



# ACTING NOW FOR A SUSTAINABLE TOMORROW

GLOBAL MEETING ON LONG-TERM LOW GHG  
EMISSIONS AND DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

MEETING SUMMARY REPORT

Bangkok 10-11 July 2018

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# I. INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT

The following document summarizes the outcomes of the first Global Workshop on Long-term Low Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Development Strategies, held in Bangkok from July 10th – 11th, 2018. Co-hosted by the 2050 Pathways Platform, LEDS Global Partnership, NDC Partnership, UNDP, and WRI, in collaboration with UN Climate Change, the event convened about 125 participants, including policymakers, donors, and technical experts from nearly 50 countries.

The event had the following objectives:

- To outline the importance, potential value, and urgent time frame for initiating a process for long-term low-greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions development strategies (long-term strategies)
- To highlight emerging good practice, country experiences, expert views, and support available on approaches to developing long-term strategies, related challenges, and how to overcome them
- To explore the relationship between long-term impacts and near-term climate actions, including links between long-term strategies and the implementation of nationally determined contributions (NDCs)
- To build a community of practitioners and support for advancing the global conversation and practice on developing long-term strategies

During the two-day workshop, participants explored challenges, opportunities, and considerations across a wide variety of themes that may be encountered during the development and implementation of long-term strategies. Specifically, participants

- articulated arguments and benefits for developing long-term strategies;
- explored elements, considerations, and inputs for long-term strategies;
- identified needs and opportunities for progress on these elements;
- shared advice for linking long- and near-term actions; and
- discussed the core elements of long-term strategies.

Participants shared experiences on panel sessions, engaged in small group discussions and activities, and explored topics through extended breakout sessions.

## II. KEY EVENT TAKEAWAYS

Discussions were rich and reflective of the complex nature of the topic, with several key takeaways:

- A long-term strategy is not a one-size-fits-all obligation; it is not an isolated process disconnected from development and other planning.
- At a minimum, a long-term strategy includes a long-term vision of where the country aims to be by midcentury, examines pathways to raise climate ambition, advances sustainable development outcomes, and is tailored to a country's context. A long-term strategy will be developed and elaborated based on a country's priorities and national circumstances.
- Core elements to consider in a long-term strategy development process include stakeholder engagement, collecting input, good governance, developing scenarios, adaptation, sectoral strategies, and finance and investment strategies.
- There are many ways of designing long-term strategies to ensure alignment with national planning processes. Entry points could include an economy-wide climate strategy, an existing national climate/development policy or vision, national development plans, and sectoral plans and strategies.
- The many benefits of developing a long-term strategy, including the following:
  - Setting a direction and vision for economic and social development in a manner that will enable a long-term transition to a climate-resilient, low carbon future with sustained economic growth
  - Providing a framework for government, businesses, technical institutions, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), civil society, and other stakeholders to develop and embrace a shared future vision and act together to achieve this future
  - Managing the low-GHG transition processes proactively to minimize risk from disruptions and prepare to support those exposed to such risk
  - Providing an approach to align short-, medium-, and long-term goals and to establish a long-term vision for the future that guides near-term actions and ensures that investments with far-sighted horizons are guided by this vision so as to avoid lock-in and stranded assets
  - Capitalizing on opportunities for countries to be leaders with innovation, development, and application of new technologies, and advanced business and consumer models
  - Avoiding a possible future loss of revenue from displaced technologies and jobs
  - Inspiring others (nationally and internationally) to achieve low carbon, climate-resilient futures that maximize local economic and development benefits
  - Providing a framework for prioritizing action and investments and charting a clear path forward for implementation and finance (e.g., for investors and private sector)
  - Helping to guide, drive, and strengthen short-term action (e.g., NDCs)

The following subsections include an overview of the format of the session, a summary of the discussion, and key takeaways that emerged during each agenda item.

## Importance of long-term strategies: Sharing different perspectives

July 10, 10:30–12.30

During this discussion, the panelists presented their understanding of the benefits of developing long-term strategies. The objective of this session was to invite representatives from government, business, and science to share their diverse perspectives on the importance of long-term strategies.

