



2050 Pathways Platform annual meeting series

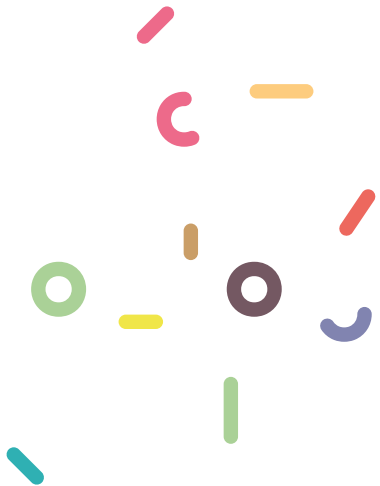
Session 2: Engaging stakeholders in the context of long-term low-emission development strategies

Thursday 7 April 2022

Agenda



- **Welcome and introductions** from the 2050 Pathways Platform Secretariat on stakeholder engagement and LTS
- **Presentations** from countries and grantees
 - Stakeholder engagement during the LTS elaboration process: example from Peru – Ministry of Environment, Peru
 - Stakeholder engagement during the LTS elaboration process: example from South Korea – Solutions for Our Future
 - Stakeholder engagement at the local authority level: example from Japan – Ministry of Environment, Japan
 - Stakeholder engagement through Presidential Commission on Climate Change: example of South Africa – PCCC
 - The role of Citizens Climate Assemblies – Knowledge Network on Climate Assemblies
- **Q&A session** with the audience
- **Closing remarks** by the 2050 Pathways Platform Secretariat



2050 Pathways Platform in brief



Key facts

- Government and multi-stakeholder initiative **launched at COP22** gathering countries with interest on long-term strategies and ambition
- **Hosted by the European Climate Foundation**
- **Funded by philanthropy and public funds**
- **36 member countries**, working with many more non-member countries to support LT-LEDS
- Bringing together a **network of donors, international and national think tanks, and climate policy experts** on long term planning
- **Granting** governments, local analytical organizations, local stakeholders, and global think-tanks

Areas of support



FINANCIAL SUPPORT

- Provide financial grants to governments for the development of LTS. This could include support for modelling, stakeholder consultations, or personnel support to coordinate the development of LTS.
- Bring together relevant donors to fund the successful development of LTS.



KNOWLEDGE & ADVISORY

- Organize an annual meeting to bring together governments, donors, and other actors like think tanks, sub national governments, and businesses to discuss different elements of LTS. This meeting presents not just a networking opportunity but also allows countries to keep abreast of the latest developments and best practice.
- Provide communications advice and assistance to governments for increasing the reach of their LTS to international audiences, particularly international donors and the private sector.
- Facilitate connections with international experts on long-term planning to address specific needs of countries.



CAPACITY BUILDING

- Conduct training and workshops with government officials and key stakeholders to increase understanding of the main elements and approaches to developing an LTS.
- Support technical teams in charge of modelling to share best practice and lessons from other countries.
- Commission global knowledge products to address needs and questions raised by countries in relation to their LTS.

LTS planning: whole-of-government and cross-societal engagement

Public engagement is essential to facilitate LTS elaboration and implementation

- Dual purpose of **raising awareness** while **consolidating different viewpoints**
- Discuss and **address difficult trade-offs** to plan the transformation
- Inform and involve the public to **enable buy-in and to build cross-government and public ownership** (counter example: automatic carbon tax increase leading to yellow-vests movement in France)

Stakeholders to be engaged include those that will play a role in the design, as well as the implementation and revision of LTS, including:

- Ministries, Department and Agencies, as well as subnational entities
- Civil society, including non-governmental organizations (NGOs), academia, experts and local communities
- The private sector (from manufacturing to finance)
- The donor community / international Finance Institutions
- The public at large (especially once the strategy is published for dissemination and mainstreaming, through a dedicated communication plan)

Planning for stakeholder consultations

- **Timing of consultations:**
 - **During the elaboration of the LTS:** consultation with the right decision-makers must be initiated before modelling commences to ensure resulting policy recommendations lead to action
 - **After submission** through a dedicated communication plan: consultations should also continue after the LTS is released to draw policy implications, implementation plans (and plan for the revision of LTS).
- **Mode of consultations:**
 - Engagement should be **iterative**
 - Scope: line and cross-cutting ministries; civil society organisations; private sector; IFIs
 - **Maximising reach:** online surveys, public consultations, dedicated sectoral round tables. Must be proactive. Adverse reactions to be expected - and noted as indications of important trade-offs.
- **Documenting consultations:** to reinforce the buy in from society towards the goals and objectives of LTS

Presenting the LTS to stakeholders

Talking about the vision

Stressing the point that the vision is long-term and that you have undertaken a prospective exercise is key

Talking about modelling

Present modelling results in a way that relates to the audience. More metrics matter beyond emissions (e.g. shift in transport modes, finance for electricity infrastructure). Dashboards of relevant indicators can be a useful tool for this

Talking about implementation

Pillars or stages of policy are a good way to visually represent pathways to implementing the LTS (approach taken by **Costa Rica, Fiji, South Africa**)

Range of questions for stakeholders

- **Emission pathways** – How can my country reach net-zero GHG emissions?
 - What are physical, technology and finance limitations / blind spots?
 - Are there solutions beyond national borders, incl. via int'l co-operation?
 - **Reveal and anticipate vulnerabilities to climate change and to the global transition** – How well will the country cope in the new conditions?
 - How will climate change affect future development opportunities?
 - How will other countries' transition affect your economy, via changes in trade patterns?
 - **Transition risks and opportunities** –
 - What policy solutions can be anticipated for a just transition (e.g. social transfers, education & reskilling, public investment in stranded communities or in infrastructure for adaptation)
 - New sources for economic growth (electric vehicles), contribution to new supply chains (rare earth materials for batteries, renewables), technology specialization (blue or green hydrogen), benefits of reduced local pollution and better urban planning (health, productivity, quality of life)
- ➔ Challenge of **charting a cohesive socio-economic, low-carbon development trajectory to mid-century**
- How do different line ministries envision their priorities in the future ?
 - How do these priorities intersect with national and international objectives to reduce GHG?

Presentation from select countries and grantees on specific components of LTS:

1. Stakeholder engagement during LTS elaboration and implementation: examples from Peru, South Korea, Japan and South Africa
2. A focus on Climate Citizens Assemblies

Perú: engaging stakeholders in the context of the update of the National Climate Change Strategy

Ms Cristina Rodriguez
Director of Adaptation to Climate Change and Desertification
Ministry of Environment - Peru

National Strategy for Climate Change (ENCC, Estrategia Nacional ante el Cambio Climático)



- ENCC is the main instrument to **guide and facilitate climate change action** at the national, regional and local level in the long term.
- Comprehensive climate change management in Peru: participatory, multi-level, multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder approach.
- ENCC is considered "national policy"; its update needs to follow a specific CEPLAN methodology.



The update of the ENCC has a vision to 2050: Long Term Strategy .

- **Adaptation:** reduce climate risks in the population, ecosystems, goods and services.
- **Mitigation:** guide the development towards carbon neutrality.



ENCC update builds on two main inputs:

- **National Adaptation Plan (NAP):** stakeholder engagement and public consultation.
- **Study "Costs and Benefits of Carbon Neutrality in Peru":** includes involvement of sectorial stakeholders in consultative workshops.



Consultation process:

- **Framework Law on Climate Change** (and its regulations) includes the obligation to pursue a participatory process in the formulation of policies and strategies
- **National Center for Strategic Planning** (CEPLAN, *Centro Nacional de Planeamiento Estratégico*) requires "national" policies to follow a consultation process with stakeholders.



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Phases of the participatory process

National Strategy for Climate Change



Phase 1

Organization and announcement of the start of the participatory update process of the ENCC 2050.



