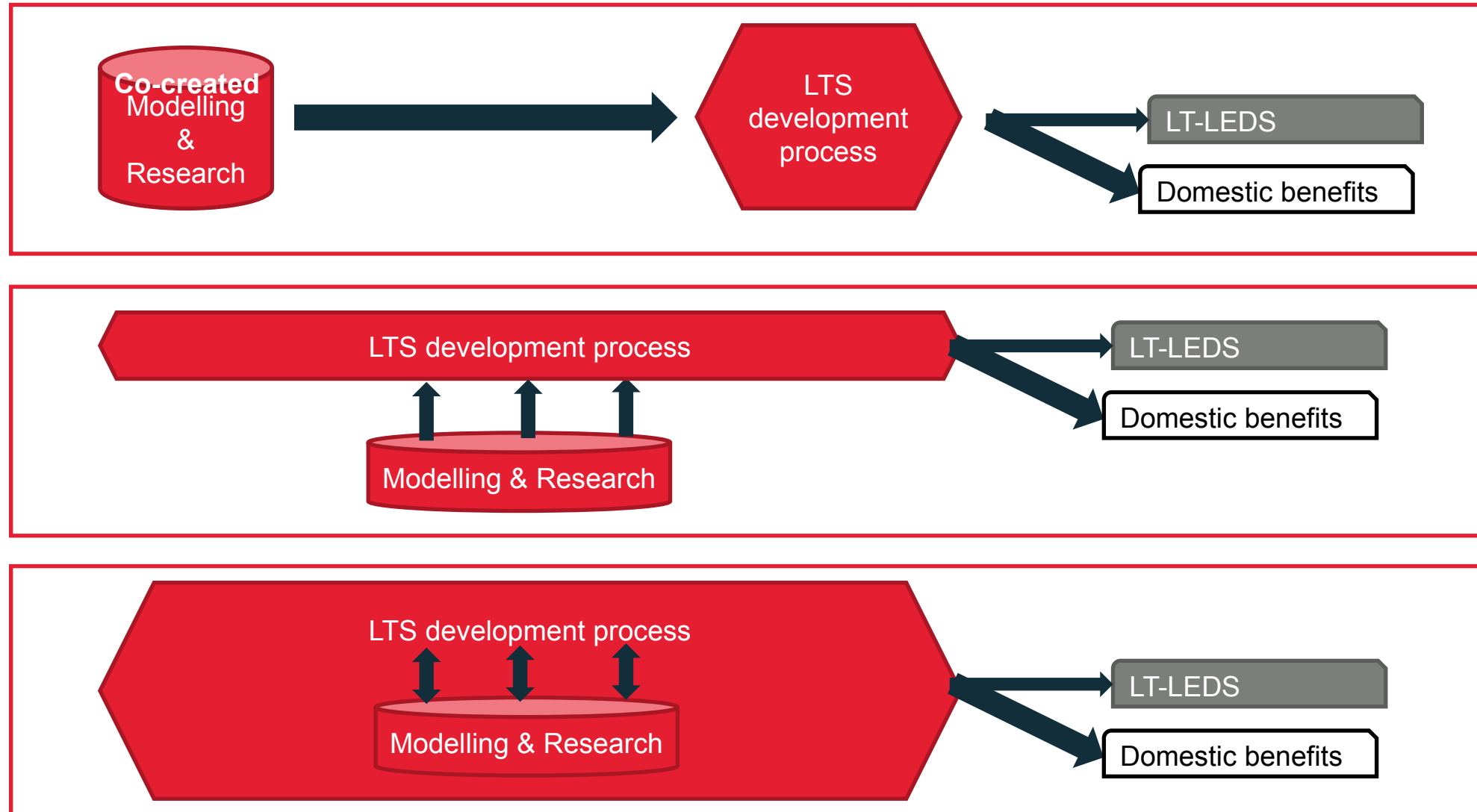


What is a good LTS: learning from the perspectives of the actors engaged in LTS development

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How research interplays with policy-making?

Country specific but dependant on the capacity of the research to serve a purpose



What is a ‘good LTS’?

A research perspective based on the LTS development experience to date

1. Does the LT-LEDS explore the challenges and opportunities of carbon neutrality?
2. Does the LT-LEDS explicitly and transparently connect short-term and long-term objectives?
3. Has the LT-LEDS been developed in close consultation with domestic stakeholders?
4. Does the LT-LEDS support the identification of specific requirements from international cooperation that will enable the country transition?
5. Does the LT-LEDS explicitly inform on investment needs?
6. Does the LT-LEDS include an explicit provision for future revisions?

