

The background of the slide is an aerial photograph of a road that curves through a dense, green forest. The road is dark asphalt with white lane markings. The trees are a mix of vibrant green and some brownish-green, suggesting a natural, wooded area.

RUN UP TO THE MID-CENTURY

Guiding framework for India's Long-term Strategy

Karan Mangotra

on behalf of the authors Ritu Ahuja, Thomas Spencer & Will Hall

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PURPOSE

Strong LTS

Indicative blueprint for development

Coherence in policy and action

Linkage with NDCs

Efficient resource allocation

Support from international community

Enabling just transition

- Article 4.19 of the Paris Agreement requires all countries to formulate and communicate their Long-Term Strategies.

*“All Parties should strive to formulate and communicate long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies, mindful of Article 2, **taking into account their common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities**, in the light of different national circumstances.”*

- Paragraph 35 of Decision 1/CP.21 accompanying the Paris Agreement further invites countries to communicate these strategies by 2020.
- Not legally binding, but developing an LTS serves several domestic and global benefits

BOUNDARY & SCOPE

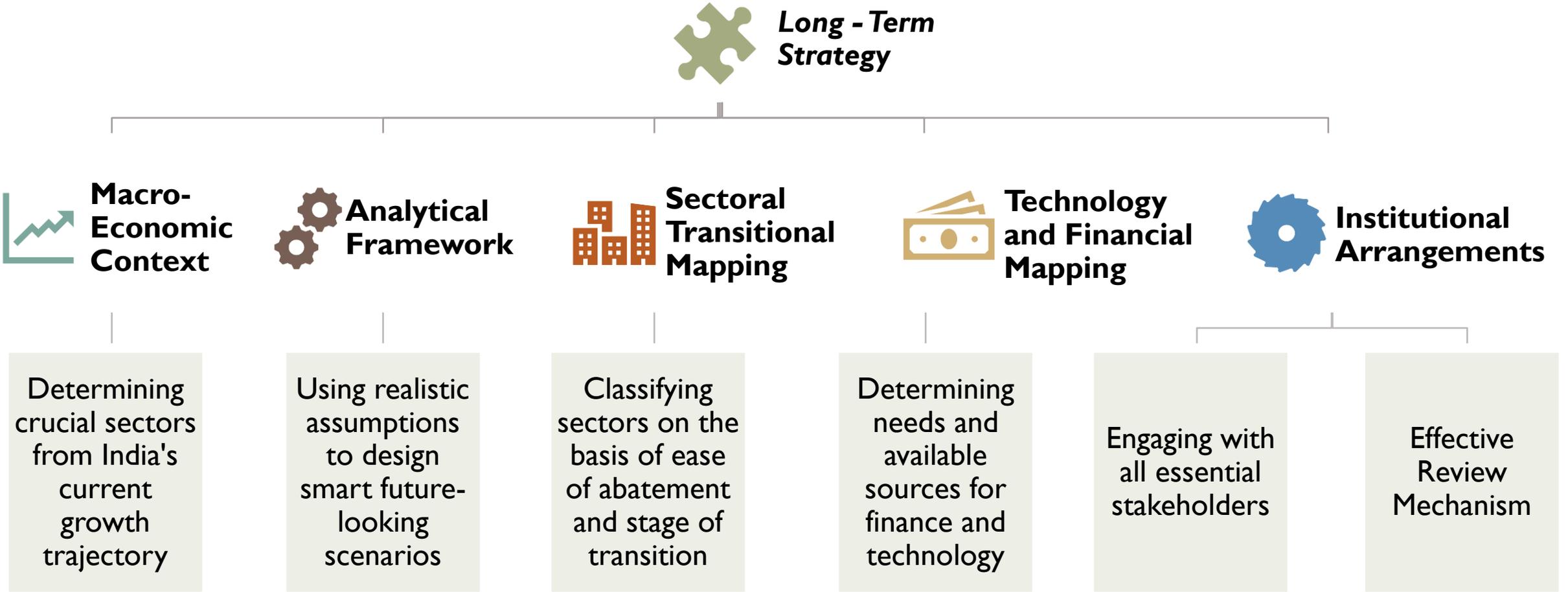
The LTS must in effect fulfil two crucial criteria:

- 1. Domestic developmental priorities**
- 2. Enhancing resilience of local communities**

India's LTS would remain incomplete without equal focus on both adaptation *and* mitigation.

