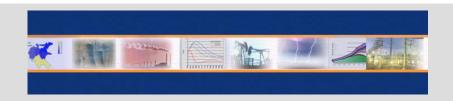
CSD-15 Learning Centre Course 30 April 2007, UN Headquarters, New York



How to align actions to address climate change with national sustainable development goals?



P.R. Shukla Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad, India

Agenda

- Developing Country Dynamics
 - Scenarios: Transitions of Goals, Institutions, Demographics, Incomes, Preferences
 - Modeling: Co-benefits, Lock-ins, Endogenous and exogenous environment
 - Policy analysis: Balancing Equity, Efficiency and Sustainability
- Some Illustrations (from India)
 - Aligning Energy Security and Technology Transitions with Climate Goals
 - Co-benefits from Aligning Energy-Water Markets in South-Asia
 - Sustainable Development and Adapting Long-life Assets to Climate Risks
- Modeling Climate Stabilization Induced Development Paths
- Modeling Transition to Low Carbon Future through Sustainable Development
- Conclusions

Developing Country Dynamics

What make developing countries different?

- Different stage of development: priorities and capabilities
- Different economic dynamics than assumed in scenario assessments
- Need and opportunities to align climate and development agenda

How to align climate change actions with national sustainable development goals?

Understanding development

- Dual Economy
- Multiple Transitions
- Informal Activities
- Subsistence Production
- · Market Performance and Disequilibria
- Non-commercial Fuels
- Non-economic Concerns
- Policy Distortions

Transitions

Socio-Economic

- Demographic
 - Population Urban / Rural

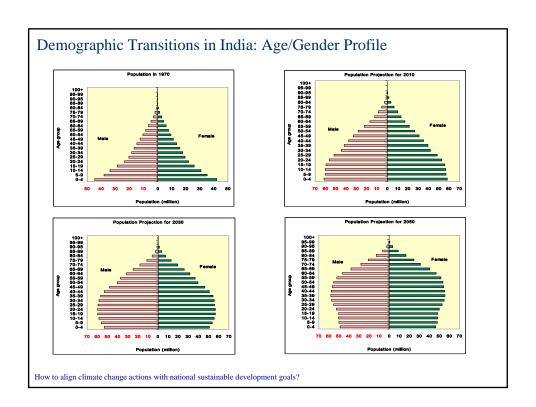
 - Gender ratio
 - Migration

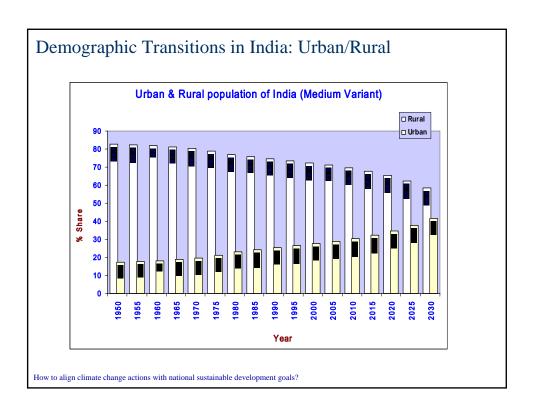
Development

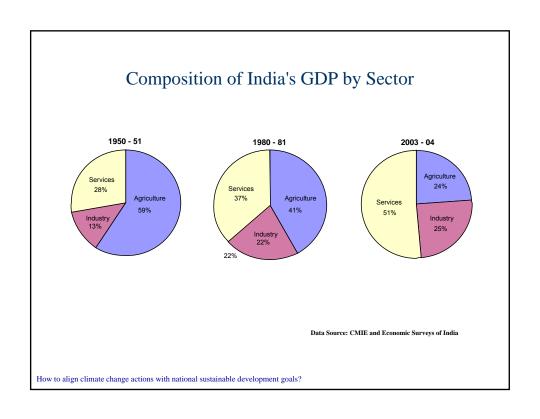
- Soft indicators: Income, Equity, Literacy, Health
- Hard indicators: Infrastructure, Housing, Vehicles, Appliances