Phase 2

Convening and organization of 19 **stakeholder meetings**, to receive contributions to 4 deliverables.



Phase 3

Public Consultation of the document that compiles the 4 deliverables reviewed by CEPLAN



Phase 4

Socialization of the official document of the ENCC 2050, after approval by the Council of Ministers.

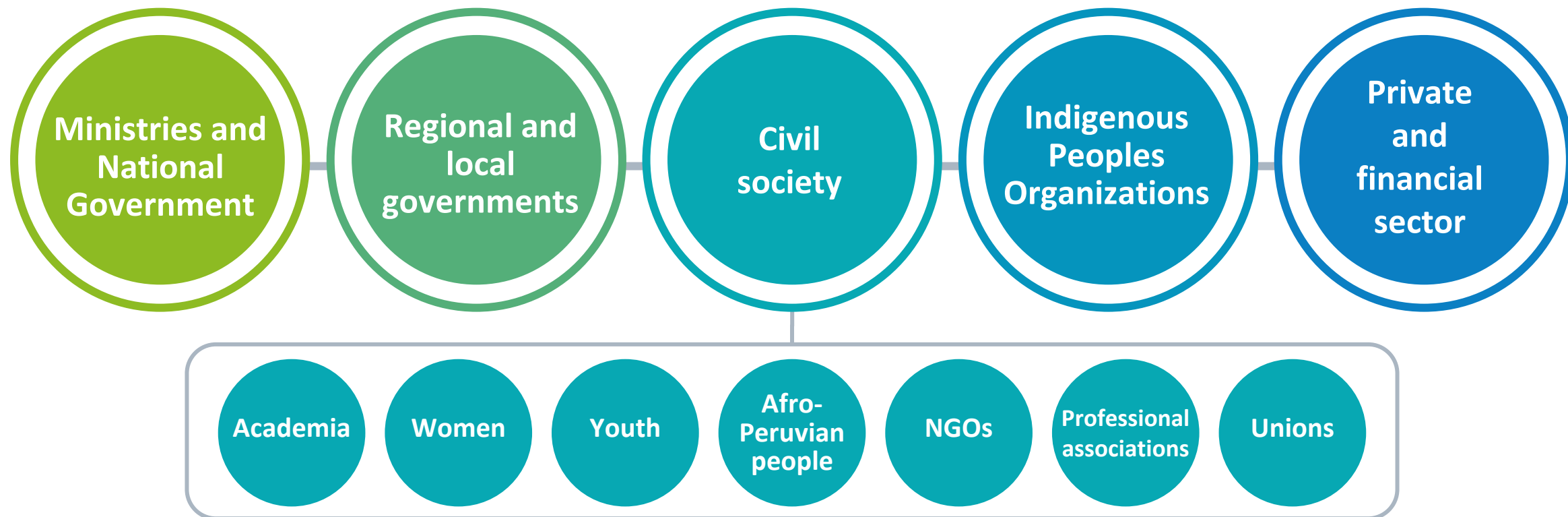


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Stakeholder engagement

Work meetings



National Commission on Climate
Change + ENCC 2050 Workgroup

High Level Commission on Climate
Change + NDC Workgroup

Platform of Indigenous Peoples
to face Climate Change



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Results of the participatory process

More than 1,200 representatives in three rounds of virtual work with key government actors (national, regional and local), indigenous peoples and civil society.



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<https://www.gob.pe/institucion/minam/campa%C3%B1as/3453-estrategia-nacional-ante-el-cambio-climatico-al-2050>

June 2021

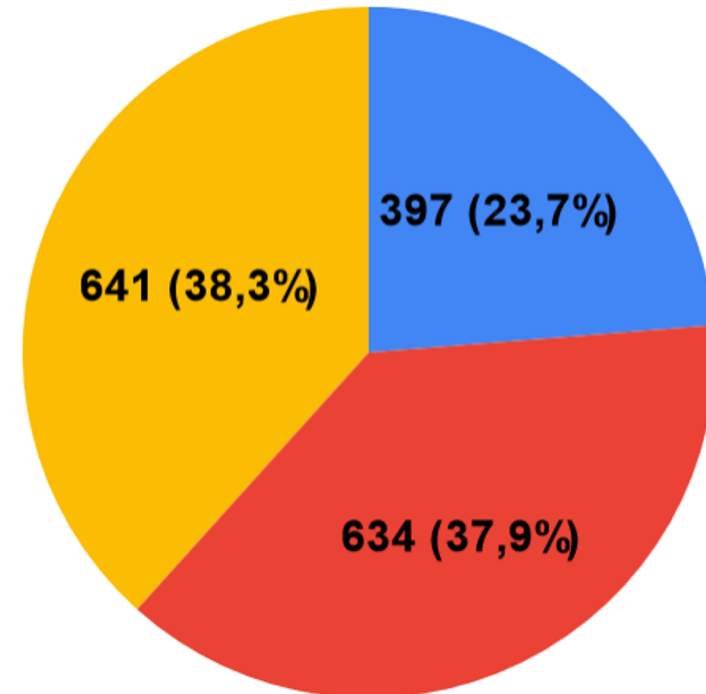


Contributions
received during the
three rounds of
meetings of the
Participatory Process
for updating the
ENCC 2050

Results of the participatory process

A total of 1,672 contributions were received: 23.7% were received in the first round, 37.9% in the second round, and 38.3% in the third round.

- Ronda de trabajo 1
- Ronda de trabajo 2
- Ronda de trabajo 3



Matrix of contributions from:

First round of meetings: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1hqO8JucPlzPo2LQUXWcHlXlTBzpJDnN/view>

Second round of meetings : <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1uPqAA-jK6SOBRptacanKV4nhEBDIudLi/view>

Third round of meetings : https://drive.google.com/file/d/1_c2LmUmRQ-hGhX_BbsXE8W2Gmsc5AirN/view

Next steps



- Recent Decree of Declaration of Climate Emergency (January 2022) mandates the **completion and approval** of the National Climate Change **Strategy in 180 work days** (October 2022).



- The final draft will go through a **public consultation process**, to which any citizen can send contributions and comments (June 2022).
- An additional round of stakeholder meetings will be made to **present the results** and receive final contributions (July 2022).



Gobierno del Perú



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Siempre
con el pueblo

Thank you for your attention

Ms Cristina Rodriguez
Director of Adaptation to Climate Change and Desertification
Ministry of Environment - Peru

Engaging Stakeholders in the context of Korea's LTS/Carbon Neutrality 2050

April 7, 2022



Solutions for Our Climate

Sunwoo (Vivian) Lee

South Korea's Progress during the Moon Administration

Overview of 2020-2021



May 2017

- Nuclear phase out roadmap (~60 years)
- Increase LNG generation
- Phase down coal
- Strong focus on “air quality”



April 2022

- Carbon neutrality roadmap (2050)
- Increase renewables by 30.2% (2030)
- Coal phase out by 2050
- Strong focus on “decarbonized energy”

The Korean Green New Deal (July 14, 2020)

By 2025, 12Mt CO₂e to be reduced with KRW 73 trillion investment



- Green Transition of Infrastructure
- Low Carbon and Decentralized Energy
- Innovation in the Green Industry

Green New Deal or Grey New Deal?



Carbon Neutrality 2050 (October 28, 2020)

Is there a climate diplomacy at work?