This framing document focuses on mitigation alone

FIVE PILLARS OF THE FRAMEWORK

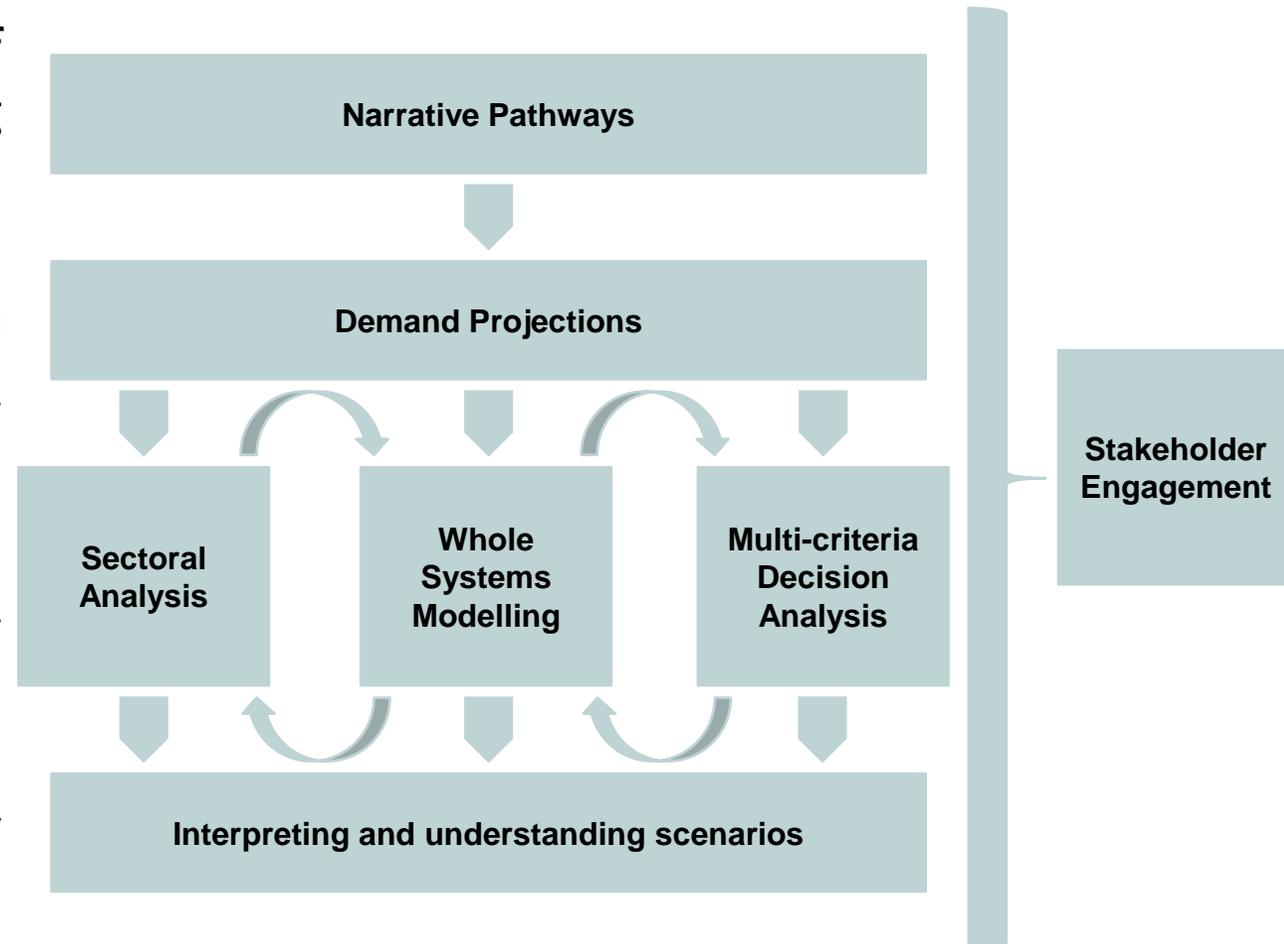


I. MACROECONOMIC CONTEXT

- Analyzing the existing growth trajectory to assess the future growth trajectory- to help form a growth narrative which will be used in subsequent steps
- This analysis can provide for three types of narratives:
 - Baseline,
 - High Growth,
 - Clean and Equal Growth
- Builds on the economic growth trajectory to assess two essential factors:
 - pace of economic growth targeted
 - necessary capital formation and investments required to achieve that growth