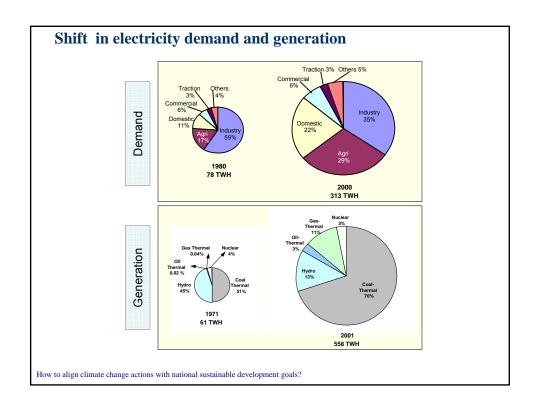
Political

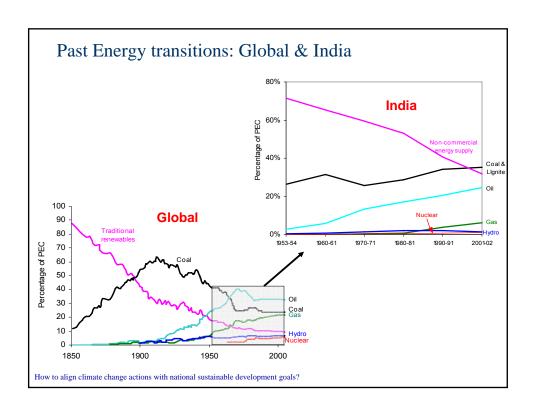
- Institutions
- Laws
- **Policies**

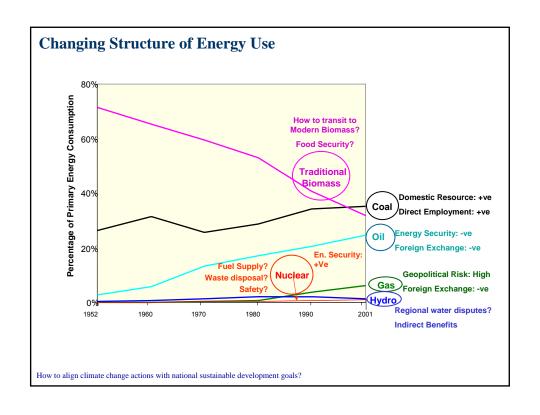








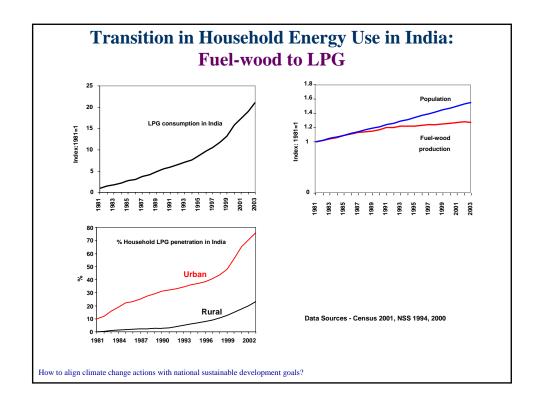




Transitions

Demand-side Opportunities

- Efficient Appliances
- Substitutions (e.g. Information for transport)
- Advance Technologies
 - Fuel-cell
 - Hydrogen economy
 - Bio-engineering



Environmental Transitions

- Awareness
 - Pressure groups
- Income-effects
 - E.g. Kuznets phenomenon
- Laws and Regulations
 - Global agreements
 - National policies
- Technology
 - Zero-effluent Processes
 - Recycling

Consumption/Life-style Transitions

- Conservation
 - Substitutions
 - Recycling
- City Planning
- Architecture/ Building Codes
- Changing Preferences
- Income Effects

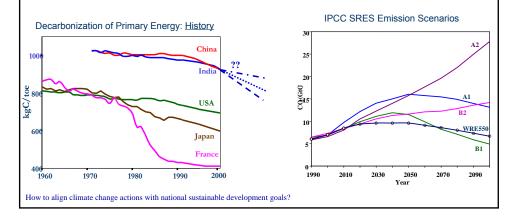
How to align climate change actions with national sustainable development goals?

