

The Intersection of Transparency, LTS, and Transportation in Asia

Session 4: Developing an LTS Action Plan

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USAID
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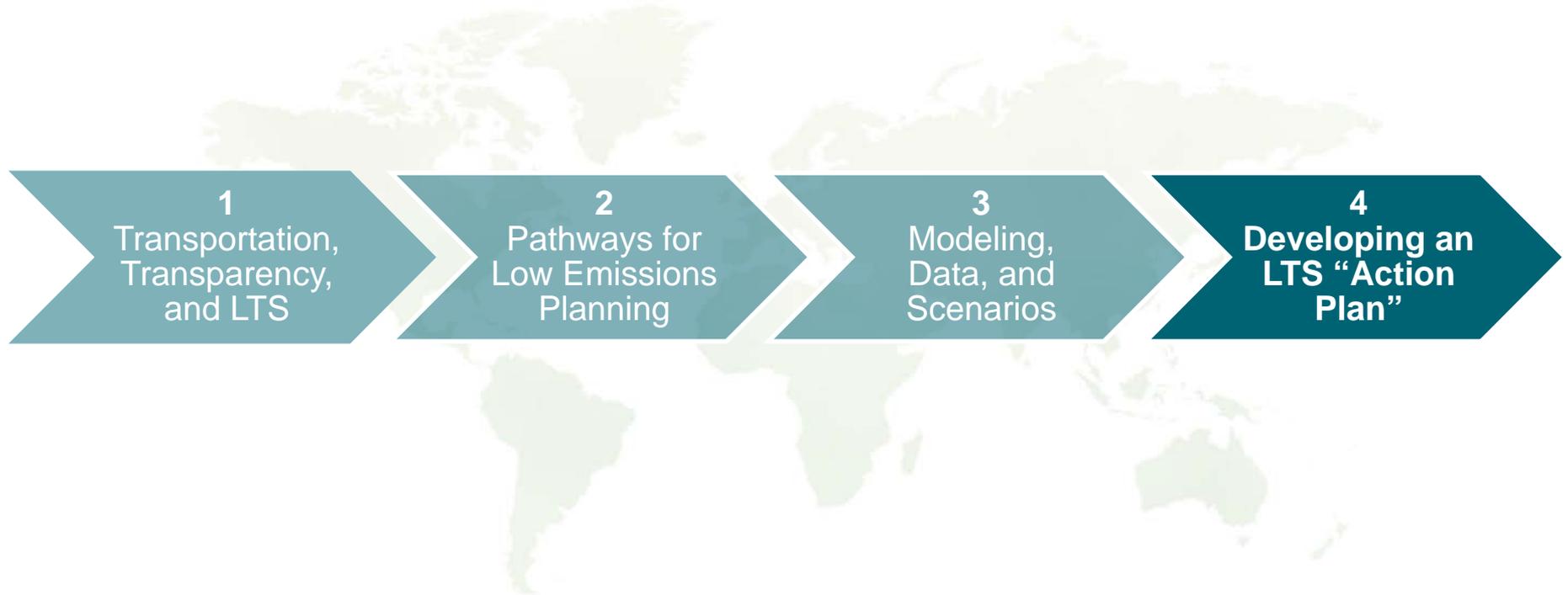


Objectives

By completing this session, participants will:

- Identify the key building blocks associated with LTS development.
- Understand the process by which LTS can be made more comprehensive over time.
- Develop an assessment of outstanding LTS needs that merit further support and specific next steps to advance LTS development.

Training Overview





Session 3 Review

Session 3 Summary

In Session 3 we discussed modeling, data, and scenario development.

- **LTS development is a continuous process** which should be supported by ongoing stakeholder engagement and documentation of data and assumptions.
- **Model selection** will depend on the objectives of the analysis sought and the capacity and data available to country-users.
- Countries can develop LTS analysis with limited available data and simple models and assumptions. However, it is **important to document data sources, limitations, uncertainties, and areas for improvement.**
- Common data challenges include: **Limited local data, non-standard documentation, limited human resources, and inadequate institutional arrangements.**

LTS Development Process Review

How do you develop a long-term strategy?