September 22, 2020



UN News
Global perspective Human stories

October 12, 2020

Home Topics In depth Secretary-General Media

AUDIO HUB SUBSCRIBE

UN chief urges ministers to provide 'decisive leadership' on climate action



UNEP Bhutan In Bhutan, farmers are working hard to adapt to climate change.

at the 4th Ministerial Meeting of the Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action

October 26, 2020



October 28, 2020

Climate change

South Korea follows Japan and China in carbon neutral pledge

Moon Jae-in promises green transition as part of coronavirus recovery package



Smog shrouds Seoul at dusk. Local and Chinese factories have been blamed for pollution in South Korea © AFP/Getty Images

Edward White in Wellington and Song Jung-a in Seoul 5 HOURS AGO

South Korea has become the third big Asian economy to pledge carbon neutrality, marking a big victory for environmentalists after intensifying pressure on one of the world's biggest polluters.

President Moon Jae-in promised that his country would achieve net zero emissions by 2050 and pledged to spend Won8tn (\$7bn) on green-focused growth as part of an unprecedented financial stimulus to combat the economic fallout from the coronavirus.

"We will move towards the goal of becoming carbon neutral by 2050 by actively responding to climate changes together with the international society," said Mr Moon, who was speaking to the National Assembly in Seoul on Wednesday.

Corporations to No Longer Pursue Coal Power Projects (Oct 28/29, 2020)

More than 100 financial institutions follow with coal policies

Pulse by Maeil Business Newspaper

print

KEPCO declares exit from overseas coal ventures after Vung Ang project

2020.10.29 11:54:20 | 2020.10.29 15:29:40



Korean state utility Kepco will see through its coal power engagement in Indonesia and Vietnam but won't pursue further fossil fuel-related ventures in overseas for global climate commitment.

The company said in a press release on Wednesday it will stop investing in overseas coal power ventures and focus on only sustainable and low carbon energy generation such as renewable energy and gas turbine combination power plants.

Kepco will either cancel or convert two out of its four ongoing projects to gas-powered ones, while finishing off investments in the construction of two coal-fired

Pulse by Maeil Business Newspaper

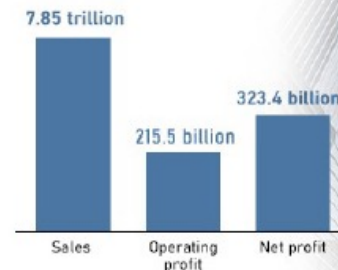
print

Samsung C&T to pull out of coal business after Vung Ang 2 project

2020.10.28 14:08:35 | 2020.10.28 16:00:57

Samsung C&T's Q3 earnings

(unit: won)



Samsung C&T Co., the de-facto holding entity of South Korea's largest conglomerate Samsung Group, vowed to exit the coal market after it is done with projects in Korea and Vietnam.

The trading and construction company on Tuesday declared it would halt all new coal-related projects and officially go coal-free after completing the thermal power plant in Gangneung, Korea and the Vung Ang 2 coal-fired plant in Vietnam.

The company said it would make up for the losses by shifting toward renewable energy.

Moratorium on Overseas Public Coal Finance (April 22, 2021)

At the US Leaders Summit on Climate – first in Asia to announce the pledge

5/9/2021

Climate Summit: South Korea Shuns Coal-Power Financing Amid Rising US Pressure - Bloomberg

Green

South Korea Shuns Coal-Power Financing Amid Rising U.S. Pressure

By [Hyeon Lee](#)

April 22, 2021, 10:16 PM GMT+9

Updated on April 23, 2021, 9:38 AM GMT+9

- ▶ Seoul to halt state-backed financing of overseas coal plants
- ▶ Nation plans to strengthen its Paris emissions cut targets



Moon Jae-in speaks during the virtual climate summit. Source: White House

South Korea will halt state-backed financing of coal-fired power plants overseas and also plans to strengthen its emissions reduction commitment under the Paris agreement.

President Moon Jae-in made the announcement at a virtual climate summit hosted by U.S. President Joe Biden. The White House is said to have asked South Korea to withdraw from recent coal projects, but the Asian nation will only halt funding for future plants abroad. The country also plans to increase its current target to reduce emissions by 24.4% by 2030 from 2017 levels, in the second half of the year.

Japan and China's Moratorium on Overseas Public Coal Finance

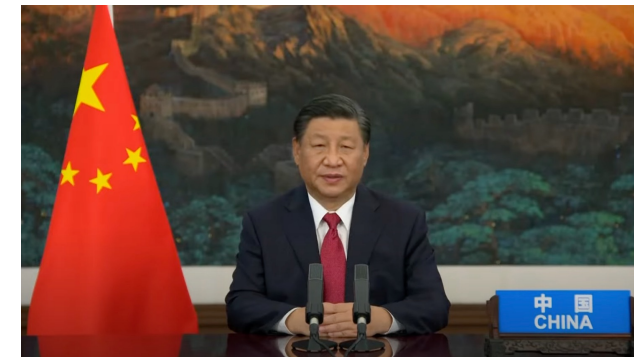
Climate diplomacy pressure at work, once again.



April 2021



June 2021



September 2021

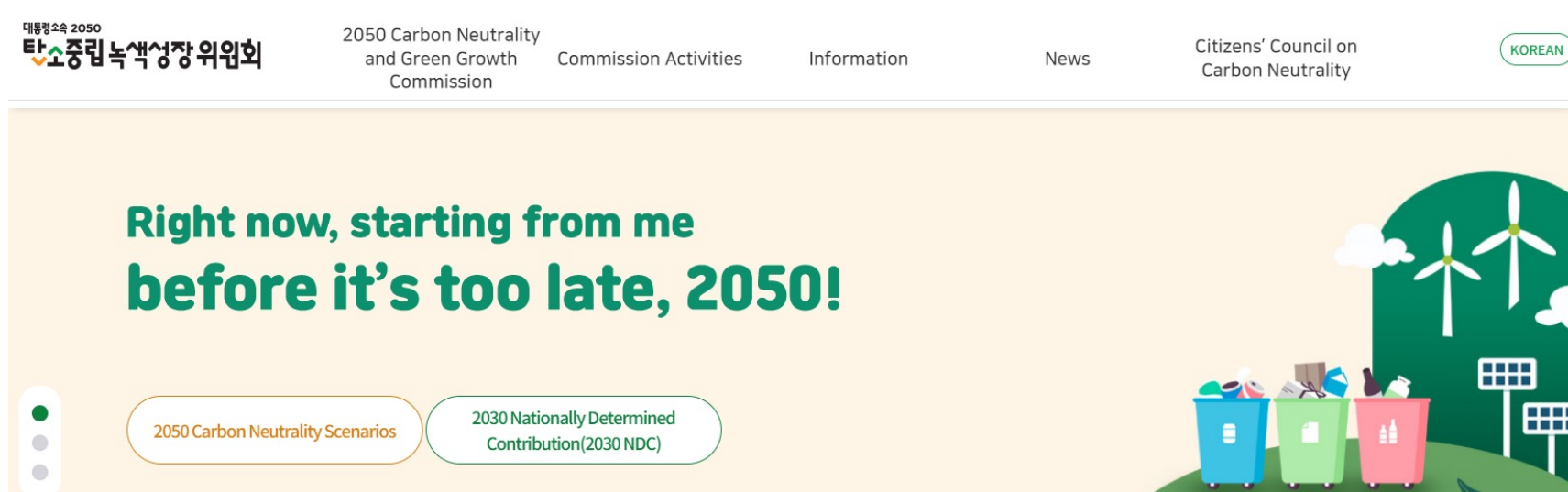
The P4G Summit (May, 2021)

Launch of the Presidential Committee on 2050 Carbon Neutrality



The Role of the 2050 Carbon Neutrality Committee

- 2050 Carbon Neutrality Scenarios
- 2030 NDC
- Composed of experts from private, public and civil/youth societies.



