



## 2050 Pathways Platform Annual Meeting

**The operationalisation of long-term low-emission development strategies (LT-LEDS): political buy-in for the just transition, capital investment and sectoral policy**  
**Saturday, 10 June 2023**

# Group 1 – Key takeaways

1. **Challenges** for political buy in: development /climate | many documents (coherence/inconsistency) | long term thinking/administration times (short term political pressure) | awareness on priority
1. **Ways to address:** connection between climate action and better investment and development | empowering communities - already doing climate actions just understanding it differently | involve politicians from the beginning | build capacity in the political teams | technical note to support politicians
1. **Just transition:** capacity development for losers | connect development and climate agenda | new value chains are just and respect human rights
1. **Delivery:** use the LTS as the framework to develop the NDC | public funding should be used in a smart way to support projects that don't get private investment and can spark private investment | include costing in plans for implementation | engage the private sector and local investments

# Group 2 – Key takeaways

1. Perverse incentives in the existing financial structures need to be tackled, this requires political and technical work.
1. Costs and investments are important, but also need to look at government revenues in the transition
1. Building the economic case of the transition to bring to the table other key actors, in particular Ministries of Finance (what is the upside of LT-LEDS).
1. The importance of communication the opportunities to the right stakeholders.

# Group 3 – Key takeaways

1. Sectoral commitment and buy in can be framed around *climate and non-climate* development benefits in a robust and holistic cost-benefit assessment, taking risks into account.
2. Further iteration is required, unpacking assumptions in the pathways and bringing LTS to the implementers, while highlighting the opportunities.
3. We can build on existing dynamics in investment to achieve our goals e.g. to modernise the transportation sector, dovetailed with low emission modalities. We don't need a straight polarised implementation, identifying “LTS-friendly” mechanisms already at play.
4. LTS does not need a specific “LTS plan”, but serves as a compass and catalyst.

# Group 4 – Key takeaways



## 1. Main bottlenecks in integrating LT-LEDS into sectoral policy?

- Lack of knowledge and technical capacity from other Ministries
- Coordination of Ministries to integrate LT-LEDS into sectoral policy
- Disengagement from sectors
- Political will

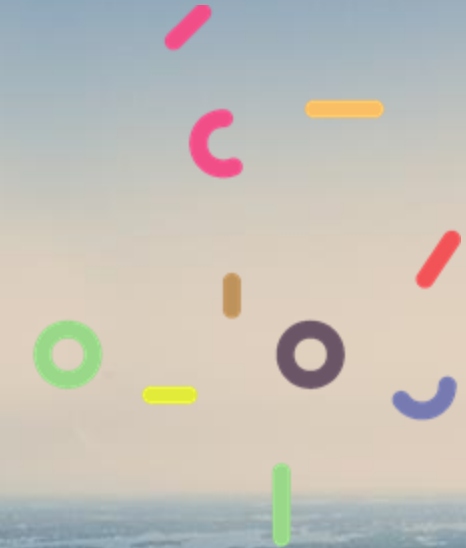
## 2. National public finance is an essential catalyst of broader financial flows. How are countries approaching the role of public finances in the context of LT-LEDS, what are the main challenges to advance on this agenda?

- Public finance is not enough, countries need to consider other sources of finance (e.g. private investment, development partners)
- Knowledge exchange with other financial institutions (NGFS)

## 3. Continuity of allocated capacity (same teams developing other Building the governance for implementation (specific bodies separate from government) to allow for accountability Monitoring and evaluation

# Closing Remarks

1. Monica Araya - Executive Director,  
International at the European Climate  
Foundation



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*Thank you for your attention*