Panelists shared arguments for the development of long-term strategies that have been pertinent in the efforts of their countries or organizations. For example, Jeanette Mani, project coordinator at the Climate Change and International Cooperation branch of the Fiji Ministry of Economy, discussed a mission of international leadership that “inspires others to follow”; Agripina Jenkins Rojas from the Government of Costa Rica spoke of the necessity of being “future-fit”; Stephen Hammer, manager of climate policy at the World Bank Group, emphasized the potential for gaining a “competitive edge”; and Dr. Ursula Fuentes-Hutfilter, senior climate policy adviser at Climate Analytics, highlighted the importance of avoiding lock-in of carbon-intensive infrastructure.

The discussion offered three guiding takeaways:

- There is no single argument for the development of long-term strategies, but there are many potential opportunities and benefits (see Key Event Takeaways); the value of a long-term strategy is based on its context and where it can add value to existing processes.
- Long-term strategies can play a key role in connecting short-term action with a long-term vision.
- Long-term strategies can help democratize climate action and, if done well, lead to deep and wide stakeholder engagement.

## Key elements of a long-term strategy

July 10, 14:00–17:00; July 11, 9:00–11:00

This section compiles the takeaways that emerged during Day 1 table discussions that introduced eight individual elements—crafting a long-term vision, collecting input, developing scenarios and pathways, stakeholder engagement, good governance, adaptation and resilience planning, sectoral planning, and finance and investment strategies—to be considered during the development of a long-term strategy and the Day 2 breakout sessions that delved deeper into each of these topics.

During Day 1, table discussions introduced the breadth of relevant elements and inputs to consider when developing a long-term strategy. Participants were able to get an overview of a selection of these elements by choosing to attend any three of the eight tables. Each discussion explored how the focus element might work in practice and how the element can feed into both near- and long-term planning.

On Day 2, participants engaged in breakout sessions that delved further into the themed topics introduced the previous afternoon. Some of the Day 1 elements were merged in Day 2 breakout sessions as indicated below. During these presentations, participants discussed country experiences as well as relevant tools, challenges, and innovative solutions. Lessons from emerging good practices/country experiences were emphasized and participants were asked to discuss how these elements could work in practice in their own country contexts.

Takeaways from both days are grouped under their respective headings:

## 1. Crafting a long-term vision

### Day 1

As one participant noted, the long-term vision in a long-term strategy is, simply put, the “dream” for the future. Establishing such a vision asks us to define what living “better off” looks like within our national context. Ultimately, this vision orients development and economic growth.

Regarding the importance of a long-term strategy, participants discussed how a long-term vision can guide long-term investments, create ownership, get stakeholder buy-in and consensus, incentivize technology R&D, and provide useful signals for investment. Country representatives also discussed challenges faced in practical experiences, including how this vision can help solve immediate problems and address inevitable uncertainties. Participants also raised the challenge of not having broader economic development strategies on which to base the long-term strategy, never having planned for such a long-term period, and needing to contend with uncertainty. The solutions that were offered, particularly in the realm of aligning near- and long-term plans, provided useful lessons for countries facing barriers in establishing a long-term vision. They included the use of a trajectory of coupled short- and long-term goals, developing implementation plans, tying the long-term strategy to sustainable development goals (SDGs) and existing commitments, and using the long-term strategy to guide short-term goals and make adjustments as needed.

The discussion offered three guiding takeaways:

- Long-term visions can anchor concrete action now.
- Crafting a long-term vision can turn single-dimension issues into a multidimensional aspiration for future prosperity and development.
- Global narratives can be used as models from which other countries can derive inspiration, even if, in the end, national circumstances will help shape a given country’s vision.