2030 NDC and 2050 Carbon Neutrality Scenarios (Oct 18, 2021)

40% NDC below 2018 peak; and two CN scenarios with zero total emissions by 2050

<2050 Carbon Neutrality Scenarios A and B>

(Unit: MtCO₂e)

Sectors	2018 Emissions	Scenario A	Scenario B	Additional Information
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<Composition of the Power Mix in 2018>

(Unit: TWh)

	Nuclear	Coal	LNG	New & Renewables	Oil	Pumped Storage	Total
Generation	133.5	239.0	152.9	35.6	5.7	3.9	570.7
Proportion	23.4%	41.9%	26.8%	6.2%	1.0%	0.7%	100.0%

<Composition of the Power Mix in 2030>

(Unit: TWh)

	Nuclear	Coal	LNG	New & Renewables	Ammonia	Pumped Storage and Others	Total
Generation	146.4	133.2	119.5	185.2	22.1	6.0	612.4
Proportion	23.9%	21.8%	19.5%	30.2%	3.6%	1.0%	100.0%

	Hydrogen	N/A	0	9	Scenario A: A complete conversion of domestically produce hydrogen to green hydrogen. Scenario B: Partial domestically produced by-
	Fugitive Emissions				
Absorption	Absorption				
	CCUS				
	Direct Air Capture				



<Section 2: Industry Means of Reduction (2050 Carbon Neutrality Roadmap, pg. 6)>

- I. Industry Sector: Changes in emissions in MtCO₂e: 260.5 (2018) → 51.1 (2050)
 - a. Means of Reduction
 - i. **Steel** - Reduce emissions by 95% by replacing carbon-based processes (shaft furnace and converter) completely with hydrogen-based reduction ironmaking and expanding crude steel using steel scrap electricity.
 - ii. **Cement** - Reduce emissions by 53% through 100% fuel conversion (from flaming coal to synthetic resin waste) and partial raw material conversion (limestone to slag, etc.).
 - iii. **Petrochemical and Refined Oil** - Reduce emissions by 73% through fuel conversion (introduce electric heating furnace, etc.) and raw material conversion (oil naphtha to bio-naphtha, etc.).
 - iv. **Others** - Reduce emission by 78% by making power-consuming industries such as the semiconductor and display industries efficient and reducing fluorine-based greenhouse gases.

Coal Phase Out by 2050 (Nov 1/2, 2021)

Mixed messages – Coal phase out in the 2030s or by 2050?

What Did South Korea Promise at COP26?

South Korea is among the world's most carbon intense economies. What changes is Seoul willing to make?



By [Troy Stangarone](#)
November 12, 2021



At the U.N. Climate Change Conference (COP26) in Glasgow, [South Korean President Moon Jae-in](#) said that “It is not easy, but the Korean people have decided that now is the time for action” on climate change.

With climate experts seeing COP26 as the last opportunity for the world to agree to steps that would prevent average global temperatures from rising more than 1.5 degrees Celsius by 2050, action is what the world needs. Average global temperatures are already 1.1 C higher than the pre-...



Credit: Cheong Wa Dae

However, South Korea still needs to take additional steps. Estimates by [Climate Action Tracker](#) suggest that to achieve the global goal of keeping temperature rise below 1.5 C and meet South Korea's own pledge of carbon neutrality by 2050, the country would need to reduce emissions by 59 percent below 2018 levels by 2030.

There were also some emissions reduction agreements that South Korea did not join at COP26. South Korea and its automotive companies declined to sign onto a pledge to transition to 100 percent sales of [zero emissions vehicles](#) in major marks by 2035. South Korea also did not sign up to an effort to reduce carbon emission from the [world's health care systems](#).

Seoul also sent mixed signals on its own plans to phase out coal. After signing onto a statement calling for coal power to be [phased out by 2030](#), Seoul later clarified that it [had not agreed to a date](#) to shift away from coal and Moon only pledged to [eliminate coal](#) from South Korea's energy generation by 2050.



UN CLIMATE
CHANGE
CONFERENCE
UK 2021

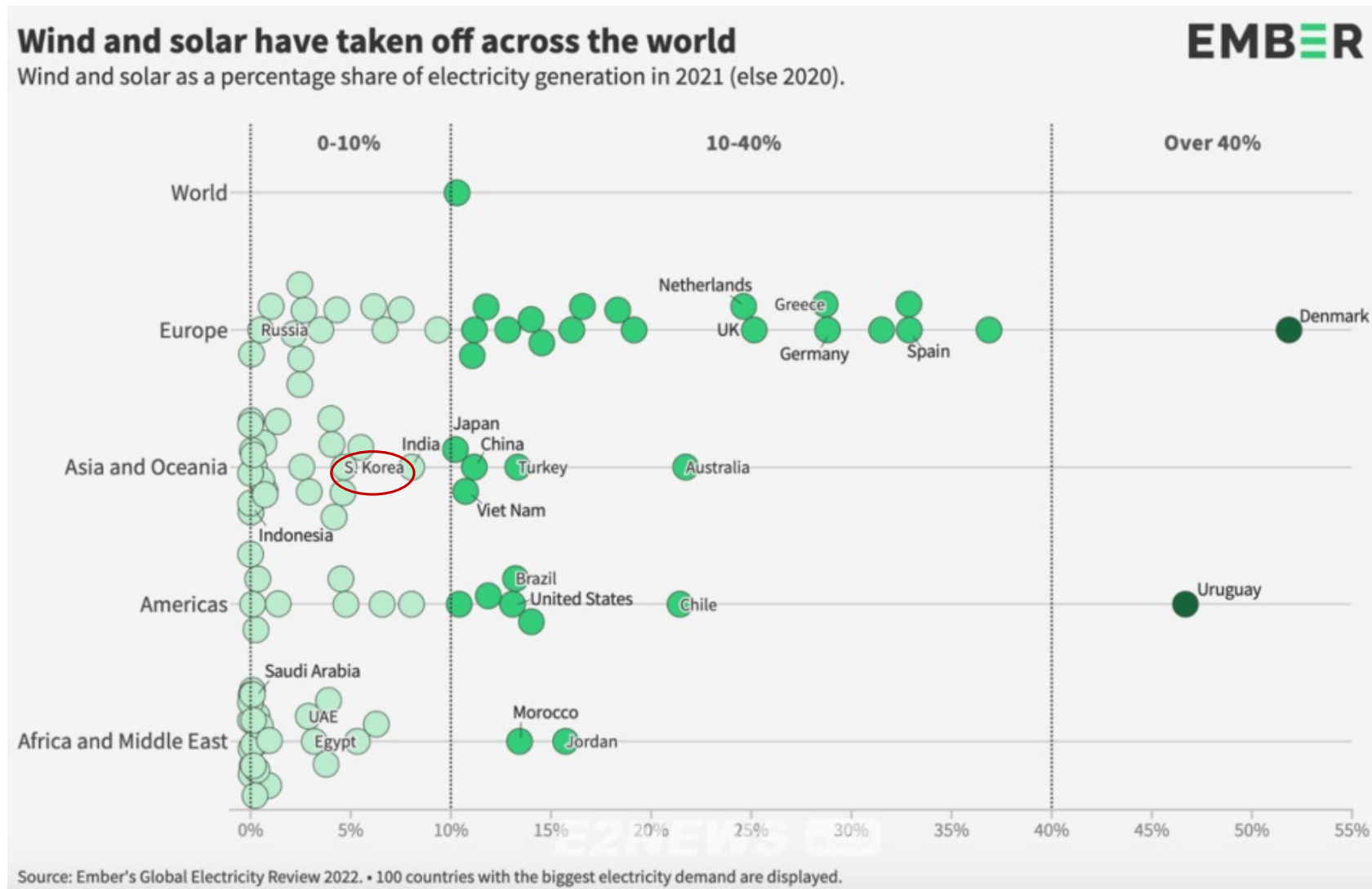
IN PARTNERSHIP WITH ITALY

04.11.2021

GLOBAL COAL TO CLEAN POWER TRANSITION STATEMENT

Reality 1: Low renewable energy penetration will be the challenge to achieving LTS

South Korea in the 0-10% range; aims to reach up to 30% by 2030 which is in 7.5 years



Reality 2: New Government Stepping In; Re-do of K-LTS?