Backbone Technology Transitions

- Logistics
 - Pipelines
- Electricity T&D
 - Decentralized utilities
- Information
 - Wireless
- Nanotechnology
- New and Renewable Energy
 - Hydrogen

Path Dependence: Lock-ins vs. Innovations

- Elasticity of long-term paths to short-term influences
- Lock-ins from current technology supply
- · SRES Scenarios and Technology paths
- Development policies and path dependence



Emerging drivers of technological change

International Labor market

- · Wage differential
- Income gaps
- Migration

Human Capital

Knowledge flows

- Diasporas and social networks
- Shifting comparative advantage in knowledge services
- · Role of local and contextual knowledge
- Governance, risks and investment flows

Modeling Developing Country Dynamics (Some illustrations from India)

- Aligning Technology Transitions with Climate Goals
- Conjoint Market for CO₂ and SO₂ Emissions
- Co-benefits from Aligning Energy-Water Markets in South-Asia

How to align climate change actions with national sustainable development goals?

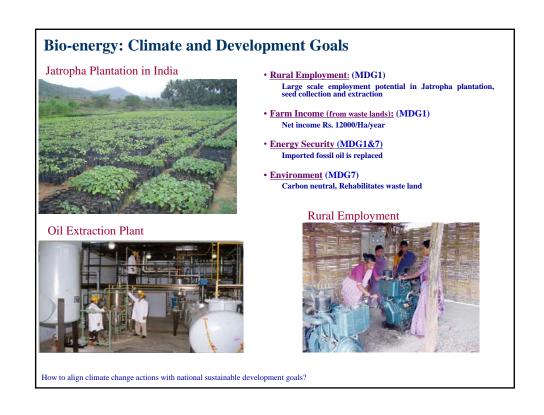
Mainstreaming Climate Change in National Development

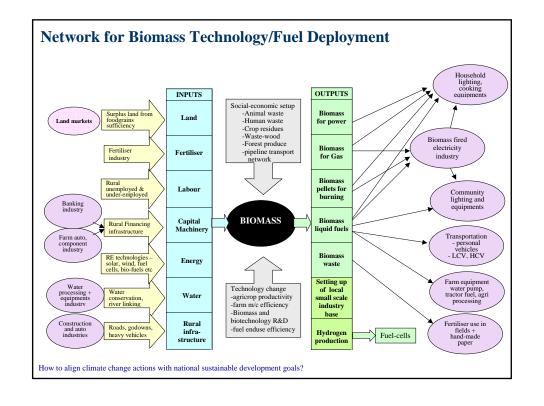
Aligning climate policies and actions with:

- MDGs / National development targets
- · Agreed goals under extant international agreements
- Developing resilience to Vulnerabilities and Adapting to changing Climate Parameters

MDG, India's National Targets and Climate Change

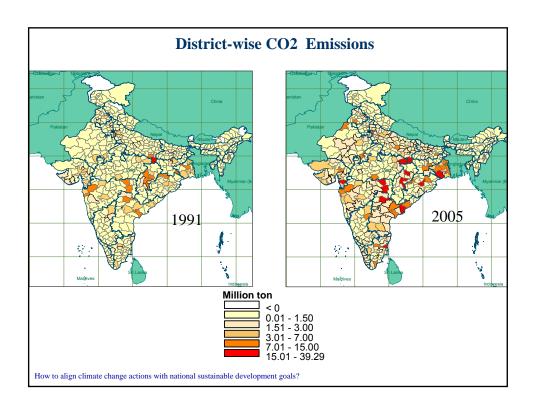
MDG and global targets	India's National plan targets	Interface with Climate Change
Goal I: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger Targets: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people with income below \$1 a day and those who suffer from hunger	Double the per capita income by 2012 Reduce poverty ratio by 15% by 2012 Contain population growth to 16.2% between 2001-2011	Higher income enhances access to services, food, fuel, information, an enhances mitigative and adaptive capacity Higher climate variability would enhance risks to meet the goal
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability	• Increase in forest cover to 25% by 2007 and 33% by 2012 (from 23% in 2001)	Enhanced sink capacity, reduced GHG and local emissions; lower
Targets: Integrate SD principles in country policies/ programs to reverse loss of	Sustained access to potable drinking water to all villages by 2007 fossil imports; reduced pressure on land, resources and ecosystems	
environmental resources Target: Halve by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water	Electrify 80,000 additional villages by 2012 via decentralized sources	Higher adaptive capacity to from enhanced supply of water, health & education in rural areas
	Cleaning of all major polluted rivers by 2007 and other notified stretches by 2012	