Data Needs and Sources for LTS Analysis

What information do you need and where can you find it?

Data Need	National GHG Inventory, National Communications, Biennial Update Reports	Ministry Documents, National Legislature	Academic Research	International Sources (e.g., World Bank, IPCC)	Industry Reports
Historical GHG Emissions	X			X	
Emissions Factors	X		X	X	
Current Policies and Programs	X	X			
Assumptions (Population, Economic Growth)			X	X	X
Assumptions (Technology Change/Adoption)			X	X	X

Challenges for LTS Development

Practices from the international community can offer opportunities to address data limitations.

Challenge: Limited local data is available to support LTS analyses.

Potential Solutions:

1. Document data gaps when conducting and reporting on analysis.
2. Utilize high-level international or regional data and scale it for country or local context (e.g., by population, economic activity).
3. Focus data collection on areas that will be most impactful for the analysis.
4. Consider alternative methods for data collection.
 - E.g., Bangladesh's greenhouse gas inventory satellite data use.

Remember to document your data assumptions, why they were made, and how results would change if those assumptions were to change

Challenges for LTS Development

Challenge: Data documentation and processes that could support LTS development are not standardized.

Potential Solutions:

1. Document non-standardized data and acknowledge potential gaps for analysis.
2. Identify common methods and protocols for adoption by data owners and modelers.
 - E.g., Colombia's adoption of common data protocols across ministries.
3. Adjust data to account for non-comparability (if possible).
4. Document uncertainties, limitations, and any adjustments when using non-aligned data (e.g., temporal, geographic).

Challenges for LTS Development

Practices from the international community can also offer opportunities to address institutional barriers.

Challenge: There are limited human resources, in terms of capacity and/or technical expertise, to support LTS activities.

Potential Solutions:

1. Focus human resources on LTS tasks that are most actionable or where analysis is most impactful.
2. Leverage universities and research institutions to manage LTS modeling activities.
3. Augment existing staff with secondments (i.e., experts assigned to work within your organization).

Document and archive all LTS work completed so it can be easily built on in the future, particularly in the case of staff turnover.

Challenges for LTS Development

Challenge: Institutional arrangements need to be developed or refined to support LTS activities, including data management and modeling.

Potential Solutions:

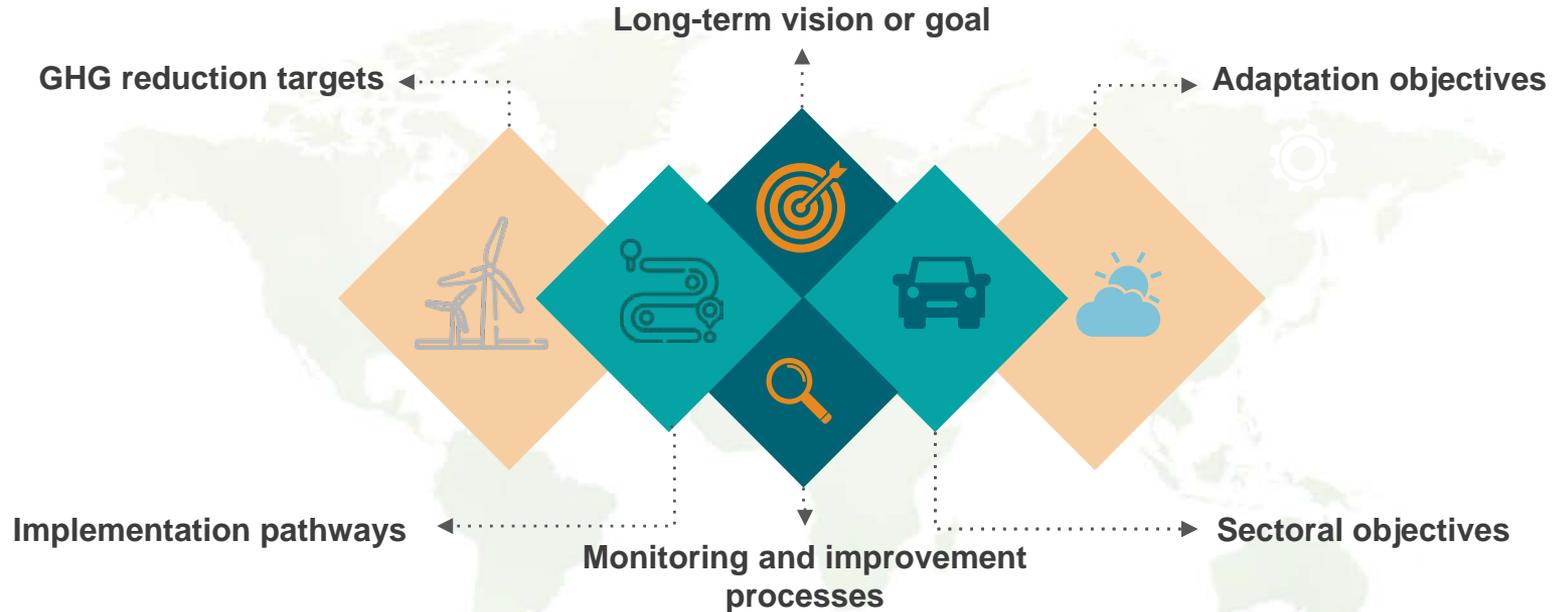
1. Adopt standardized structures for institutions and data systems.
 - E.g., U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's [Institutional Arrangements for National Inventory Systems](#).
2. Develop memoranda of understanding (MOU) and terms of reference (TOR) to ensure data sharing, transparency, and continuity.
 - E.g., U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's [MOU Template](#).



LTS and Transparency Building Blocks

Elements of an LTS

Different LTS elements can be developed and refined based on existing country capabilities and priorities.



Elements of Transparency

How do you achieve transparency?

- Like LTS, there are key elements of transparency that should be included to the extent possible.
- The UN promotes principles known as TACCC:
 - **Transparency:** Clearly document and explain methodologies and data
 - **Accuracy:** Data is as exact as possible, uncertainty minimized
 - **Consistency:** Same methodology, time series, factors, etc.
 - **Comparability:** Countries/governments report data in a similar format, use same metrics
 - **Completeness:** Data is presented for all categories, sectors, geographies, etc.
- For more information, see the [UN guide](#) or the [starting points guide from GIZ](#).

LTS & Transparency Building Blocks

To develop a transparent LTS, countries must develop core components.