Possible uncertainties for renewables in the 2050 roadmap; not necessarily anti-coal

한경 경제

'2050년 신재생 70%' 폐기...윤석열, 에너지정책 새 판 짜다



클린뷰는 하루 동안 유지됩니다.
종료를 클릭하면 일반뷰로 변경됩니다.



이지훈 기자

입력 2022.04.05 17:38 | 수정 2022.04.06 09:55 | 지면 A1

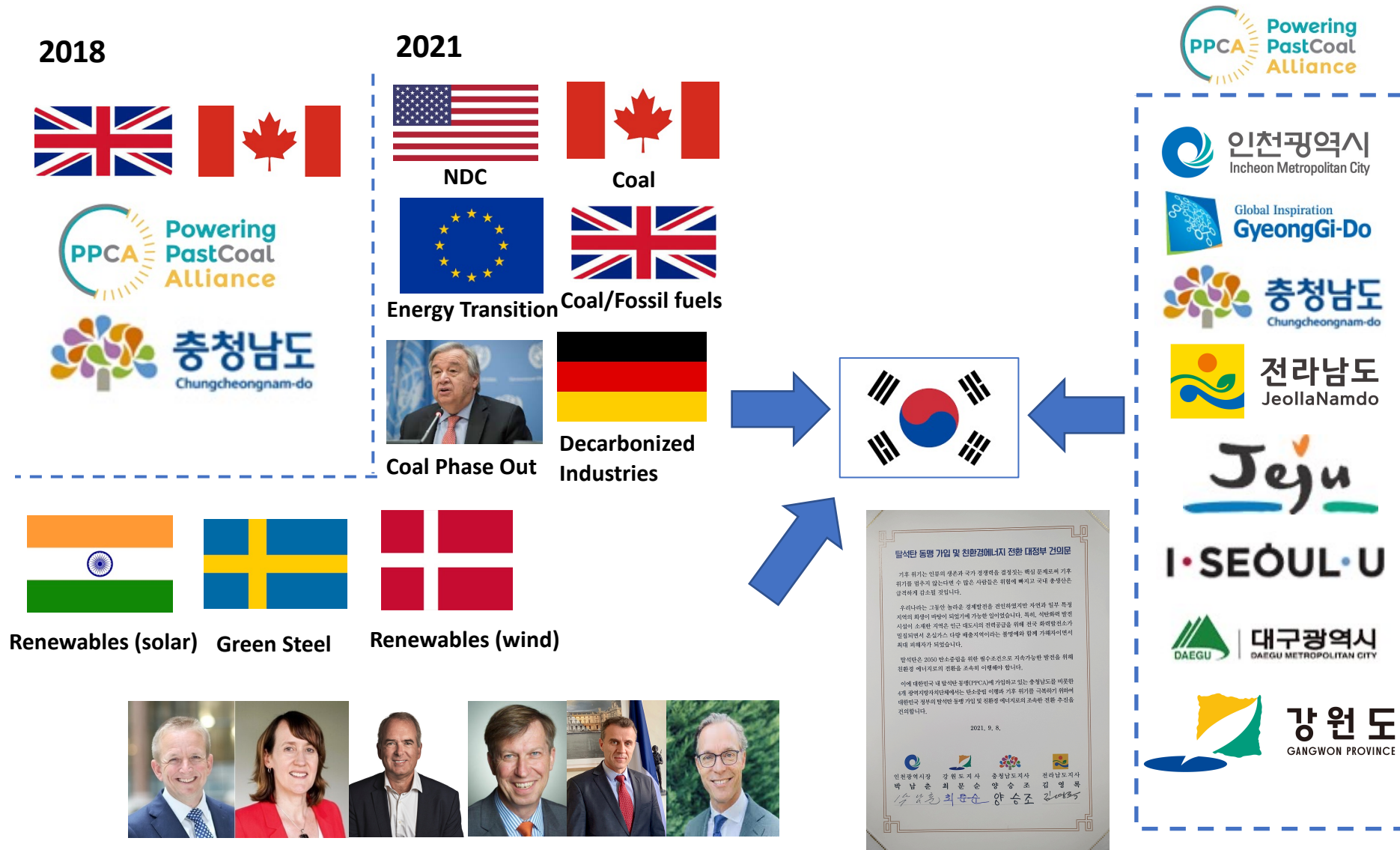
신한울 3·4호기 건설 재개 등
원전 복원·에너지 안보에 초점



Yoon administration accepts the request by MOTIE to scrap 70% renewables by 2050 roadmap previously mapped out by the Moon government to put a heavier focus on domestic nuclear options considering energy security issues.

Evolution of Coal and LTS Climate Diplomacy Engagement

All hope is not lost for accelerated coal phase out and energy transition



Summary & Lessons Learned

- **LTS commitment was not the result of a net-zero focused discussion**
 - Mixture of discussions on improving the K-GND, global trend/pressure and overseas coal finance step-ups from corporates and financial sector led to the 2050 net-zero announcement and commitment
- **It was a general and diverse process to draw in legislators, government bureaucrats, industries and diplomatic community to discuss the topic of climate change and energy transition jointly.**
 - No silver bullet – mobilization of diverse actors, including diplomatic networks, grassroots campaign groups, communications/press networks, youth voices and subnational governments.
 - Change not delivered from the utilization of a single route but of a whole comprehensive dissemination network.
- **Diplomatic pressure among Japan, China, and Korea**
- **Key issues and possible uncertainties still ahead on K-LTS, but not all hope is lost thinking back to Moon government's 2017 -> 2022 transformation**
 - How to ramp up renewable energy; incoming pro-nuclear government, yet not necessarily anti-coal
 - Industrial sector emissions (e.g. steel)



**PRESIDENTIAL
CLIMATE COMMISSION**
TOWARDS A JUST TRANSITION

Stakeholder Consultation on a Just Transition in South Africa

Katie Ross

Content Manager

Presidential Climate Commission

Our Purpose

- We are an independent, statutory, multistakeholder body established by President Cyril Ramaphosa in September 2020
- Our purpose is to oversee and facilitate a just and equitable transition towards a low-emissions and climate-resilient economy
- In fulfilling this role, our focus is to:
 - Create a social partnership around a just transition
 - Define a vision for a just transition, and means of achieving that vision
 - Monitor progress towards the just transition
 - Engage with a wide range of stakeholders



Our Commission

**PRESIDENTIAL
CLIMATE COMMISSION**



CHAIRPERSON
H E PRESIDENT MATAMELA
CYRIL RAMAPHOSA



DEPUTY CHAIRPERSON
VALLI MOOSA
Valli Moosa is a veteran of the South



MINISTER
BARBARA CREECY
Barbara Creecy is the Minister of Forestry



MINISTER
FIKILE MBALULA



MINISTER
ENOCH GODONGWANA



MINISTER
PRAVIN GORDHAN



MINISTER
GWEDE MANTASHE



MINISTER
EBRAHIM PATEL



MINISTER
NKOSAZANA DLAMINI ZUMA



MINISTER
BLADE NZIMANDE



MINISTER
SENZO MCHUNU



MINISTER
THOKO DIDIZA



COMMISSIONER
HAPPY KHAMBULE



COMMISSIONER
MAC CHAVALALA



COMMISSIONER
BOBBY PEEK



COMMISSIONER
MAKOMAKOM LAKALAKALA



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SETLAKALANE MOLEPO



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LOUISE NAUDÉ



COMMISSIONER
BRIAN MANTLANA



COMMISSIONER
BONGANI MWALE



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AYAKHA MELITHAFA



COMMISSIONER
MAPASEKA LUKHELE



COMMISSIONER
JOANNE BATE



COMMISSIONER
MELISSA FOURIE



COMMISSIONER
TSAKANI NKAMBULE



COMMISSIONER
JACQUES HUGO



SHAMINI HARRINGTON
SHAMINI HARRINGTON



COMMISSIONER
MBULAHENI MBODI



COMMISSIONER
LEBOGANG MULAIISI



COMMISSIONER
JOANNE YAWITCH



COMMISSIONER
NIKISI LESUFI

The Commission comprises 10 government ministers and 23 senior members of all major stakeholder groups (business, labour, academia, civil society, traditional leadership, and youth)

