Integrating Climate Risk in Long-Term Planning

Session 4: Developing a Preliminary Action Plan
Session 4: Developing a Preliminary LTS Action Plan
Session 4 Objectives

- Review and reiterate key takeaways from Sessions 1 – 3
- Understand the role of an LTS implementation plan
- Understand the utility and importance of Monitoring, Evaluation, and learning (MEL) for LTS
- Develop perspectives and insights from country experiences
- Start preparing a preliminary LTS action plan for your country
Recap: Session 1 – 3
What are Long-term Strategies?

- A country strategy or plan that sets a vision and pathway towards sustainable, low-emission development to 2050
- Help countries establish long-term climate and development goals and consequently directs short-term decision-making
- Define pathways for achieving those goals
Transparency

Are your **data sources, assumptions, and methodologies:**

- Documented Reported

- Documenting your process
- Ensures all assumptions and methodologies are clearly explained and documented to facilitate replication and assessment
- Applying transparency to LTS supports good governance, technical rigor, and helps foster an environment for investment
Why Care about Climate Risk?

Climate risk considerations are essential for environmental, economic, development strategies and planning.

- **1.6% of GDP in hurricane damages** each year for every country in Latin America and the Caribbean.
- **$4 billion** Crop losses in 2017-2018 in Argentina and Uruguay due to droughts.
- **1.9 million hectares burned** Wildfires in the U.S. in 2019.
Data and Analysis: Essential to Decision-Making

Data-analysis-decisions nexus:

- Reliable, robust, and validated data are critical for informed planning, policy development, and investment.
- Data can be from a variety of sources, and may vary in quality, completeness, and accuracy.
- Data and analysis provide an evidence-based approach.
Data-driven Decision-making

1. Preliminary Planning
   - What question do you want to answer?
   - What decision are you trying to make?
   - Who are the key stakeholders?

2. Data Identification and Collection
   - What data do I need to answer this?
   - Where can I find the necessary data?
   - Are there pertinent data gaps?

3. Model Selection
   - What model is the right choice to answer this question?
   - What data points/inputs are required for the model you have selected?

4. Scenario Development
   - What future scenarios do I need to examine to help answer this question?

5. Interpret Results
   - How do I interpret and utilize these results?
   - What decisions or determinations can I make based upon these results?

6. Monitoring, Evaluation, & Learning (MEL)
   - How do I monitor progress?
   - How do I report transparently?
Climate considerations are integrated into scenarios as uncertainties.

- Developing multiple possible future scenarios incorporates those uncertainties.
- Outputs capture key climate considerations.
- Allows for more informed decision-making.
- Documenting data, assumptions, and methodologies supports transparency.
LTS Development
LTS Development Process

Stakeholder Engagement & Transparency

Set Goal

Monitor and Evaluate

Implement Actions

Determine Baseline

Identify Mitigation Actions

Develop Pathways

- Include resilience goals
- Conduct Vulnerability Assessment
- Identify Priority Climate Risks, Adaptation/Resilience Actions
- Identify mitigation/adaptation tradeoffs

- Ensure policies and actions are resilient
- Protect from maladaptation

Identify new information and climate change scenarios
## Iterations of LTS

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<th>Base Version</th>
<th>Intermediate Version</th>
<th>Detailed Version</th>
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LTS & Challenges

**Examples:**

- Lack of clear stakeholder roles and responsibilities
- Limited data availability and quality
- Lack of standardized data documentation and processes
- Limited human resources, in terms of capacity and/or technical expertise
- Finance/investment constraints
LTS Implementation and Monitoring
1. Linkages to sectoral plans and short-term strategies

2. Policies and pathways
   - Target Setting
   - Incentives, Regulations, etc.

3. Investment
   - Public and private
   - National and international
   - Enabling environment
LTS Implementation Pathways: Fiji

For AFOLU:
- Reduced deforestation and increases in plantation productivity;
- Extensive afforestation; and
- Reduced enteric fermentation, manure management and measures to train farmers in the use of synthetic fertilisers.