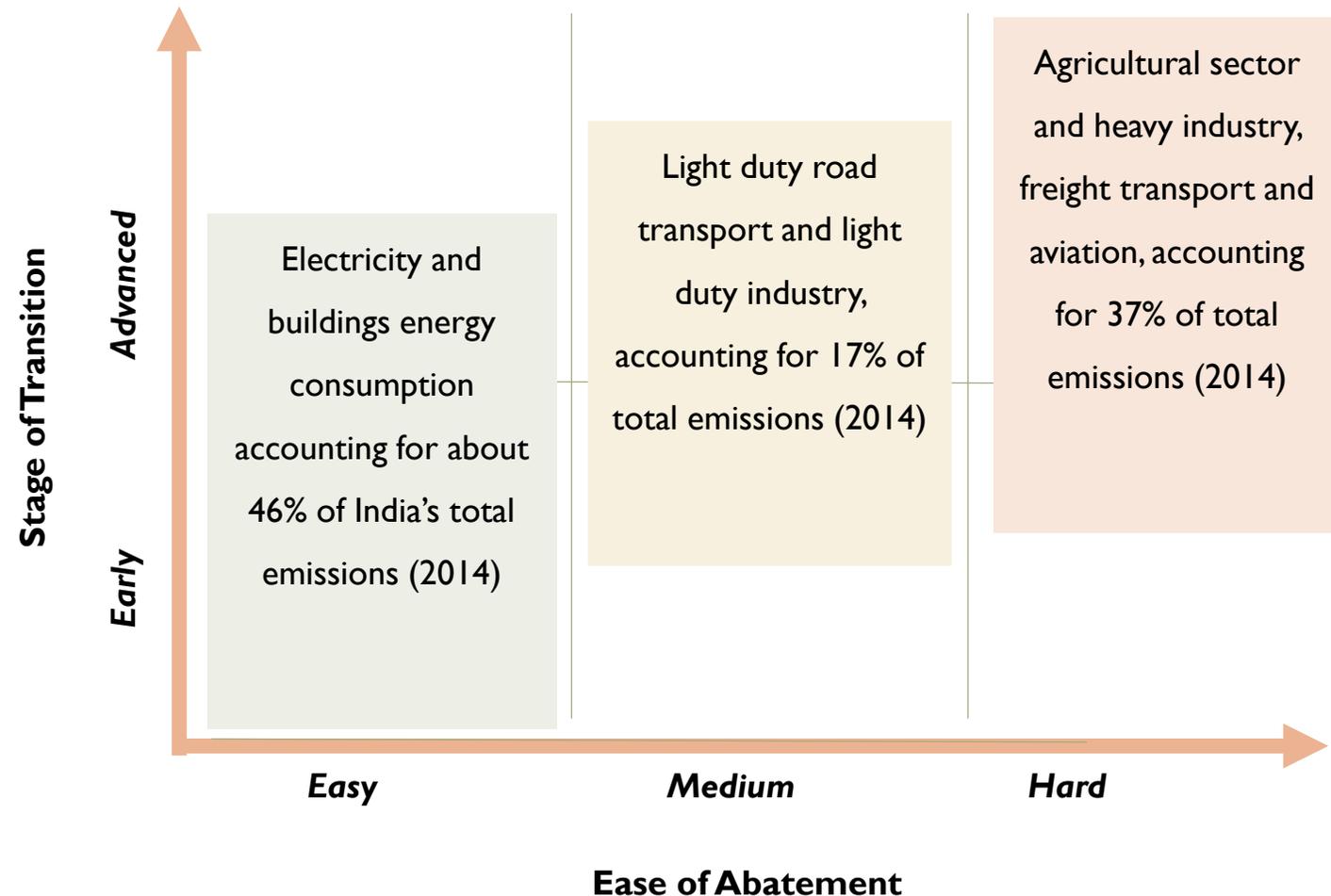
II. ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK

