

2050
PATHWAYS
PLATFORM

2050pathways.org

The illustration depicts a sustainable cityscape with various elements: a blue gear with a magnifying glass on the left, a green car with a lightning bolt, a solar panel on a building, a sun, a wind turbine, a water pump, a windmill, a house with solar panels, a wind turbine, a body of water with waves, and a large blue arrow pointing upwards on the right. The background is a solid blue color.

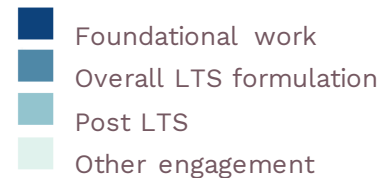
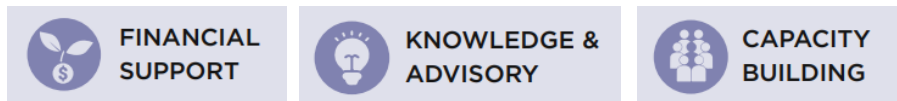
ADB



East Asia Forum 2022
Decarbonizing Asia and the Pacific:
Experience from East Asia
20-21 April 2022 (Virtual)

The 2050 Pathways Platform

- The Platform is a **government and multi-stakeholder initiative** launched at COP22 at the request of countries who wanted a **“big tent” approach to 2050 long-term climate strategies**.
- **36 member countries** + work with many other countries to support LTS development.
- **Brings together a network** of donors, international and national think tanks, and climate policy experts on long term planning.



Vietnam
Workshops and consultations on “what is LTS”

Cambodia
Pro bono advise on LTS to FCDO

Indonesia
Formal and informal workshops on LTS to provide knowledge on structure and themes within an LTS. Combined with IKI-funded DDP modelling capacity project

Marshall Islands

Tonga

IPCC 6th Assessment Report on development paths



“Shifting development paths is complex. Changes that involve ‘dissimilar, unfamiliar and more complex science-based components’ take more time, acceptance and legitimation and **involve complex social learning, even when they promise large gains.** Despite the complexities of the interactions that result in patterns of development, history also shows that societies can influence the direction of development pathways based on choices made by decision-makers, citizens, the private sector, and social stakeholders. **Shifts in development pathways result from both sustained political interventions and bottom-up changes in public opinion.** Collective action by individuals as part of social movements or lifestyle changes underpins system change.”

IPCC, AR6, Working Group III, Technical Summary

Stages of the LT-LEDs elaboration process



HEAD OF GOVERNMENT



POLICYMAKERS



STAKEHOLDERS



MODELING COMMUNITY



1.

POLITICAL DECISION FOR LONG-TERM STRATEGIES



Catalyse work around LT-LEDs

- ✓ Awareness raising
- Set up governance for LT-LEDs
- ✓ Address policy implications, methodological approaches, governance, etc

- ✓ Collective vision of long-term goal and value of LT-LEDs (national and sectoral)
- ✓ Foundations for quantitative assessments & broader stakeholder engagement
- Work plan for LT-LEDs development

2.

VISIONING: ALIGNING CLIMATE CHANGE, SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC OBJECTIVES



3.

MODELING: QUANTIFICATION, ASSUMPTIONS & DELIBERATIONS



- ✓ Understand sectoral pathways
- ✓ Discuss trade offs and linkages with broader socioeconomic objectives, etc.

- ✓ Bringing it all together into a country owned LT-LEDs
- ✓ Building broader awareness

4.

STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION: INCLUSIVE, WHOLE-OF-GOVERNMENT, CIVIL SOCIETY AND BUSINESS CONSULTATION PROCESS



- Define governance for implementation
- ✓ Clarify resources needed for implementation
- ✓ Define actions to prioritize/advance now.

5.

POLICY, REGULATORY AND INSTITUTIONAL ACTIONS



LTS to Date: Lessons Learned (1)

- Need a common **socio-economic vision** (incl. SDGs) to then identify trade-offs and opportunities created by climate change and the low-carbon transition, and list questions to be explored in the **emissions pathways analysis** (see **Morocco** and **Nigeria** submissions: long-term visions, pre-LTS)
- **Join existing processes:** consistency with the national planning exercises, NDC, National Adaptation Plans, net-zero pledges (**Fiji's** alignment of NDC with LTS net-zero objective)
- Build on dedicated **governance** bodies and aim for a whole-of-government approach (various interministerial committees in most countries, Cabinet approval for submission to UNFCCC)
- Engage **stakeholders** from the private sector, civil society, regions, and donors – for a deeper discussion on domestic challenges and opportunities of climate change response (**Singapore:** extensive stakeholders consultations in LTS elaboration, **Marshall Islands:** forum to socialise its LTS 'Tile Til Eo')

LTS to Date: Lessons Learned (2)

- Identify **key indicators** for all stakeholders that the LTS will need to inform - e.g. too little analysis to date of short- to medium-term macroeconomic issues: of interest to Min of Economy and Finance (**Thailand**: macroeconomic impact assessment, mitigation driven by a carbon price)
- **Back-casting**: bring the long-term image back to short-term issues and policies (**Tonga**: nine first steps to implement sectoral pathways; **China**: 2030 non-fossil-fuel objectives in line with 2050 net zero goal)
- Integrate **climate vulnerability** issues – LTS remain focused on mitigation. Analysis of synergies and trade-offs to develop a low carbon and resilient trajectory (**Indonesia**: adaptation pathways in LTS-LCCR)
- International scope required: the **global effort to reach net zero** will affect international prices, value chains, export markets, and overall growth (**Nigeria**: oil and gas price exposure)
- Establish a process for **monitoring and reviewing** the LT-LEDS (evolving science, technology costs, funding conditions, growth, etc.) (Revisions by **France, Germany, Japan, UK, USA** – **Singapore** to come)

COP26 decision on LTS



UN CLIMATE
CHANGE
CONFERENCE
UK 2021

IN PARTNERSHIP WITH ITALY

On LTS, the Glasgow Climate Pact (1/CMA.3):

- Welcomes efforts by Parties to communicate LTS
- Urges those that have not yet done so **to communicate by COP27 LTS towards just transitions to net zero emissions**
- Invites Parties to **update** these strategies regularly as appropriate, in line with **the best available science**
- Requests the UNFCCC secretariat to prepare a **synthesis report** on LTS by COP27
- Notes the importance of **aligning NDCs with LTS**

Long-term strategies as a process for robust, inclusive and ambitious transition to low-carbon and climate-resilient development

“Having a good plan is not a sufficient condition for success. But not having one is always a recipe for failure”

F. Bainimarama, Prime Minister of Fiji, COP23



Towards Robust Long-term Low Greenhouse Gas Development Strategies (LTS) Towards 'Net Zero'

Thank you.



Cohosted with:



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