For electricity and other energy use:
- Economy-wide energy efficiency measures, capacity building, and education;
- Capacity building for renewable energy and smart grids; and
- New solar, hydro, biomass, wind, waste-to-energy, biogas, geothermal, and energy storage installations.
Financing LTS: Key Considerations

1. Identification of domestic sources of finance (public and private)

2. Identify available and accessible climate finance:
   - Climate Funds (GEF, GCF, CIF); Multilateral Development Banks;
   - Bilateral Climate Finance; and Adaptation Fund

3. Alignment of shorter-term investment with LTS goals

4. Development of climate finance strategies should coincide with an LTS
Financing Strategy: Costa Rica LTS

- Two cross-sector strategies in LTS aiming to **mobilize** and **allocate** funds

**Strategy B:**
- Elaborate and implement a “Green Tax Reform”
- Reform will mobilize new revenue sources for the transport sector with a focus on taxing negative externalities
- Led by the Ministry of Finance

**Strategy C:**
- Mobilize national and international funds from public and private sources through the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and Global Environment Fund (GEF)
- Led by Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Foreign Trade
Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL)

- Support better planning and decision making
- Provide accountability to funders and citizens
- Support learning and Exchange
- Gather information for reporting

Source: IIED
MEL Frameworks

- Develop M&E process, governance, arrangements
- Monitor implementation progress
  - GHG, Finance, Policies
  - Develop metrics
  - Collect data
  - Transparently report
- Revise and iterate
- Ensure linkage to NDCs and other strategies
M&E Example: Fiji

“A robust M&E plan for the LEDS will ensure transparency, accuracy, and comparability of information with regards to GHG emissions for each of the five-year periods leading towards 2050.” – Fiji LTS

1. Tracking implementation of specific policies and actions;
2. Tracking GHG emissions reductions achieved against the baseline and mitigation pathways;
3. Tracking impact of policies and actions in creating co-benefits; and
4. Tracking means of implementation and support.
Review and Iteration of LTS

- **Treated as living documents**
- Strategies should be reviewed and updated, at regular intervals
  - Increasing internal capacity to update and revise
- Revisiting targets as priorities, capabilities, information, and resources shift
- Regular monitoring of progress increases accountability, ensures targets are being met, and enhances transparency
Additional Resources & Next Steps
## Organizations Supporting LTS Efforts

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<th>Organization</th>
<th>Capacity Building</th>
<th>Types of Products</th>
<th>Scope of Focus</th>
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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.
<table>
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<th>Resource</th>
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<td>Good Governance for Long-Term Low-Emissions Development Strategies</td>
<td>WRI</td>
<td>A summary of key components that countries should consider when developing LTS (e.g., institutional arrangements, review procedures, and international coordination).</td>
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<td>Key questions guiding the process of setting up long-term low emission development strategies</td>
<td>OECD</td>
<td>A review of processes required for establishing an LTS.</td>
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<td>Long-term low emissions development strategies and the Paris Agreement. Why, what and how?</td>
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<td>A policy brief on what LTS goals should be considered in the context of the Paris Climate Agreement.</td>
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<td>Long-Term Low Greenhouse Gas Emission Development Strategies: Approaches and Methodologies for Their Design</td>
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<td>A step-by-step overview of approaches and methods to consider when developing LTS.</td>
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<td>Making Long-Term Low GHG Emissions Development Strategies a Reality</td>
<td>GIZ</td>
<td>A guide on how to develop an initial LTS and for improvements that can be made through future revision cycles.</td>
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<td>Developing a National Greenhouse Gas Inventory System Template Workbook and the Greenhouse Gas Inventory Toolkit</td>
<td>US EPA/ USAID</td>
<td>Templates and guidance materials to support the development of national greenhouse gas inventories (e.g., data management, quality control/quality assurance, institutional arrangements)</td>
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<tr>
<td>LEDS LAC Regional Platform</td>
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<td>Assorted materials including tools, case studies, trainings, and other publications to help support resilient and low emission development in LAC.</td>
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Thank you