The Commission is supported by a small Secretariat



CHIEF OPERATIONS OFFICER
DR THULI N KHUMALO



EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
DR CRISPAN OLIVER



Our Approach

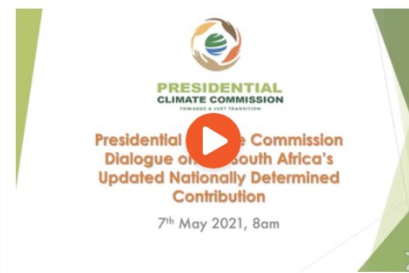
Our work is guided by:

- **Robust research and analysis:** We conduct rigorous and evidence-based research and communicate our findings transparently.
- **Engagement:** We work in an open and transparent manner with all stakeholders, with the aim of building social consensus around the complex decisions required to successfully navigate a just transition



30 APR 2022 06:00PM - PCC COMMISSIONER MEETINGS, ORDINARY QUARTERLY MEETINGS

THE SECOND MEETING OF THE PCC



07 MAY 2021 09:00AM - PCC COMMISSIONER MEETINGS, SPECIAL SITTINGS

PRESIDENTIAL CLIMATE COMMISSION HEARINGS ON NDCS



PUBLIC BROACAST OF ALL MEETINGS AND CONSULTATIONS



The PCC and the NDC

- Mar** ● The President requested that the PCC support the public consultation process to build consensus on the draft updated NDC
- Apr-May** ● The PCC convened public dialogues with a range of stakeholders to discuss the draft NDC and identify opportunities to enhance it
- Jun** ● The PCC also commissioned new modelling work to investigate the mitigation trajectory for South Africa
- Sep** ● The PCC provided recommendations to government on an ambitious and just NDC, built on a robust evidence base, and with broad social consensus
- Nov** ● The government adopted the PCC's NDC recommendations in full and submitted a significantly enhanced NDC to the UNFCCC
- Nov** ● South Africa announced a historic \$8.5bn just energy transition partnership, standing on the shoulders of the ambitious NDC



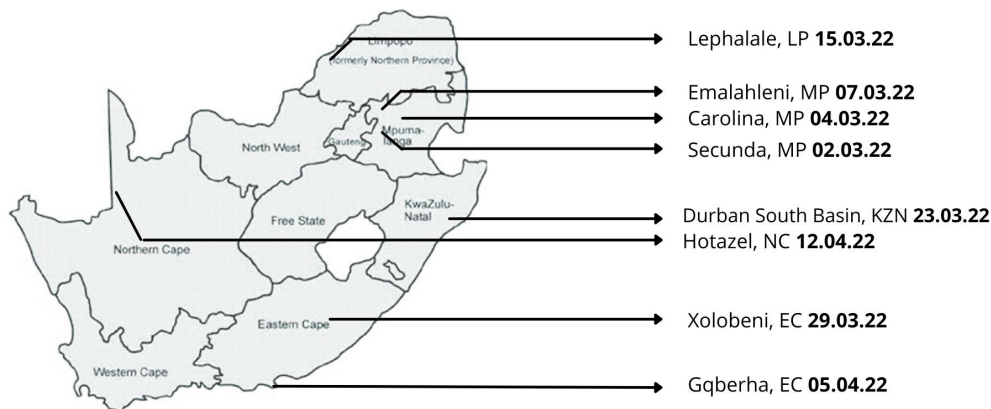
And Engagement Continues...

The PCC is currently consulting on a just transition framework for South Africa, setting out the vision, principles, and immediate actions to achieve a just transition

Virtual and in-person engagement:

Faith-based organisations, business, labour unions, academia, NGOs, political parties, DFIs and banks, health, youth, cities & municipalities, mining companies, energy council, etc.

Community consultations:



Multi-stakeholder conference on 5-6 May





**PRESIDENTIAL
CLIMATE COMMISSION**
TOWARDS A JUST TRANSITION

Thank you

Email katie@climatecommission.org.za

For further information www.climatecommission.org.za

@ClimateZA



Japanese Efforts on Promoting Subnational Decarbonization

April 7, 2022

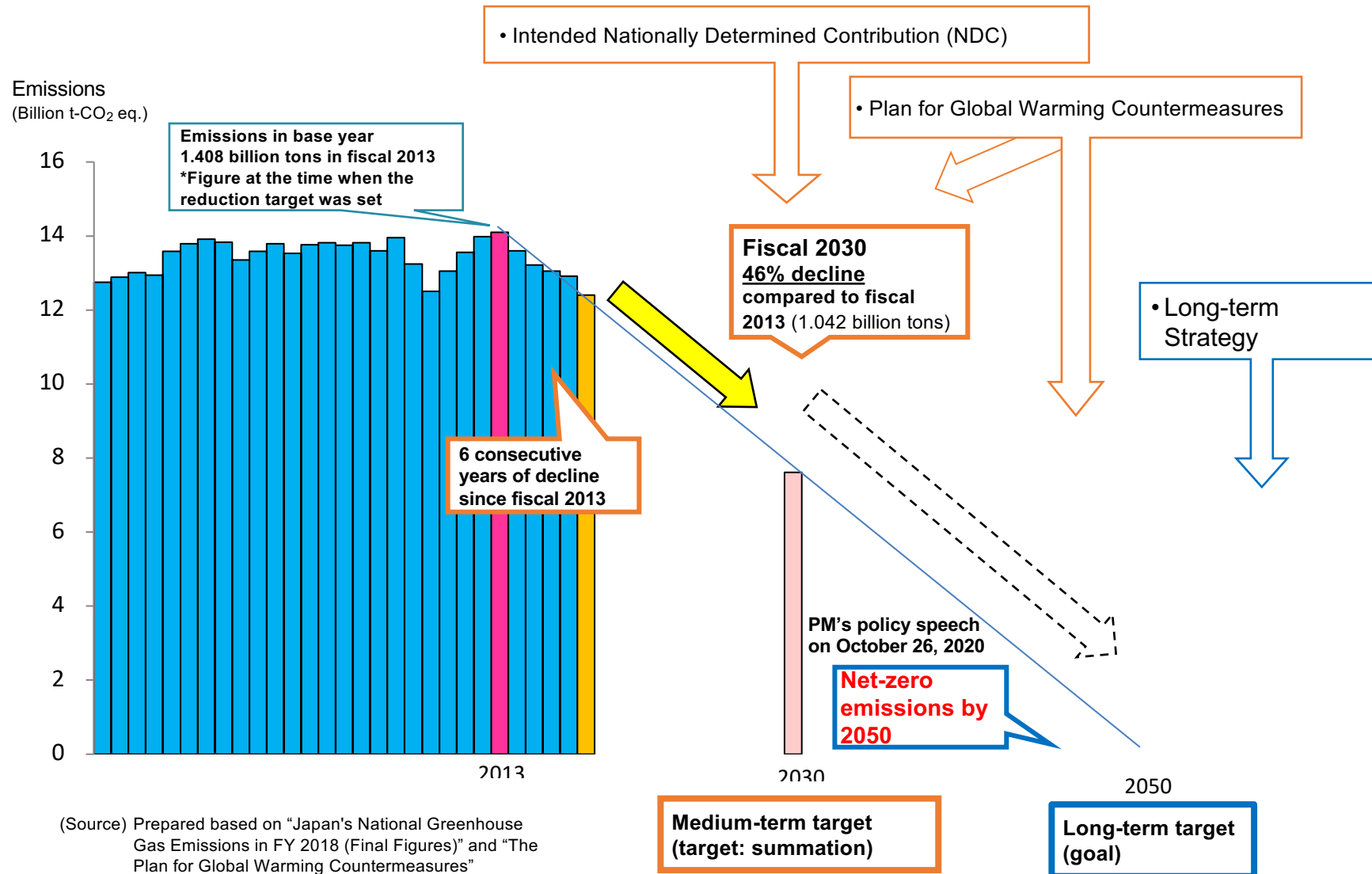
Satoshi WATANABE

Assistant Director

Office of Director for International Cooperation for Transition to Decarbonization
and Sustainable Infrastructure, Ministry of the Environment, Japan



Japan's Medium- and Long-term Targets for GHG Reduction



- In Japan, the national government and local governments are working closely for achievement of the Zero Carbon City.

National
government

【Role of the national government】

- Setting goals and developing plans for the entire country
- Support local governments



Cooperate and develop a roadmap together

Subnational
Governments

【Policies and actions of local governments】

- **Full alignment with local resources/circumstances**
(e.g. using local renewable energy resource)
- **Inclusion and linkage with citizens' daily life and activities**
- **Integrate various sectors** (Urban Labs)
- **Achievement of local SDGs** (Multi-benefit)

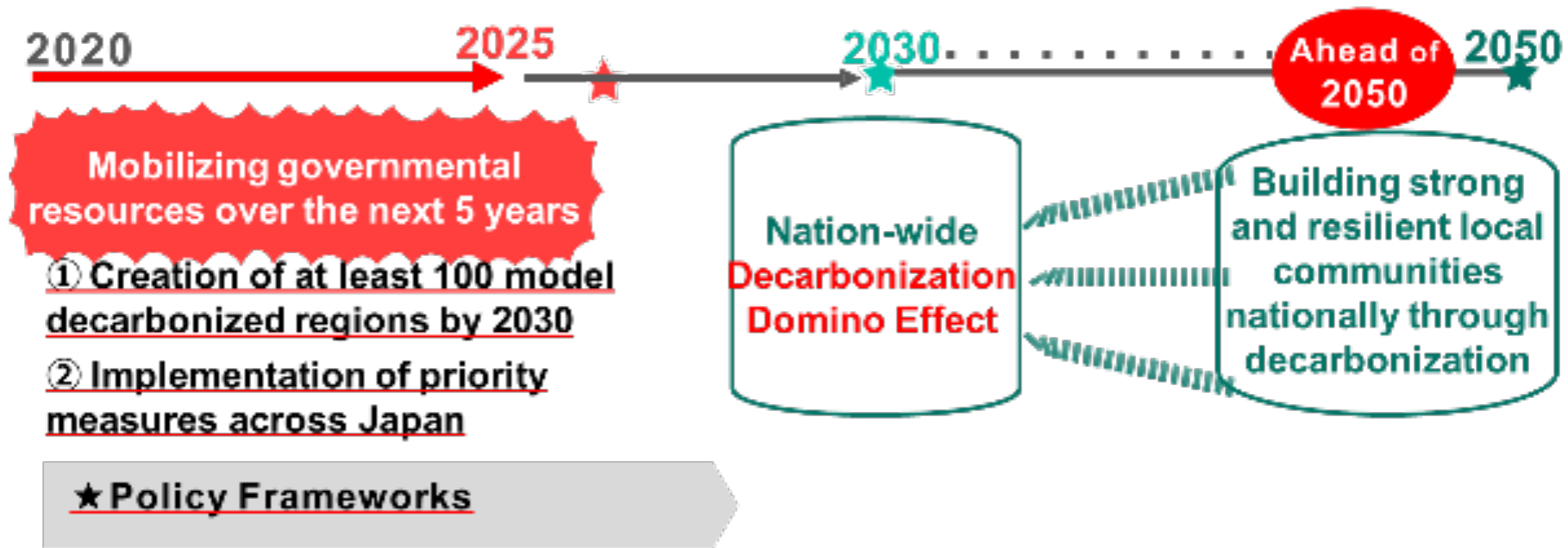
- As of march 31, 2022



Decarbonization roadmap for Subnational governments



- The Council for National and Local Decarbonization formulated a **decarbonization roadmap for Subnational governments** in June, 2021.



Implement in collaboration with policy programs such as the Green Food System Strategy, the Green Challenge for National Land Transport, and the Green Strategy for 2050 Carbon Neutrality.

Mechanism for proactive national support



- The national government provides technical and financial support for local governments.

1. Human resources

- Provide human resources with expertise in energy, finance and other sectors
- Improvement of knowledge and skills of local human resources through training

2. Technical Information

- Strengthen database and communication platform for matching regional challenges with solutions using digital technologies, and tools for regional economic cycle analysis
- Share best practices and know-hows
- Provide manual for implementation plan to raise understanding

3. Finance

- Provide continuous and comprehensive support over several years to actively support local governments and businesses implementing decarbonization projects (FY2022).
 - Grant (20 billion yen)** : For local governments establishing decarbonization areas
 - Public-private fund (20 billion yen)** : For ambitious private decarbonization projects
- Subnational economic revitalization attracting ESG finance

International City-to-City Collaboration Program



- MoEJ supports city-to-city collaboration between Japanese cities and overseas cities for enhanced exchange of knowledge and know-how.

<Cooperation activities>

- **Conduct feasibility study on projects**
(e.g. renewable energy, energy saving)
- **Provide institutional assistance**
(e.g. action plan, regulation, criteria)
- **Train human resources**
- **Raise awareness**



<Expected outcomes>

- **Deliver zero carbon commitment**
- **Deploy decarbonized infrastructure**
- **Develop action plan and regulations**

41 cities in the world have linked with **17** Japanese cities



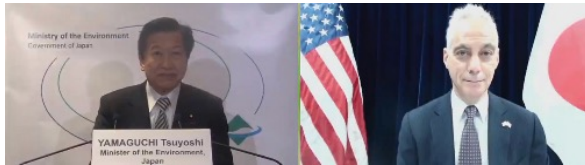
Zero Carbon City International Forum 2022



- In March 2022, **the U.S. and Japan co-hosted** the "Zero Carbon City International Forum" based on the "U.S.-Japan Global Subnational Zero Carbon Promotion Initiative".
- 22 cities and 10 organizations from 14 countries took the stage to **share advanced examples of cities** and discussed ways to further promote their efforts, confirming **the importance of national and subnational cooperation and international city-to-city collaboration**.

Organizers:

Ministry of the Environment, Japan
Office of Special Presidential Envoy for
Climate, the United States of America



Co-Organisers:

UNFCCC, ICLEI, IGES

Collaborators:

OECD, GCOM

Venue:

Online,
Simultaneous
Japanese-English
interpretation

Scan here to visit the
website and video.



