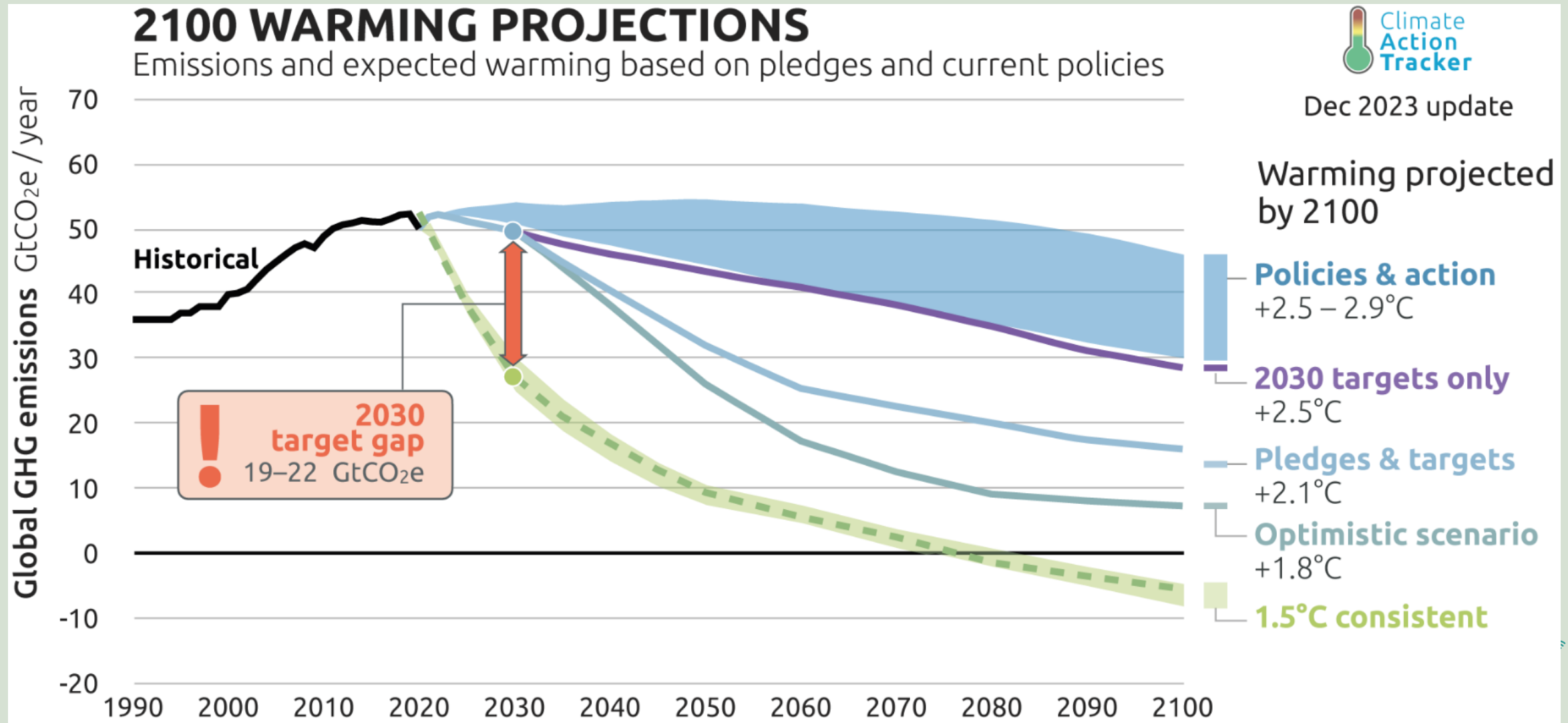