- This begins with the development of a number of plausible narrative pathways, qualitatively describing different futures.
- Moving to quantitative exercises, the framework sets out demand projections, feeding into sectoral analysis, whole systems modelling and multi-criteria decision analysis.
- The framework relies on several analytical tools, so as not to be overly dependent on the outcomes of a single exercise, all of which have their own strengths and weaknesses for assessing transition.
- All stages require consistent expert stakeholder engagement to test evidence and logic.



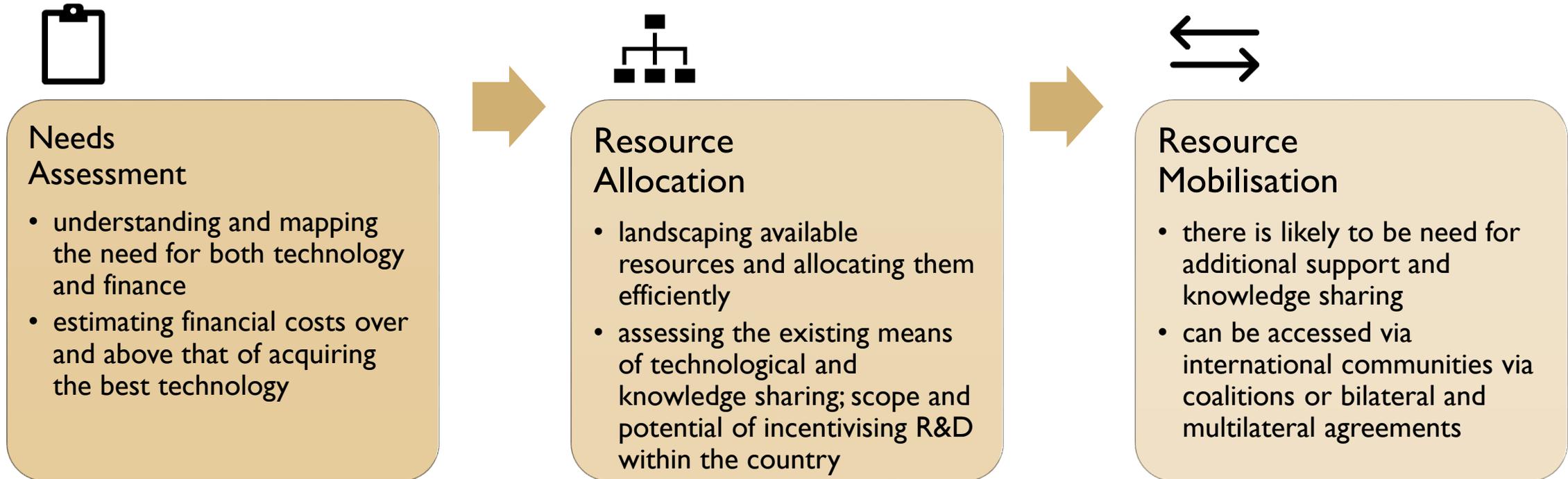
III. SECTORAL TRANSITIONAL MAPPING

- I. Sectors identified are classified according to the ease of abatement and stage of transition
- II. This section will be highly dynamic and will modify often over the course of the LTS
- III. Will take crucial inputs from multiple modelling and forecasting growth trajectories of sectors