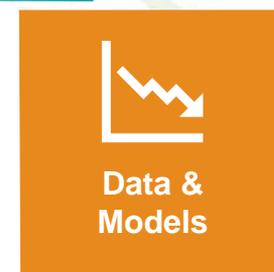
All LTS
include a goal



Actions and processes
are implemented to
achieve the goal

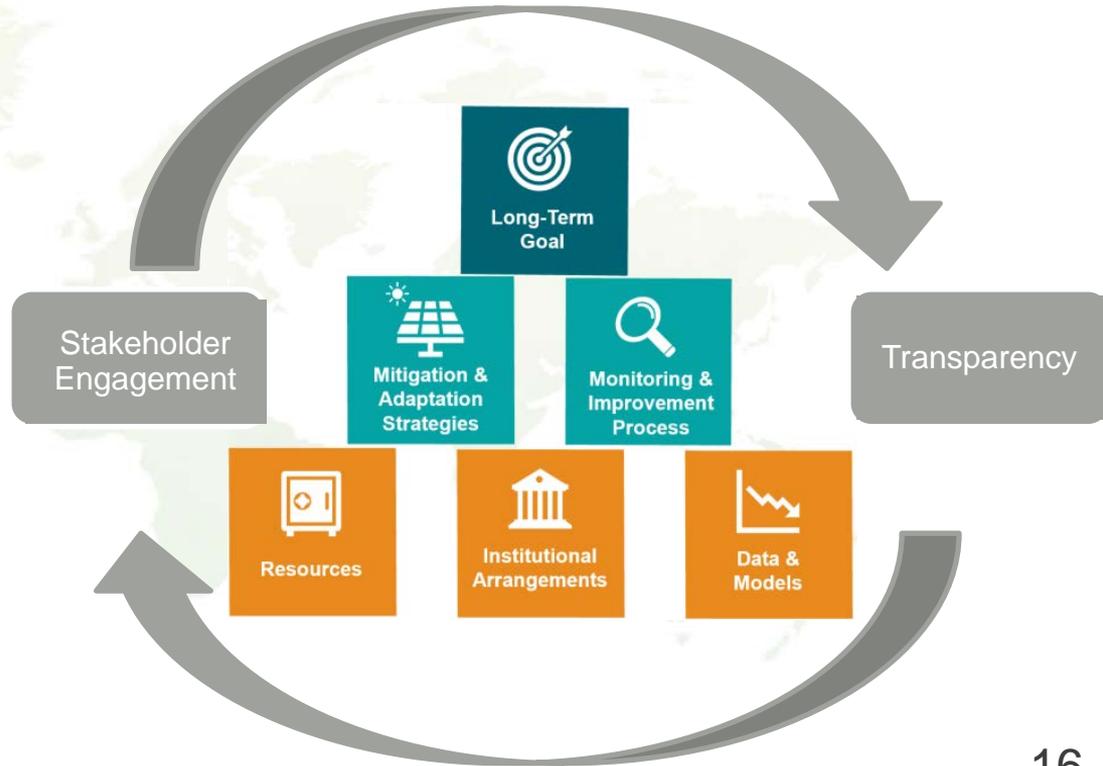


Foundational
resources support
implementation



LTS & Transparency Building Blocks

- **Transparency and Stakeholder Engagement are cross-cutting principles.**
- Similar to how transparency and stakeholder engagement are incorporated throughout the LTS development process, they should also be incorporated into each of the building blocks.





Building Up Your LTS

Versions of an LTS

There are variations of an LTS, depending on the capability and resources of a country.

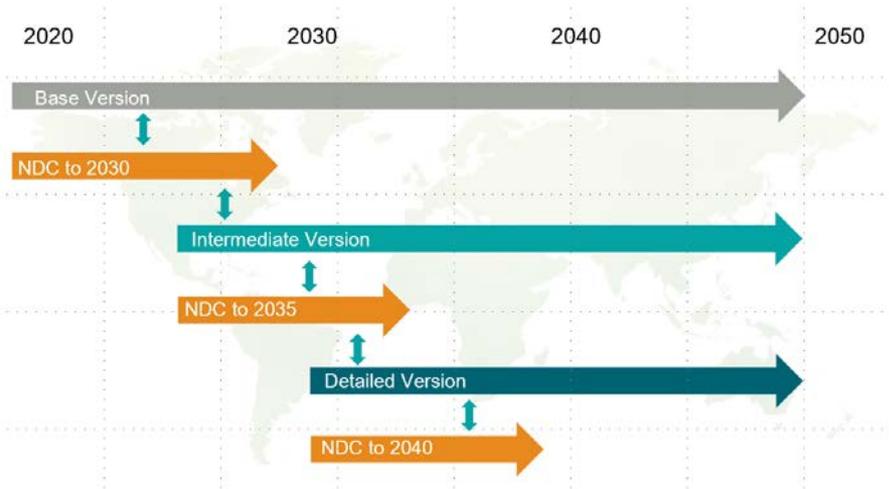
- A LTS does not have to include every single element.
- There are different levels of comprehensiveness of an LTS.
- Comprehensiveness can be built up over time.