### Day 2

The layout of this session was an interactive brainstorming conversation, in which participants were asked several questions that prompted them to imagine the elements necessary to craft a tangible long-term vision. The session commenced with an activity wherein participants were asked to create a vision for how they’d like to see the world in 2050 and beyond. Key aspirations for the future included “living in a society where people take care of each other,” seeing “zero carbon economies thriving,” and “greatly reducing global inequality.” Participants then discussed why having a vision was helpful and noted that a vision can provide focus, help create a common narrative, involve all, ensure that action focuses on needs of the countries, and enable the setting of milestones, among other benefits. As one participant noted, “If you don’t know where you’re going, it’s impossible to find the easiest path to get there.” Participants were next asked to translate this broad vision for the world into a vision for a long-term strategy specifically. A vision in a long-term strategy could be anchored in a plan for prosperity, foster synergies between mitigation and adaptation, be achievable and ambitious, provide a pathway toward decarbonization, ensure a willingness to change (e.g., from fossil fuel to renewable energy), include an aspirational long-term emissions reduction goal, include resilience and adaptation, address social safeguards for vulnerable populations, and bring in broader sustainable development objectives. Lastly, participants discussed the types of stakeholders that would need to be engaged in developing a long-term strategy, and the process for engaging such stakeholders to develop the vision. Steps included forming a task force; bringing the vision to focus groups; inviting a small group of people from the outside to develop innovative ideas; explaining the engagement process, roles and timelines; mapping stakeholders into various interests to make the process manageable; developing rules of engagement; and creating a timeline and plan for the process.

The discussion offered four guiding takeaways:

- A vision can help guide where you want society to be by midcentury or beyond, incentivize and steer investments, and help ensure transitions are just and managed well, among other benefits.
- The process of crafting a long-term vision can build on existing planning processes and development strategies already in place.
- The process of developing a vision should include a broad array of stakeholders, and will take time to develop a meaningful stakeholder process.
- The ultimate outcome must speak to the diverse concerns of all involved, while ensuring that the ambition is not watered down.

## 2. Collecting input

### Day 1

A long-term strategy does not necessarily demand the creation of a brand-new set of documents and data. Rather, the long-term strategy development process can build on preexisting resources. As such, scanning for these building blocks and collecting useful inputs is integral to the process of creating a long-term strategy.

In this table discussion, participants visually mapped out why collecting input is important when developing a long-term strategy. This exercise highlighted rationales such as enhancing cost-effectiveness, maximizing synergies and cobenefits, and promoting stakeholder engagement. These inputs, the participants agreed, might include a long-term vision for society for 2050 and beyond, a national development plan leading to 2050, sectoral plans to 2050 (e.g., long-term energy plans), emissions targets for 2050, models/scenarios showing pathways toward long-term goals, and adaptation plans in place or being developed.

The discussion offered two guiding takeaways:

- Crowd-sourcing and engaging as many stakeholders as possible can lead to an awareness of what preexisting resources a country has access to for its long-term strategy.
- An assessment of necessary inputs and available data can help maximize the efficiency of data collection efforts.

### Day 2

The deep-dive breakout discussion for the “collecting input” element was combined with “Developing scenarios and pathways.” Please find the merged Day 2 recap under subsection 3.

## 3. Developing scenarios and pathways

### Day 1

Scenarios can be viewed as if-then statements or calculators for tools/models/long-term plans. Essentially, they take inputs in and generate storylines and narratives that might result. Some of these inputs include possible futures, uncertainties that can affect possible futures, technological options, evolution of economic structures, investment pathways, and development pathways.

During this session, small groups discussed how scenario-building is integral to long-term strategy work. Participants were asked to define what scenarios are, as well as to brainstorm what goes into scenario-building processes. Discussion along the way covered the kinds of knowledge and skills needed to implement scenario development. It also raised

awareness about the specific communities and stakeholders that can be engaged in such planning. The session emphasized that (1) scenarios should be coproduced between policy communities, analytical communities, and other stakeholders; (2) the story of the future should be evidence-based; (3) scenarios can demonstrate trade-offs between different futures; and (4) scenario construction can involve diverse interest groups.

The discussion offered two guiding takeaways:

- To be robust, a scenario cannot be built by one type of actor alone but must be a transparent and cooperative multistakeholder endeavor.
- A five-step process of organizing, assessing the situation and identifying quantitative and qualitative goals, analyzing pathways, prioritizing and picking measures, and implementing and monitoring can be used to develop robust scenarios.