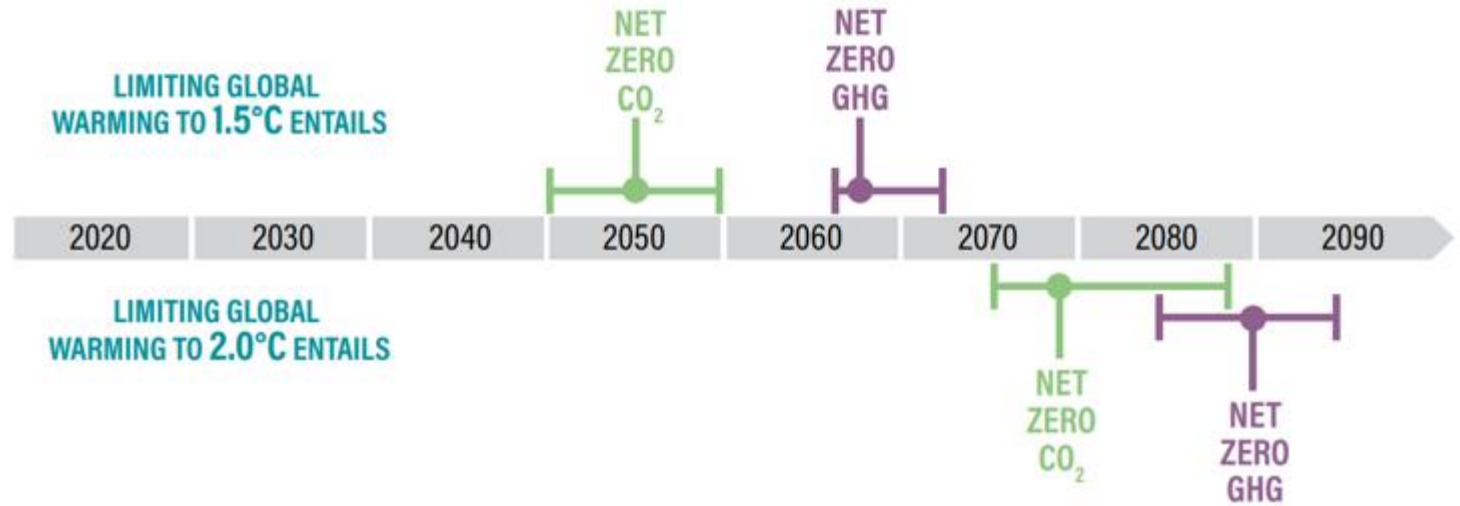




