

Long-Term Climate Strategies

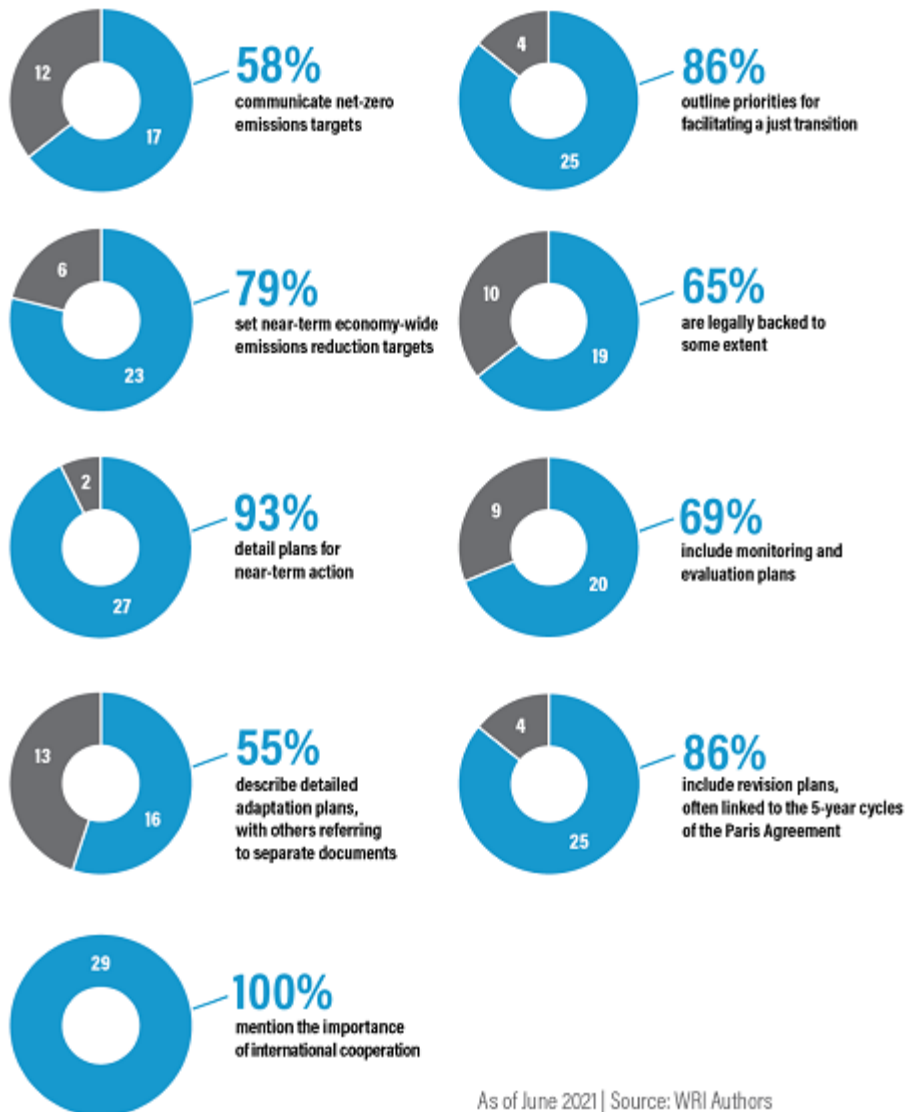
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Today World Resources Institute released new research that sheds light on the 29 long-term climate strategies formally communicated to the United Nations as of June 2021, identifying common trends and the major transformations that countries envisage across all sectors of their economies.

As part of the international Paris Agreement on climate change, all countries agreed that they should develop long-term climate strategies. These strategies set out a mid-century vision to cut greenhouse gas emissions and improve climate resilience, while simultaneously achieving national development objectives and paving the way for long-term climate action.

The report finds that the 29 strategies, representing 42 countries and 28% of global GHG emissions, generally demonstrate a significant commitment to reaching the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement; however, more many nations need to submit their strategies, as well as regularly review and revise them over time.

Of the 29 long-term strategies submitted to the United Nations...



Policymakers can use this research to learn from others and help shape the design and robustness of their long-term strategies.

Here are the top key takeaways:

- Countries that submitted long-term strategies are geographically and economically diverse, from some of the world’s largest greenhouse gas emitters to highly vulnerable nations and small island states.
- There is a significant and growing movement toward “net-zero” strategies, regardless of emissions size or stage of economic development.

- Countries highlight near-term targets and action plans, providing the necessary stepping-stones to achieving their mid-century visions.
- Countries often focus on achieving a just and equitable transition toward more sustainable economies, recognizing that future transformations will disproportionately affect those whose livelihoods are tied to a high-carbon economy.
- Countries are becoming increasingly frank in their strategies about the challenges (technical, societal, financial) associated with the transition toward low-emissions and climate-resilient development—and the resulting gaps within their strategies, pointing to areas requiring more work.
- Despite early progress on long-term climate strategies, only 28 Parties met the invitation of submitting a strategy to the UNFCCC by the end of 2020. To encourage more countries to develop and submit long-term strategies, a decision at COP26 is required to bolster momentum for these strategies in the years ahead.

The report titled, *Insights on the First 29 Long-term Climate Strategies Submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change*, can be downloaded from the World Resources Institute`s website.