## Day 2

This session merged two topics from the previous day—collecting input and developing scenarios—and paired small table group discussions with a larger plenary presentation offering examples of good practices in scenario development.

During the breakout, small table groups discussed what scenarios are useful for; what is needed to develop specific scenario storylines for policy evolution; what capacities, skills, relationships, and knowledge can be used in this exercise; and how to integrate stakeholders, analysts, and policymakers. The session then shifted to the plenary, in which participants learned from the examples of the US midcentury strategy, the UK 2050 calculator tool, and the LEDS GP experience with developing communities of practice. For example, the United Kingdom’s approach focused on setting policy to engage with the public so that practices were open and shared. With this system, interested users were able to play around with assumptions and set their own scenarios, leading to maximum stakeholder engagement and enhanced opportunity for innovation.

The discussion offered two guiding takeaways:

- Country visions using scenarios are different: some will use these as public tools, while others see them as sensitive and internal.
- The most critical issue facing countries is a lack of underlying data; tools can be recreated based on international examples, but the underlying data are sometimes hard to get and may require agreements and mandates for cooperation and data sharing.

## 4. Stakeholder engagement

### Day 1

Developing a long-term strategy—and underlying robust policies that trigger systematic change--requires buy-in from different stakeholders with diverse perspectives, objectives, and values.

During this table discussion, participants discussed various approaches to facilitating an inclusive, domestically owned process of long-term strategy development. The group agreed that domestic institutions independent of their government (NGOs, academics, businesses, utilities, etc.) should be invited to propose their visions for the low emission transformation in a consultative process, with sufficient level of detail to reveal the underlying assumptions and socioeconomic impacts. The production of a long-term strategy is, therefore, not a one-shot activity to be delegated to external consultants but should rather be the result of a process engaging all stakeholders. This may be achieved by pursuing bottom-up sectoral approaches that make policy options “visible and tangible” to nonexperts and by linking long-term strategies to national development plans to ensure that economy-wide objectives are attainable.



The discussion offered four guiding takeaways:

- Stakeholder engagement should be carried out early on, and throughout the process of long-term strategy development.
- Messages should be crafted well for all levels of stakeholders.
- At the national level, stakeholder engagement may be led by the ministry responsible for national development processes, which is then able to bring all stakeholders to the table.
- Stakeholder engagement should be considered a dialogue, with information flowing in both directions between the convener and the stakeholders.

## Day 2

The deep-dive breakout discussion for this element “stakeholder engagement” was combined with “Good governance.” Please find the merged Day 2 recap under section 5.

## 5. Good governance

### Day 1

Good governance as an element of a long-term strategy considers the institutional structures, authority and power, relationships, and incentives involved to ensure policy coherence, induce commitment, and promote coordination in implementing effective policy progress. Achieving good governance necessitates public adherence to governmental transparency, accountability, and the rule of law.

Participants discussed good governance practices, lessons that can be gleaned from others’ institutional arrangements, existing barriers and challenges, and tools for enhancing governance arrangements to support long-term strategies. Participants identified key components of good governance, which include the maintenance of a clear vision, the presence of political and technical leadership, and the allocation of responsibility. Furthermore, the examination of good-practice examples raised the need for political will and leadership drawing on existing momentum, legal structure to clarify roles and responsibilities, a knowledge base that can be shared and used, and dialogue that balances diverse voices. A central challenge raised was how to sustain governance arrangements after the creation of a strategy. Participants noted that more opportunities to share experiences and practices would be useful in addressing this challenge and others as well.

The discussion offered three guiding takeaways:

- Governance is not about governments; it’s about involving all who will be impacted by the long-term strategy.
- Realizing good governance to sustain a long-term strategy through design, implementation, and achievement will require different tools applied in different ways.
- Long-term strategies can be integrated into existing governance frameworks; the key is not necessarily rewriting how a government operates on climate-related activities but rather enhancing frameworks to recognize and respond to the long-term climate implications of near-term actions.

### Day 2

Merging two topics from the previous day, stakeholder engagement and good governance, the structure of this session was to engage participants in visually mapping out the actors, roles, responsibilities, and challenges facing long-term strategy development in terms of good governance and stakeholder engagement.