DAY1 3/9 10:00-12:15 (JST) / 3/8 20:00-22:15 (EST)

- Opening Remarks
 - **KISHIDA Fumio, Prime Minister, Japan (video message)**
 - **Minister of the Environment, YAMAGUCHI Tsuyoshi**
 - **Rahm Emanuel, United States Ambassador to Japan**

● Framing Session

- **Patricia Espinosa, Executive Secretary, UNFCCC**

- Session 1: How cities are moving towards zero carbon
- Session 2: National-subnational and city-to-city cooperation
- Closing Remarks

2日目 3/10 21:00-23:15(JST), 7:00-9:15(EST)

- Opening Remarks
- Session 1: City-to-City Collaboration: accelerating the decarbonization domino
- Session 2: trends and initiatives to promote transition in key areas
- Session 3: Pursuing Resilient Cities
- Session 4: Zero Carbon Urban and Town Development
- Closing Plenary & Closing remarks

PR movie (Youtube) ~Japan's initiative toward net-zero emissions by 2050~



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XPKGLJaZyXg>



**Knowledge Network On
Climate Assemblies**



What is KNOCA?

- The Knowledge Network on Climate Assemblies (KNOCA) is a European network that aims to increase the quality of climate assemblies by sharing best practice on commissioning, design, implementation and impact
- Launched in June 2021 –over 500 members (policymakers, academics, practitioners, assembly members and civil society actors)
- Led by University of Westminster and the Danish Board of Technology. Funded by the European Climate Foundation

What is a climate assembly?

- Climate assemblies bring together randomly-selected everyday people to learn, deliberate and make recommendations on aspects of the climate crisis
- Climate assemblies are leading edge of the “deliberative wave” (OECD 2020)



An **Tionól**
Saoránach



The **Citizens'**
Assembly



Why climate assemblies?

- Political buy-in and public support for sustained implementation of ambitious climate policy solutions currently insufficient
- Climate assemblies promise to:
 - bring the informed views of the public and their priorities into climate policy-making
 - break political deadlock on climate action
 - generate more robust and ambitious climate policy
 - increase the legitimacy of social action on climate change
 - fulfil a commitment to inclusive citizen participation

Limitations in practice

- Danger that inadequate commissioning, design, implementation, and follow-up of climate assemblies may diminish potential in enabling more robust and legitimate climate policy
- First wave of climate assemblies provides evidence that coupling between assemblies and the climate policy system is weak and lacks clarity

Climate assemblies and climate planning

- Potential to bring insights of everyday people into LTSs, national energy and climate plans, etc.
- Potential to enhance ambition and legitimacy of plans
- Potential to become institutionalised and embedded element of climate planning process

KNOCA's objectives

- Document and assess current practice of climate assemblies
- Provide guidance on good practice in commissioning, design, implementation and impact of climate assemblies
- Foster innovation

Get in contact

info@knoca.eu

<https://knoca.eu/>



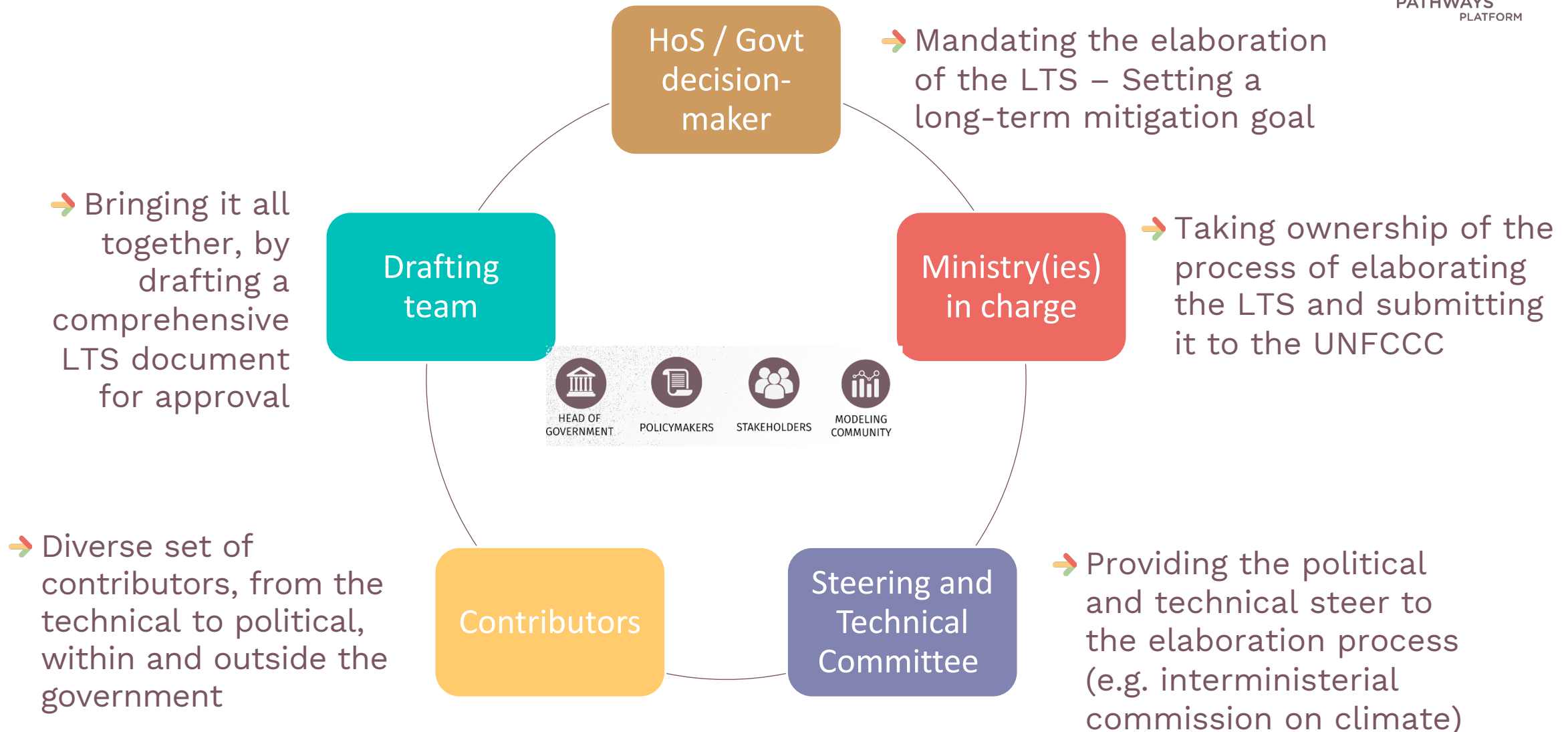
**Knowledge Network On
Climate Assemblies**



Upcoming sessions

Date	Time	Session title	Session aims
Tuesday, April 12	13:00 pm – 14:30 pm CEST	Session 3: International funding for LTS design and implementation	Present the ecosystem of support for LTS elaboration and implementation to countries and enable coordination amongst partners supporting LTS. During the session, we will hear from bilateral and multilateral development banks on their technical cooperation programmes for LTS
Wednesday, April 13		Session 4: Policy and development planning: the macro-economic and financial implications of the transition	Reflect on the importance to draw near-term macro-economic and financial issues out of the LTS and on what expertise in economics and finance needs to be mobilised in the LTS process to start addressing these issues. During the session, we will also explore how to account for macroeconomic and fiscal issues in the LTS

Annex: Roles and responsibilities in LTS process



Resources

- [UNFCCC repository of long-term strategies](#)
- [Handbook](#), 2050 Pathways Platform
- [Horizon to Horizon](#), Climate Works Centre, 2018
- [Quality Assurance Checklist: For long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies](#), WRI and UNDP 2021
- [Making Long-Term Low GHG Emissions Development Strategies a Reality](#), GIZ 2020
- [Designing and communication net-zero targets](#), WRI 2020
- [Good governance for long-term low-emissions development strategies](#), WRI 2019
- [Long-term low emissions development strategies, cross-country experience](#), OECD 2020
- [Insights on the First 29 LTS Submitted to the UNFCCC](#), WRI 2021



2050pathways.org

Thank you for your attention