

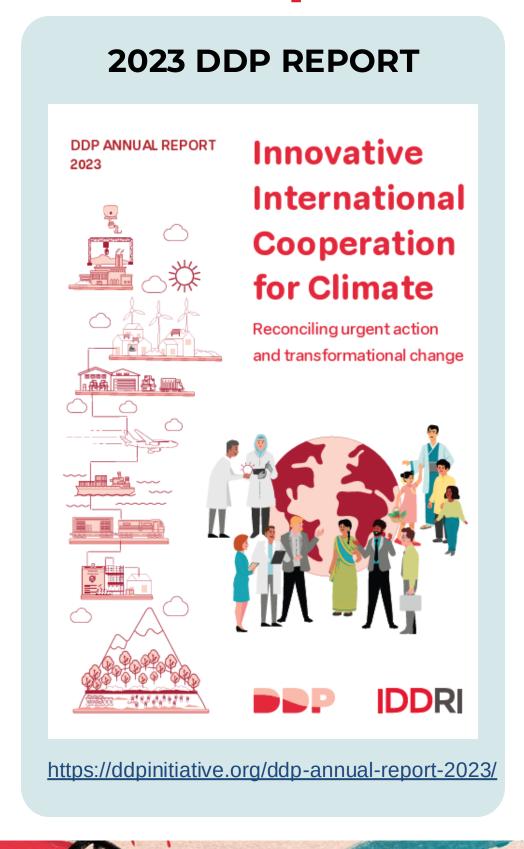


The Deep Decarbonization Pathways (DDP) network

- ☐ An international network of **in-country experts** with scientific legitimacy and engagement in national policy processes
- ☐ Coordinated by IDDRI since 2013, initially created to inform the design of the Paris Agreement
- ☐ Develop **national scenario analysis to 2050-2070**consistent with domestic socio-economic priorities and ambitious climate goals
- ☐ Guided by the principles of being "country-driven, country-led, country-owned"

Key recent network publications

What international cooperation for ambitious national transitions?





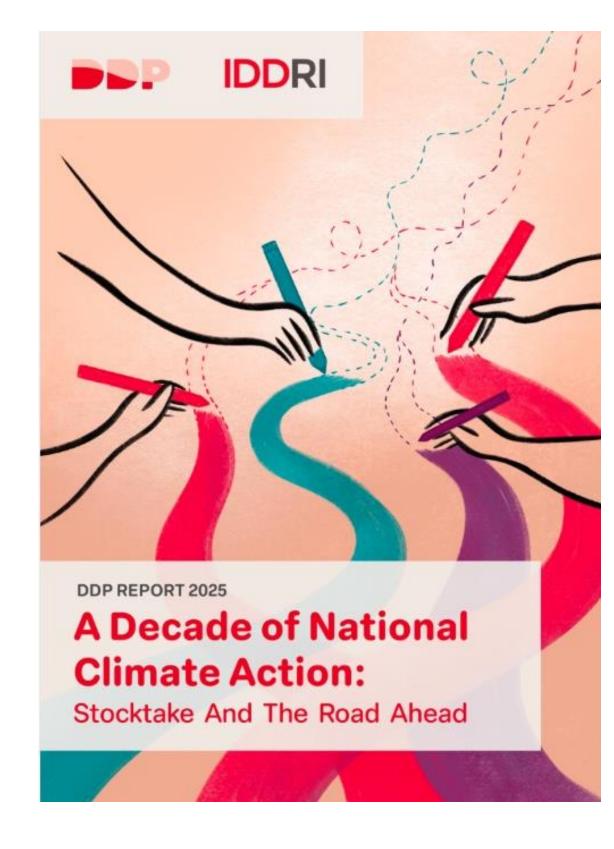
How countries can reach carbon neutrality?

2025 DDP Report "A Decade of National Climate Action Stocktake and the Road Ahead"

What has been the real effect of the Paris Agreement on climate action, ten years after its signature?



DOWNLOAD
THE 2025 DDP REPORT



https://ddpinitiative.org/ddp-report-2025/



How to analyze climate action?

☐ Global trends

"Some progress but highly insufficient for the long-term goals"

- Such approach does not help understand the underlying drivers nor identify how to enhance ambition
- □ Official country plans (cf focus on NDCs ahead of COP30) "Limited ratchet-up over time & conservative targets as compared to potentials"
- Such approach is only the tip of the iceberg of national climate action, it does not capture fully the actions effectively implemented on the ground



Approach of the report

- ☐ A Country-level perspective
 - 21 (diverse) countries analyzed by national experts
 - Holistic vision of climate action: governance & policy
- ☐ Benchmarking against requirements for long-term goals:
 - Not only GHG emissions but also....
 - Profound sectoral transformations
 - Social and economic dimensions
- ☐ Supporting the progressive increase of ambition
 - Learning from country experiences
 - Collective lessons in cross-country findings

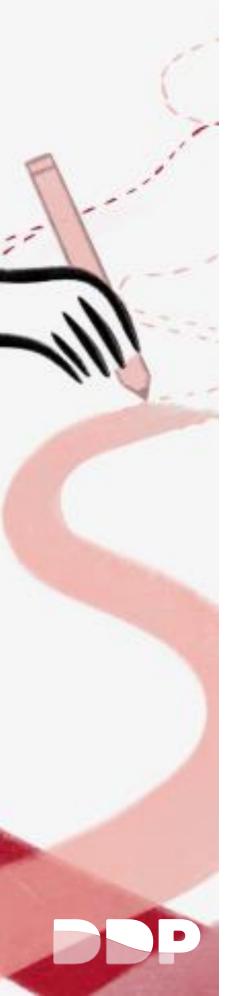


India
Indonesia
Japan
Kazakhstan
Mexico
Nigeria
Senegal
South Africa
Thailand
United States



Key Findings on National Governance

- ☐ Approaches framed by a **long-term perspective** and grounded in **science** have become more widespread
- ☐ Governments have introduced **stronger mandates**, established **new institutions** and engaged a **wider range of stakeholders**, including economic and finance spheres.
- ☐ Key challenges to improve the effectiveness of these new forms of governance
 - Difficult coordination among the diversity of involved actors
 - Lack of clear process for political arbitration between conflicting positions
 - Fragile role of long-term as the guide for decision
 - Limitations of scientific methods on key policy-relevant dimensions





Key Findings on National Policies

- ☐ Effective policies have enabled accelerated development and diffusion of **low-carbon technologies** in number of sectors.
- ☐ Growing recognition of the need to articulate climate policies with social and economic issues
- ☐ Key challenges for effective policy
- Little attention to energy demand and implementation in AFOLU, despite key levers for immediate emission reductions.
- Limited measures to prepare changes in **infrastructure** and **behaviors**, despite their key role in long-term decarbonization.
- Domination of concerns about security, competitiveness and employment in industrial policy
- Concerns over the social impacts of climate action.

Priorities for the years ahead

- ☐ Generalize and strengthen **institutional mechanisms** to organize involvement and support ownership by a diversity of actors in countries
- ☐ Adopt comprehensive cross-cutting **policy packages** to address multiple interlinked dimensions in the transition
- ☐ Design and implement **innovative forms of international cooperation** built around countries' needs to unlock potential in technology, finance and trade
- Compass for national action and international processes, including at COP30

Thank you!



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