Participants noted that good governance practices entail identifying how to allocate resources, how to follow transparent principles/the rule of law, and how successful leadership involves both a political component as well as existing

momentum from broader stakeholders. The merit of a holistic approach—one that engages multiple government ministries as well as legislators, judiciaries, businesses, and schools—was also a leading point of discussion along with the need for a driver, such as a committee, process, ministry, or even an individual responsible for driving the process forward and keeping stakeholders engaged from design through implementation. Participants also noted the potential for opposition from stakeholders who don't feel they will benefit from the transition, making it important to take into account the social impacts on communities and their needs.

Participants underscored that education and awareness-raising are critical to establishing strong governance but stressed that these processes need to focus on solutions rather than climate change impacts or disaster scenarios. The discussion also highlighted that good governance provides the opportunity to equitably distribute prosperity gains during the transition.

The discussion offered three guiding takeaways:

- Stakeholders require different strategies for engagement in order to play a meaningful role; four characteristics were identified to inform efforts to involve different actors: responsibility, power, motivation, and capacity.
- Timing for engagement is also critical, as different actors will need to be engaged at different points during the process in order to maximize their contribution and avoid engagement fatigue.
- Governance arrangements are necessary to keep the process moving—the key is not just creating a strategy but rather keeping the wheels turning from design to achievement while being flexible enough to correct course along the way.

## 6. Adaptation and resilience planning

### Day 1

As the invitation to communicate long-term strategies is included under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, there is an assumption that the majority of long-term strategies should be mitigation focused. However, including adaptation planning and resilience building in a long-term strategy offers an opportunity to integrate adaptation into larger developmental goals.

Discussions during this session focused on why it is important to include adaptation in long-term strategy processes, the challenges of doing so, and what may be needed to make this happen. Participants agreed on several reasons for this importance. First, including adaptation helps ensure that the risks of climate change do not undermine the achievement of the long-term strategy (they “climate-proof” this vision); second, including adaptation acknowledges its centrality to development planning overall, making it a critical underlying component of any long-term vision of an economy; and finally, it maximizes synergies between adaptation and mitigation objectives, enabling more efficient use of resources. Nonetheless, several challenges emerged with respect to the distinct approaches for adaptation and mitigation planning. These include the different timescales (short-term vs. long-term), different geospatial scales (local versus national or global), and the different measurement approaches (quantitative vs. qualitative). Some countries have already executed this integrated planning in the context of climate change strategies or mainstreaming into development planning, so there are good experiences to build on, such as engagement of certain stakeholders and the use of models to assess vulnerabilities. Finally, several key points were made regarding what is needed for integrating adaptation into long-term strategy processes. Specifically, participants discussed the incorporation of local knowledge, development of tools to identify synergies between mitigation and adaptation and to identify maladaptive policies, incorporation of the private sector and making the business case for adaptation, and strengthening knowledge and experience around climate change indicators and impacts.

The discussion offered four guiding takeaways:

- Adaptation is important to consider in any long-term strategy process to ensure robust and sustainable development planning.
- How adaptation is incorporated into a long-term strategy may differ depending on a country's context and priorities.
- Integrated planning between adaptation and mitigation objectives may pose some challenges, but lessons can also be learned from other processes that could help inform the long-term strategy.
- The national adaptation plan (NAP) process is a good place to start to leverage ongoing adaptation efforts to inform the long-term strategy process.

## Day 2

This session began with a short presentation on the objectives and characteristics of the existing policy instruments related to adaptation (e.g., NAPs; NDCs; national, sectoral, and local adaptation or climate change strategies; and national development plans). For each instrument, countries indicated whether they were working on this instrument and described their experience, including how each instrument adds value. This was followed by an interactive discussion of how participants see their own countries utilizing existing adaptation-related policy instruments, and how these instruments relate to and could complement long-term strategies.