Adapted from GIZ and New Climate Institute

Building up your LTS

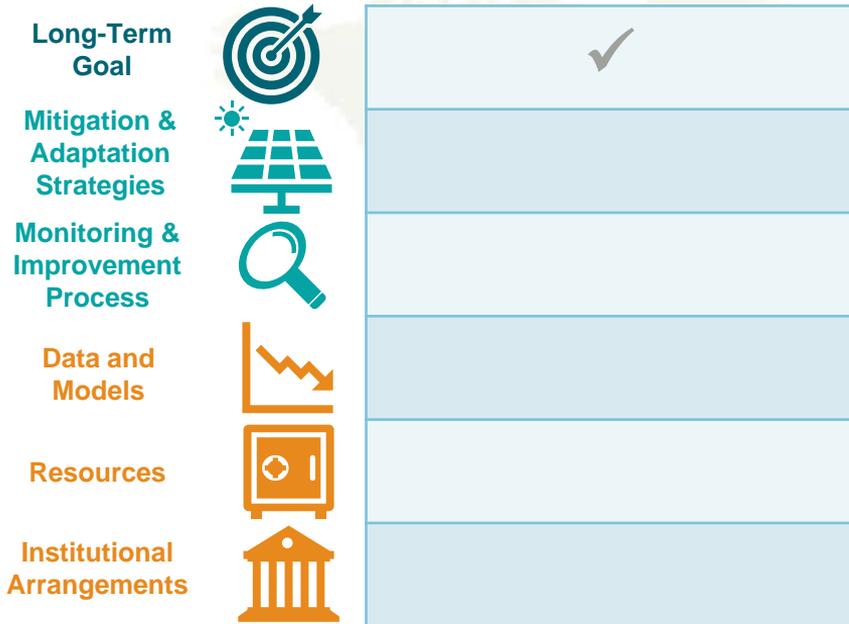
- LTS development steps can be considered in the context of **existing capacities, resources, and national priorities**.
- **Improvements can be paired with regular revisions** to the LTS and other planning activities (e.g., NDC revisions).



Adapted from GIZ and New Climate Institute

Base Version

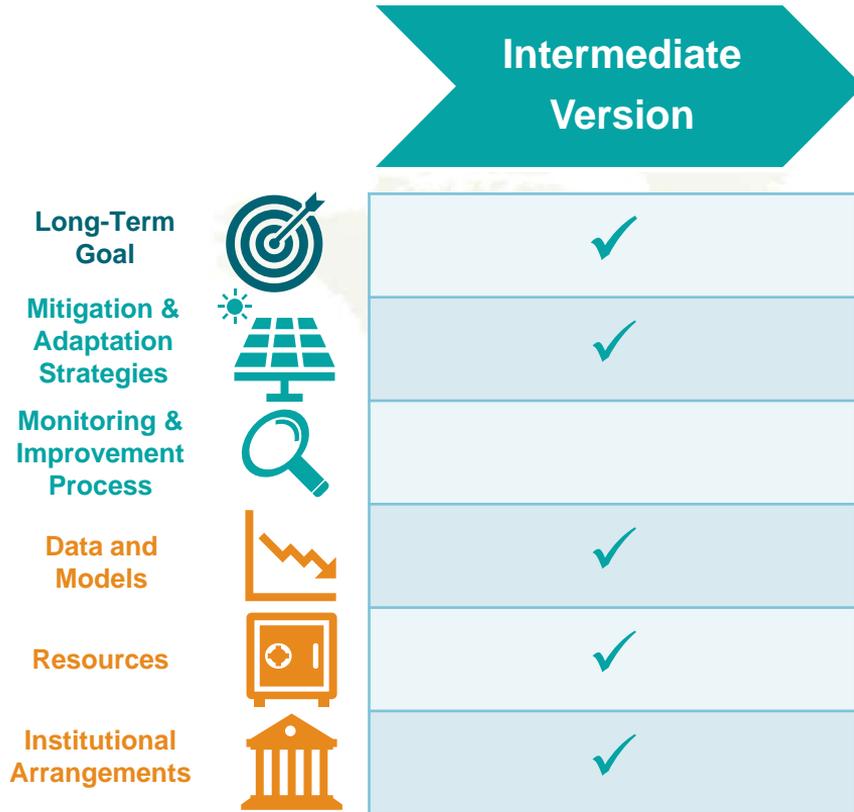
A Base Version LTS can serve as a starting point when resources are limited.