FIGURE 1 | Global timeline to reach net-zero emissions



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.

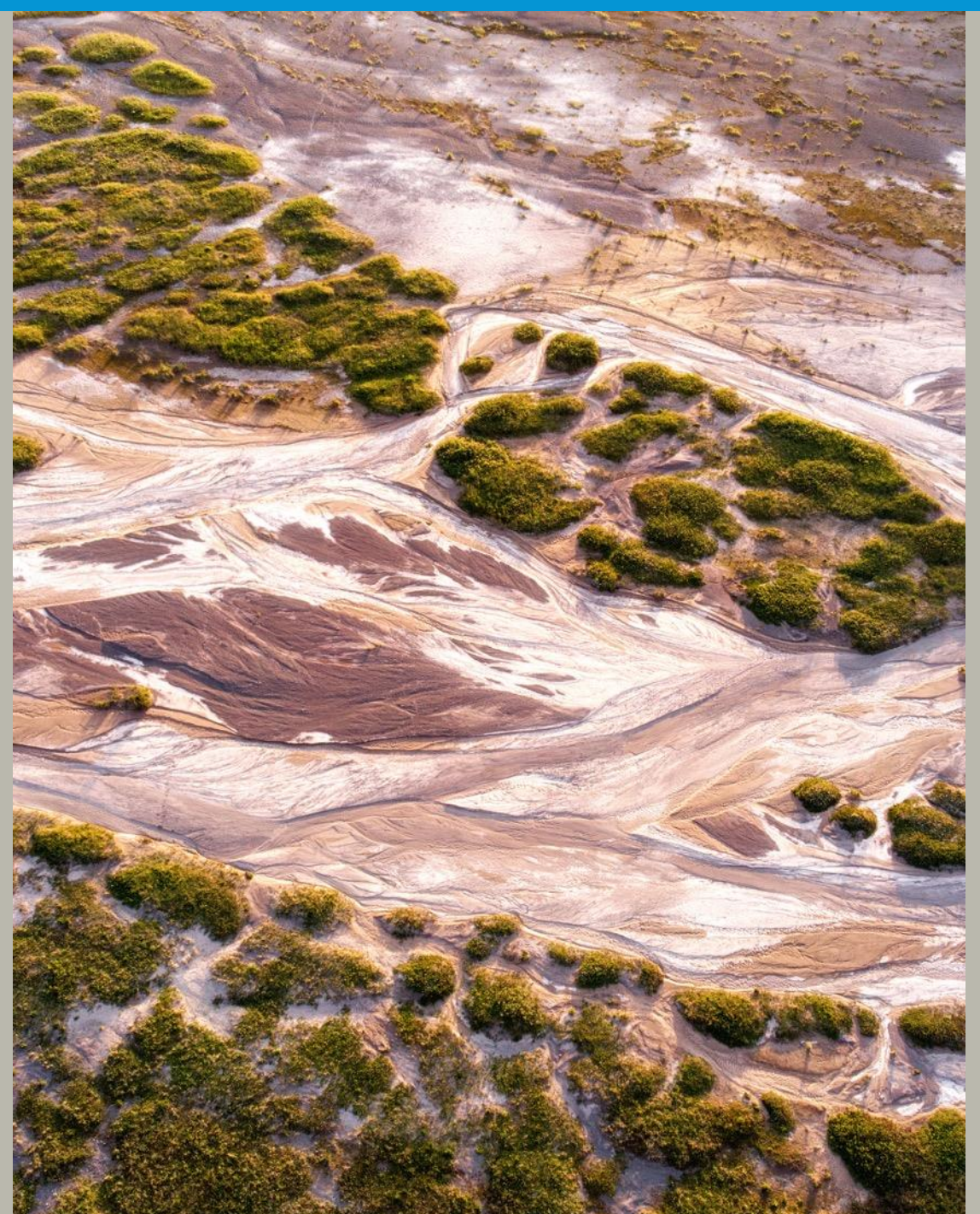
Rationale for long-term planning: Paris Agreement

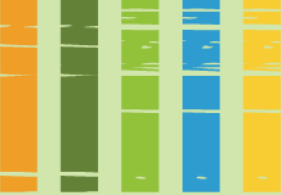
Article	Paragraph	Language
2	1	Establishes a temperature goal of well below 2°C to 1.5°C (mitigation) Establishes a link between adaptation, resilience and mitigation Making finance flows consistent with low emission, climate resilient development
4	1	Introduces the concept of net zero emissions (carbon 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.