During the discussion, participants agreed that adaptation should be considered in some capacity. However, how adaptation planning is incorporated will depend on what other instruments are being developed in each country and how the long-term strategy process can build on this and add value. Uganda and Bangladesh shared experiences with adaptation planning, particularly under the NAP process, highlighting the importance of stakeholder engagement. Fiji shared experiences from its long-term strategy process, including taking stock of existing strategies and policies and developing a consistent framework with linkages between economic growth and climate resilience. Next steps for considering adaptation in a long-term strategy include gaining a better understanding of the ongoing climate-related policy processes in each country, as well as the location of specific entry points for engaging in a long-term strategy process.

The discussion offered three guiding takeaways:

- Long-term strategies should build on existing processes, including both adaptation planning processes and national development processes and should not be an additional “document” or capacity intensive process; this means the definition of “long-term” may differ from country to country depending on national development planning processes (and not always 2050).
- The value of long-term strategies lies in the process itself and the opportunity it offers to bring together various ongoing efforts and a range of stakeholders in-country to develop a longer-term vision for the country that is in line with the Paris Agreement.
- NAP processes present a multisector group that can be built on to help ensure alignment between long-term strategies and other ongoing policy planning processes (including both NAP and other national, local, and sectoral climate change and development policy instruments).

## 7. Sectoral planning

### Day 1

Sectoral strategies play an important role in the design and implementation of a long-term strategy by informing how overall objectives of the strategy can be realized piece by piece. To exemplify how sectoral planning can usefully contribute to an economy-wide strategy, this session highlighted lessons to be gleaned from long-term planning exercises in the power sector.

During this conversation, participants discussed mechanisms to motivate national-level sectoral planning, the variety of outside factors that can generate enthusiasm about this long-term tactic, key approaches to developing low-carbon power system strategies, and means by which to link a long-term vision with near-term action. Participants spoke about ways to show government officials and other stakeholders how long-term plans can improve economic competitiveness, how peer exchange with other countries can foster interest in long-term plans, and how pathways for technology and power system evolution can be established.

The discussion offered three guiding takeaways:

- Long-term strategies ought to be able to respond to future changes in technologies and consumer demand; as such, we must support the creation of more flexible power systems.
- Sector analysis can be linked with broader economy-wide macroeconomic analysis (often used for more climate-focused economy-wide long-term strategies); through making that link, further needs for capacity building and capacity development on connecting these types of analytical efforts can be identified.
- Sectoral activities that inform long-term visions and support near-term actions should be crafted and pursued (e.g., assessment of current and project technology performance and cost, improvement of power system delivery services).

## Day 2

The structure of this session was tripartite and focused on long-term planning in the power sector. First, a draft framework for considering power sector long-term strategies was presented by the LEDS GP. Next, a representative from the Colombia Mining and Energy Unit spoke about Colombia's long-term energy sector strategy, highlighting resilience as a key aspect of the strategy and its links with sustainable development goals. The presentation also provided lessons to support sectoral strategy development. Lastly, participants engaged in table discussion on key aspects of a long-term sectoral strategy and worked together to create a framework for power sector long-term strategies.

During the session, participants argued that developing a sub-economy strategy like a sectoral long-term strategy can equip a country with a particular methodology for a larger economy-wide long-term plan. Participants also agreed that a sectoral strategy can have direct linkages to short-term actions that respond to immediate and near-term needs. Many countries said they had experience in developing sectoral strategies, although experiences varied depending on context. Participants also described challenges they perceived, including a concern that the exercise of drawing out a vision needs to be carefully and comprehensively conducted so that it includes elements across the chain of production, distribution, supply, and consumers.

With the above considerations in mind, the group discussed continuing to work together on creating a framework for power sector long-term strategies drawing from the many experiences and lessons shared during the session and good practices and case studies globally. Particular areas of focus could include the following:

- Just energy transitions—assessing impacts across industries and developing actions to address any industries that could be negatively impacted
- Technology pathways—costs over time, new technologies that might emerge and planning for these pathways at the country level
- Coordination with subnational entities (where renewable energy projects are implemented) and supporting prosperity at the local level
- Integrating climate resilience with power sector planning
- Regional integration—looking across borders and considering interconnections
- Grid reliability—learning from other countries on technology and institutional actions to support reliability with high penetrations of renewables.