- A vision to pursue sustainable and low-carbon development with a goal of reducing GHG emissions by 2050.

Intermediate Version

Intermediate LTS can incorporate sector specific targets and will rely on some analysis.



- A **quantified goal to reduce GHG emissions** by 2050.
- **Mitigation and adaptation strategies**, such as vehicle efficiency and electrification measures, and infrastructure resiliency.
- **Some country and/or international data** to support quantification of LTS goal and transportation strategies.
- **Initial resources** and **institutional arrangements** to support LTS activities.

Detailed Version

Detailed LTS incorporate in-depth analysis and provide for an implementation and improvement plan.

		Detailed Version
Long-Term Goal		✓
Mitigation & Adaptation Strategies		✓ ✓
Monitoring & Improvement Process		✓
Data and Models		✓ ✓
Resources		✓ ✓
Institutional Arrangements		✓ ✓

- **Detailed implementation plan** to support transportation sector mitigation targets, including **specific project funding**.
- **Country-specific data** to support quantification of LTS goal and transportation mitigation strategies.
- **Monitoring and improvement plan** to facilitate updates to LTS targets every five years, consistent with NDC revisions.
- **Formalized institutional arrangements** to support LTS activities.

LTS & Transparency Building Blocks



	Base Version	Intermediate Version	Detailed Version
Long-Term Goal 	✓	✓	✓
Mitigation & Adaptation Strategies 		✓	✓ ✓
Monitoring & Improvement Process 			✓
Data and Models 		✓	✓ ✓
Resources 		✓	✓ ✓
Institutional Arrangements 		✓	✓ ✓



Resources and Closing Remarks

Organizations Supporting LTS Efforts

There are organizations providing different types of support related to LTS development.

Organization	Capacity Building				Types of Products		Scope of Focus	
	Bilateral Technical Assistance	Regional Trainings	Global Trainings	Peer to Peer Exchanges	Knowledge Resources and Tools	Modeling & Quantitative Analysis	Economy - wide	Sectoral
USAID	✓	✓				✓		
2050 Pathways	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
ClimateWorks Australia	✓				✓	✓		
Euroclima+		✓		✓			✓	
GGGI	✓				✓	✓	✓	
GIZ	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓
IDB	✓	✓			✓		✓	
IDDRI	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓		
LEDS-GP	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
NDC Partnership	✓			✓	✓	✓		
OECD			✓				✓	
UNDP	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	
World Bank					✓	✓		✓
World Resources Institute			✓		✓			

Resources and Future Engagement

Workshop Materials

- A [T-LTS Analysis Report](#) may be a helpful additional resource.
 - Includes information on transparency, LTS, models, and donor activities.
- The T-LTS project will develop additional best practice guidance based on the outcomes of this training.

Additional Resources

Resource	Source	Notes
Good Governance for Long-Term Low-Emissions Development Strategies	WRI	A summary of key components that countries should consider when developing LTS (e.g., institutional arrangements, review procedures, and international coordination).
Key questions guiding the process of setting up long-term low emission development strategies	OECD	A review of processes required for establishing an LTS.
Long-term low emissions development strategies and the Paris Agreement. Why, what and how?	IDDRI	A policy brief on what LTS goals should be considered in the context of the Paris Climate Agreement.
Long-Term Low Greenhouse Gas Emission Development Strategies: Approaches and Methodologies for Their Design	WRI	A step-by-step overview of approaches and methods to consider when developing LTS.
Making Long-Term Low GHG Emissions Development Strategies a Reality	GIZ	A guide on how to develop an initial LTS and for improvements that can be made through future revision cycles.
Developing a National Greenhouse Gas Inventory System Template Workbook and the Greenhouse Gas Inventory Toolkit	US EPA/USAID	Templates and guidance materials to support the development of national greenhouse gas inventories (e.g., data management, , quality control/quality assurance, institutional arrangements)

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Thank you