Policy planning instruments

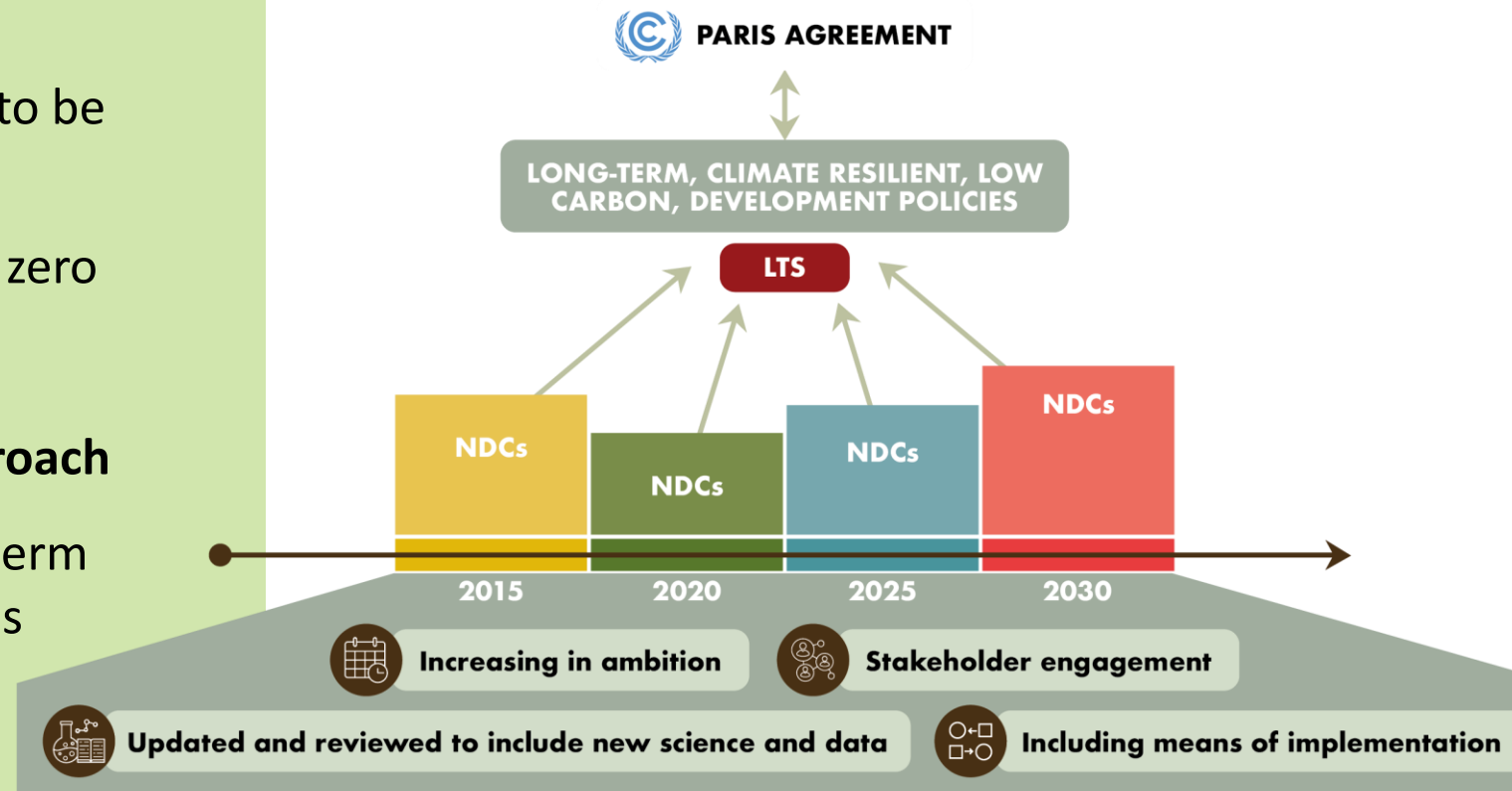
- Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) – **2035 (Mandatory under Paris Agreement)**
- Long-term Strategies/ Long-term Low Emissions Development Strategies/National decarbonisation plan – **2050/ 2060 (Voluntary but highly encouraged)**
- Other climate policy instruments (**National Mitigation Action Plans, National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), climate bills etc**).





Long Term Strategies

- Low-emissions development strategies to be developed before **end 2024, by 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**





- 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**

LTS Status update

Number of current submissions*: 75

Recent submissions:

Türkiye, 11 November 2024

Kazakhstan, 21 October 2024

Ireland (update), 23 July 2024

Panama, 18 June 2024

Nigeria, 25 April 2024

1. Benin (2016)
2. Ethiopia (2023)
3. The Gambia (2022)
4. Morocco (2021)
5. Nigeria (2021, 2024)
6. South Africa (2020)
7. Tunisia (2022)
8. Zimbabwe (2022)
9. Equatorial Guinea (2024)
10. Kenya (2023)



- Developed to assist **African countries** in **formulating their LT-LEDS**.
- Country demand for supplementary information to aid these **long-term policy processes**, particularly in providing guidance on the **phases and steps** necessary for developing a holistic and economy-wide strategy
- Guide also draws on **best practices and lessons learned** from both within and outside the continent



FOUR KEY PHASES FOR LT-LEDS DEVELOPMENT

The design, development and implementation of an LT-LEDS can be organised into four key phases, with associated steps for each phase.