The discussion offered three guiding takeaways:

- Sectoral visions can help guide short-term policy decisions as well as help draw lessons for economy-wide long-term strategy exercises.
- The sectoral vision needs to be contextualized within a country's socioeconomic context and condition.
- The power sector is particularly advanced in terms of planning, but it needs to be more holistic, incorporating planning into the entire value chain from investments to consumer behavior.

## 8. Finance and investment strategies

### Day 1

Many practitioners recognize that finance is often a bottleneck impeding the progress of climate action. To overcome this obstacle, one must eliminate the artificial separation that exists between climate finance and other development finance and broader capital markets.

During this session, participants acknowledged that to access finance today and in the future, countries need to build a strong business case to demonstrate the near-term returns on investment and their implications for the longer term. There was a wealth of experience in the room in relation to designing and developing financing strategies, using grants and concessional loans, managing and accessing trust funds, accessing the Green Climate Fund and other multilateral funds, and intergovernmental budget transfers. However, participants noted that climate finance is flowing too slowly. Cumbersome and bureaucratic processes, both within governments and among external multilateral sources of finance, impede accessing climate finance and incentivizing climate action. There was also strong recognition of the need to mobilize domestic budgetary resources to implement commitments. Furthermore, participants recognized the importance of engaging the private sector but admitted to limited experience in doing so. Participants spoke about developing the right policy and regulatory incentives for private action, encouraging greater public-private collaborations, and integrating climate change concerns into capital markets. For the shift to a low-emission pathway, participants noted the need to lower the cost of clean technologies through subsidy reforms and phase-in market signals. Introducing risk guarantee schemes to incentivize private investment in new markets and mobilizing local markets were also identified as useful strategies. Participants clearly recognized the political nature of the decision-making process for allocating both domestic and international public finance toward long-term investment strategies and the trade-offs that are implied. Prioritizing sector-specific activities under the long-term strategies and challenges around finding the appropriate financing mechanisms for productive (e.g., energy) versus not immediately productive sectors (e.g., adaptation and natural resources) were also highlighted.

The discussion offered three guiding takeaways:

- Developing finance strategies for NDCs and long-term strategies is complex and multifaceted.
- One must look at and engage a multitude of ministries and stakeholders, particularly in finance and treasury, as well as actors in the private sector.
- Focusing on national fiscal policies and instruments goes a long way toward aligning national resources (budgets) with long-term strategies.

### Day 2

This session included a presentation on key challenges and steps to take within government financing, another presentation on how to engage the private sector in action, a case study from the Philippines on climate change budget-tapping, and a hands-on activity at tables addressing key gaps in clean energy development.

During each presentation, country examples and lessons were highlighted as emerging good practice. A presentation highlighted the necessity of climate budget expenditure reviews, integrating climate into the budget cycle and

international and bilateral financing sources, and aiming for whole-government approaches to financing. The presentation on engaging the private sector offered an important lesson in tagging and planning to provide clarity for investors. The Philippines case study offered lessons in close cooperation between ministries of environment and finance or budget at the highest level, in instructing local governments' cooperation, and in legally mandating climate budgets. Lastly, the hands-on table activity raised points about risk-sharing, tiered approaches for feed-in tariffs with guaranteed rates of return that decrease over time (to reward early-movers), mapping market demand, adding solar by industry to meet own (partial) demand, and streamlining the permitting process to achieve permissions.

The discussion offered three guiding takeaways:

- Data from activities such as budget-tagging give governments metrics to inform better investment strategies.
- Financing plans and strategies for NDCs and low emission development strategies (LEDs) with a 2030 time frame need to be developed within specific country contexts and should be informed by the underlying market and sector dynamics.
- Successful financing strategies are clearly interlinked with governance and politics; a clear mandate and policy or regulatory enabling framework is consequently necessary.

## Integrating long-term strategies

July 11, 11:30–13:00

During this session, panelists explored opportunities for integrating long-term strategies with existing policy planning processes at the country level. The lessons gleaned from countries and organizations balancing planning for different time horizons (2050 and 2030) simultaneously (including SDGs) showed attendees the benefits that can be derived from aligning near- and long-term planning, and depicted for them tactics that are particularly effective in maximizing synergies.