IV. TECHNOLOGICAL AND FINANCIAL MAPPING

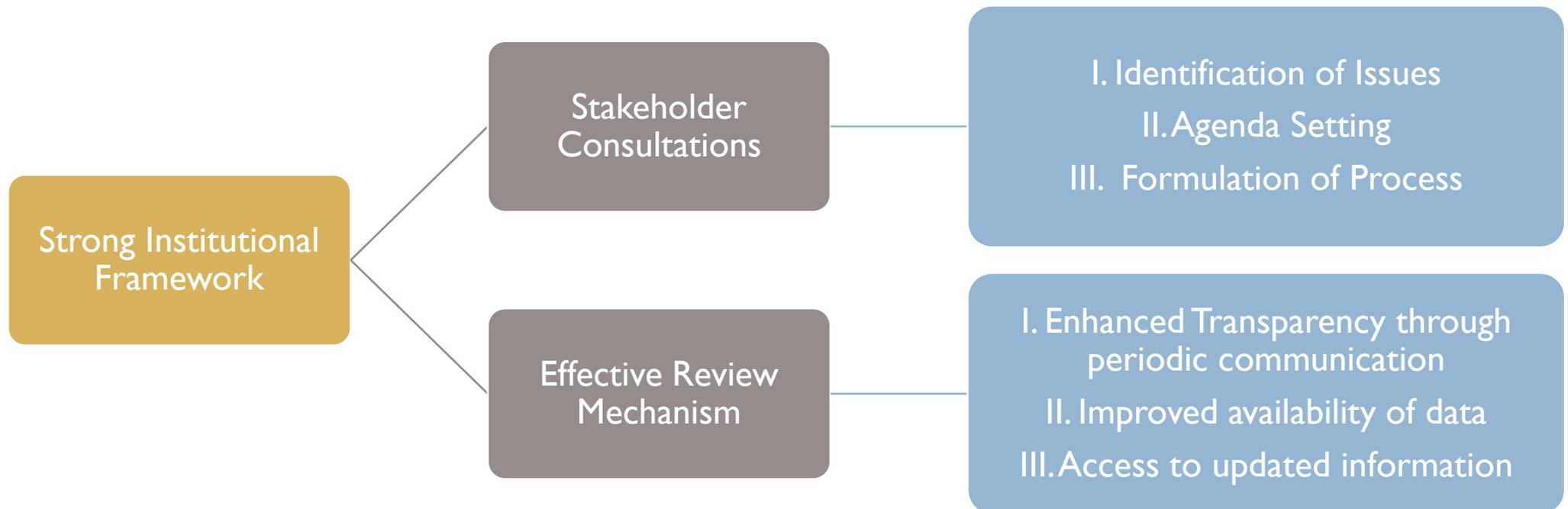
Involves three key aspects:



These three assessments are essential for each of the categories identified in the earlier stage- depending on the ease of abatement and stage of transition

V. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

- Structured engagement and oversight, driven by the central ministries, involving both sectoral line ministries and state governments, is essential for consistently implementing a low-carbon LTS
 - Incorporates two necessary features of the LTS:



KEY TAKEAWAYS

- Developing the LTS is **not necessary but beneficial** from both a domestic and international standpoint
 - Domestically it brings about **coordination benefits across development policy and climate action**. It also brings about coherence across existing policies, institutional frameworks and actors.
 - Internationally, it can provide a vehicle to **articulate the conditions for stronger action**, particularly in terms of global technology learning, commercialization and diffusion, and the financing needs of India's transition. It also provides a strong signal for international investors, which are targeting the low carbon transition.
- A thoroughly designed LTS is likely to help **chart out NDCs** for the subsequent periods.
- There are five broad pillars which must be followed to develop a strong LTS. Each pillar closely relates to all the others making it essential for them all to be **considered in parallel**;
- An LTS would be as strong as its **institutional mechanisms**;
- **Technology, finance and stakeholders** remain indispensable considerations across all stages of planning and implementation

THINGS TO PONDER UPON

- **Political Consensus**
 - Considering the time bound political cycle, political view is myopic and may therefore influence decisions away from what is proposed in the LTS. How can one build a political consensus over the issues and trajectory over the LTS?
- **LTS and the post COVID-19 recovery**
 - Making a green recovery a more practical and economically viable option, is of the essence. It is likely to be made feasible by policy makers and industry experts collectively working out a revival plan
- **Bringing in the Non-State Actors**
 - Private sector should be deeply involved in the implementation of the LTS.
 - How can the inclusion of civil society and private actors be ensured so that the planning of LTS also builds considering their perspectives as well?
 - Role MSME's have to play in the LTS for India
- **Communicating Effectively**
 - How do we communicate complex messages in a simplistic way to a variety of stakeholders?

THANK YOU.