01



Inception and scoping phase

1. Establish an effective institutional engagement to enhance coordination
2. Conduct a scoping assessment of technical and financial resources for LT-LEDS formulation

02



LT-LEDS vision development phase

1. Define key elements or components of a long-term vision
2. Map and engage all key stakeholders and sectors
3. Develop sectoral and national long-term visions
4. Establish a baseline

03



Scenario development and analyses phase

1. Undertake a national GHG inventory and establish socio-economic scientific/modelling
2. Identify measures and actions in line with the visions

04



Prepare for implementation phase

1. Develop systems for monitoring and review
2. Build an investment plan and mobilise resources
3. Communicate the LT-LEDS



Case studies and best practices

CASE STUDIES

Table 3: Examples of stakeholder engagement processes for the development of LT-LEDS in Africa



South Africa

In 2020, South Africa's Presidential Climate Change Coordination Commission (PCC) was established to coordinate its Just Transition to a low carbon climate and resilient economy and society by 2050. The PCC is an independent, statutory, multistakeholder body established by President to oversee and facilitate a just, equitable and economy-wide transition. The PCC is made up of government and non-government representation, with all sectoral ministers represented, as well as commissioners from the financial sector, the private sector, Eskom (the national electricity parastatal), city mayors, local municipalities, workers and miners' unions, NGOs and advocacy organisations.

Central to its work, the Commission is developing a [Just Transition Framework](#) – a

multifaceted practical strategy that identifies short, medium, and long-term interventions to achieve a just transition for South Africa. To build consensus on the elements of the Strategy, the PCC has hosted a series of multi-stakeholder community engagements, outreach sessions and consultations across the country so that stakeholders and social partners can share their views and expertise on what constitutes a just transition, build trust and understanding between parties, and spell out the principal elements and specific requirements of the just transition. An extensive mapping exercise was undertaken to identify key stakeholders who represent vulnerable or affected communities. For example, this dialogue process included communities from heavily dependent coal-mining areas such as Mpumalanga.

CASE STUDIES

Table 4: Examples of sectoral and national vision development for LT-LEDS in Africa



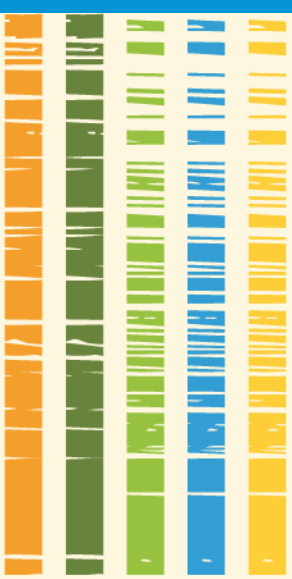
Nigeria

An inclusive approach was adopted for the development of Nigeria's 2050 Low-Carbon Vision. The visioning approach, which represented the preparatory phase for the development of the full Strategy, involved a number of key steps and extensive national dialogues. These included⁴⁰:

- The selection of relevant experts from government ministries, departments and agencies, academia, industry, and civil society organisations on a broad spectrum of mitigation and adaptation options for Nigeria's long-term vision;
- The development of a policy survey tool to analyse other national policies and strategies, including Nigeria's development planning instruments, with medium-to- long term climate targets and aspirations;

- Stakeholders' consultation to elucidate responses on what should constitute Nigeria's vision and to ensure ownership of the LT-LEDS vision for Nigeria; and,
- Drafting and production of the Nigeria's national and sectoral long-term Vision to 2050, as well as the development of a workplan and terms of reference for the establishment of the full LT-LEDS.

Nigeria's long-term vision also disaggregates visions, targets and actions per sector. This involved creating various sectoral scenarios and pathways to determine ways to achieve its overall ambitious decarbonisation goal. In addition, Nigeria's implementation plan is sector focused, following on from NDC processes.



Thank you for your attention!

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