Important takeaways from the discussion are categorized below.

- Key benefits of integration:
  - Creation of a vision of where you want to be in 2050 and how you plan to get there that builds on both climate and development priorities, including SDGs
  - Management of climate change impacts through a combination of related short-, medium, and long-term interventions
  - Building on what already exists in a country by establishing a long-term path that draws on and helps guide short-term needs and plans
- Challenges facing integration:
  - Necessity of buy-in from a range of critical stakeholders
  - Lack of examples to model—integration is a new path that must be blazed
  - Question of who is sitting at the table and who should be engaged
  - Question of how to ensure that a long-term strategy does not sit on a shelf but rather effects change on a day-to-day basis
  - Necessity of considering how to plan for a just transition
- Examples of effective tactics to employ to address these challenges, emerging from country experiences:
  - Germany has focused on decarbonization; the country has committed to decarbonize 80–95 percent by 2050, using 2030 sectoral targets as milestones.
  - South Africa has focused on integrating LEDs; it has built on a foundation created over many years and allowed for LEDs to pull everything together in order to map “how to” achieve the national low emission goal.
  - The Dominican Republic has articulated that every plan and action it is developing is guided by a larger vision; concurrently, there is great focal awareness in sectoral planning (energy, tourism, etc.).



# Taking long-term strategies forward

July 11, 14:30–16:00

During this session, participants were challenged to tie together and consolidate the case for developing long-term strategies. Moderators revisited accomplishments of the conference, including articulation of arguments and benefits for developing long-term strategies now, exploring key elements, considerations, and inputs for a long-term strategy, identifying needs and opportunities for progressing these elements, sharing advice for linking long- and near-term actions, and agreeing on minimum components to appear in a long-term strategy. Participants were then asked to discuss in groups what a long-term strategy could look like in their own country context, who needs to be involved in the process, what capacities are needed, and what is the next best step to start or continue the development of a long-term strategy in their country.

Participants suggested a variety of key actions:

- Obtain support of high-level political leaders.
- Set up a committee for oversight of the long-term strategy.
- Collect baseline scenarios and targets and assess what's there already.
- Examine how climate can be mainstreamed into existing plans.
- Develop solid arguments and figures to make a business case.
- Show that it's in people's interest to connect long-term vision with short-term needs.
- Establish a model for sustainable development.
- Explore carbon pricing and putting climate on the agenda for meetings between leaders.
- Make sure that what we are investing in today reflects the long-term vision.
- Craft links to global goals and links to national priorities.
- Facilitate alignment with sectoral plans and strategies.
- Work with the private sector to advance long-term strategy.

Available support includes the following:

- The WRI/UNDP long-term strategies project includes expert perspectives, case studies, a paper series, events and webinars, and tailored in-country support (<http://longtermstrategies.org>).
- The UNDP provides support to select countries on NDC implementation, which can be tailored to needs related to long-term strategy processes, as requested.
- LEDS GP develops communities-of-practice in Africa, Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean. It brings advisory support and technical resources on low carbon power system transitions and implications for near-term actions, crafts case studies on LEDGs and long-term strategies, and promotes long-term strategy knowledge exchange via communities of practice. It is building a program for country pilots on integrated long-term strategies and near-term action and maintains interest in deepening work on toolkits.
- The NDC Partnership helps guide partners to resources that are most appropriate to their needs related to NDC implementation.
- The 2050 Pathways Platform was created as a collective safe space for its members (countries, subnational governments, businesses) with an interest in long-term climate policy planning.

### III. AREAS OF NEED ON LONG-TERM STRATEGIES

Following the conclusion of the workshop, participants were invited to articulate needs, requests, and anticipated next steps for their long-term strategy development processes.

- Areas of need identified by survey respondents included the following:
  - Continued knowledge generation and analysis of good practice
  - Capacity building and awareness-raising
  - Stakeholder consultations
  - Technical assistance related to modeling and scenario building, initiating preparatory processes, understanding specific issues such as just transitions, mainstreaming, and technology needs
  - Finance, including overview of resources available and how to access them, as well as assistance with the design of financing strategies







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