Blog post:

[What is a “good” long-term low emission development strategy? Six key features to assess current and future submissions](#)

Additional resources:

[A country-driven perspective on long-term low-emission development strategies \(LT-LEDS\) - Implications for a Po](#)
[COP26 Decision text or outcome](#)

Why could it be worth learning about LTS formulation from an actor's perspective

- People involved in the formulation of LTS own critical inputs to identify opportunities for value generation.
 - The impact of the processes beyond the final document's quality
 - Opportunities to improve the capacity for increasing the levels of ambition and effectiveness of the LTS beyond the attributes of mitigation and adaptation actions
 - Key elements to increase domestic buy-in to endorse commitment

Objective and Approach of the Study

In collaboration with the Inter-American Development Bank

Objective

- ✂ To generate insights into LTS processes and gather learning to share with countries and the LTS community of practice.

Specifically,

- ✂ Describe the experience of formulating a LTS from a process perspective
- ✂ Analyze the accountability of the process from the agents' perspective, focusing on expectations; difficulties, learning, and key elements to make strategies relevant for the policy making process at the national level.

How

- ✂ 58 in-depth interviews and analysis of content
- ✂ People who in different roles have participated in the LTS development process in 4 Latin American countries: Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica and Peru

The main findings

Short overview of country case studies

- All countries were supported by international cooperation to formulate the baseline studies and strategies, through financing and technical assistance.
- All counted on decarbonization pathways that were constructed with models based on a back casting approach and a broad participation of local experts following the principles of the DDPLAC approach.
- All countries designed integrated multi-stakeholder participation processes with different emphasis, methodologies and objectives.
- Costa Rica has already presented its National Decarbonization Plan, while Chile and Colombia are in the stages of validating the final documents; and Peru is finalizing the formulation process.

1. LTS processes delivered value to all, namely in terms of learning and appropriation of complexity and the type of transformative solutions that are necessary to achieve carbon neutral and resilient societies.

- Backcasting + multi stakeholder participation; across countries, it is distinct the fact that they had previous experiences in formulating strategies for the long run.
- Problem acknowledgement
- Anticipate challenges for governance
- Articulation with the NDC

2. The main difficulties/weaknesses identified by actors are:

- Mismatch between the mandate and the country's needs, priorities, and domestic discourse on climate change policy;
- Lack of sectoral appropriation;
- Lack of private sector participation and economic institutions
- Integrating development goals and climate change objectives more closely. However, not translated into a clear productive development vision
- Methodological gaps to transit from robust modelling toward strategic planning and change management

3. To maximise the effectiveness of LTS processes, actors identify a number of critical points that make a difference when taken into account in the design

- Mandate aligned with the country's needs and motivation
- Accept the consequences of discussing a development process rather than an environmental policy, and equip teams accordingly
- Integrate a change management vision to give way to implementation
- Increase coherence with the vision of productive development of the country
- Alignment with domestic regulatory and institutional circumstances
- Backcasting to integrate uncertainty, flexibility and goal orientation
- Maximize joint deliberation and reflection on the problem and solutions
- Introduce the complexity of the implementation to anticipate strategic challenges in this domain
- Ensure continuity, moving from strategic planning towards strategic management as next step

4. Designing a ‘good LTS’ is necessary but not sufficient to ensure its effectiveness. Some external factors significantly affect the impact of the strategy:

- Institutional capacity and governance design to address the transformations required by LTS
- Institutional fragility, highly dependent on international cooperation

Implications for the international regime and our community of practice

- 1) Shared principles remain valid, but some of them need to be strengthened
- 2) Plus,
 - Multiple disciplines and flexibility to include new knowledge
 - Integrate knowledge on change management
 - Capacity to go deep (deep dives) and go back to the big picture where interrelations become explicit



Who are we?
IDDRI
A community of practice guided by shared principles

- Country-driven
- Backcasting
- Inform short-term decisions
- A development strategy !
- The HOW question → transformations
- Importance of detailed narratives (on top of modeling)
- The engagement strategy guides the scenario design
- Exploration of different options to guide choices (not normative)

Implications for the international regime

Based on these results, we need a renewed mandate for LTS within the Paris Agreement that:

- Ensures continuity of these processes (necessary condition to sustain change)
- Access to resources to maintain the processes
- Does not put at risk the domestic benefits that are providing value on-the-ground (adequate mandate, flexibility to align to domestic political timelines, contextualized with broader long-term objectives-not just mitigation)
- Need to strengthen the investment in institutional capacity

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