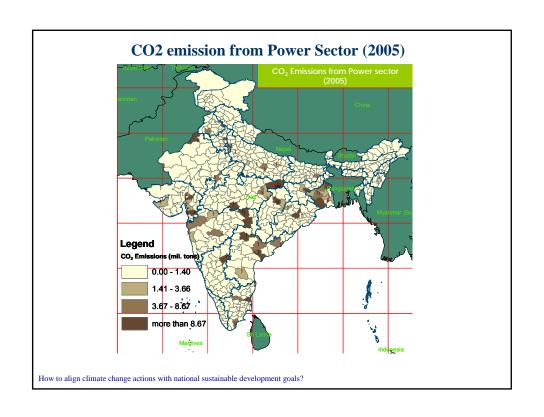


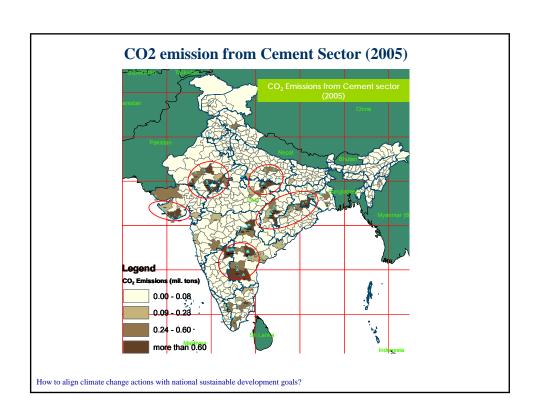


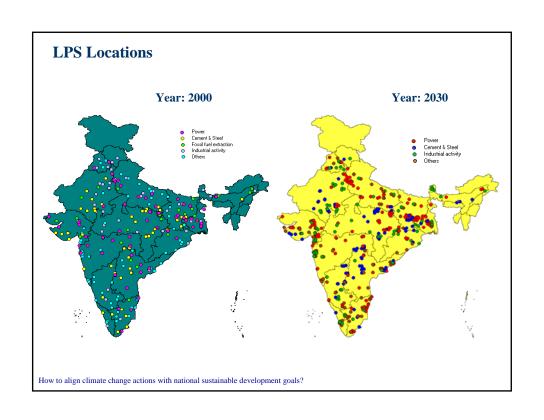
Conjoint Market for CO₂ and SO₂ Emissions

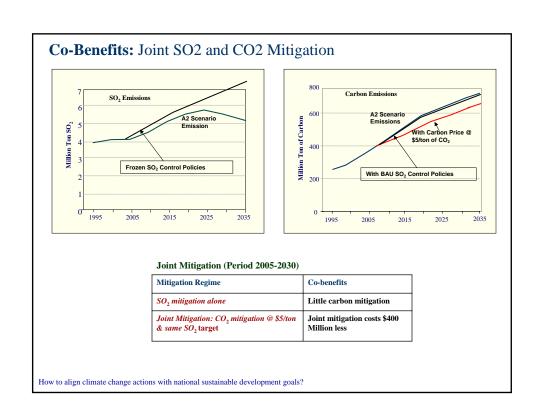
MDG 7: Environmental Sustainability





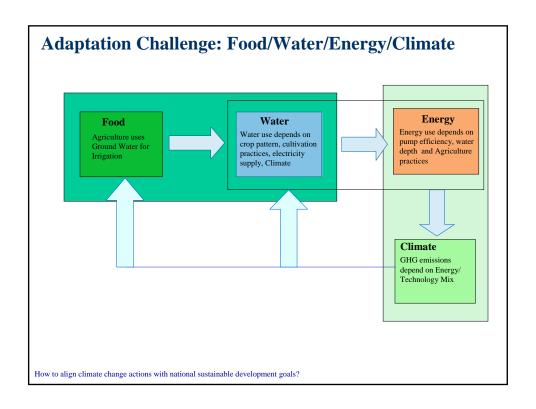


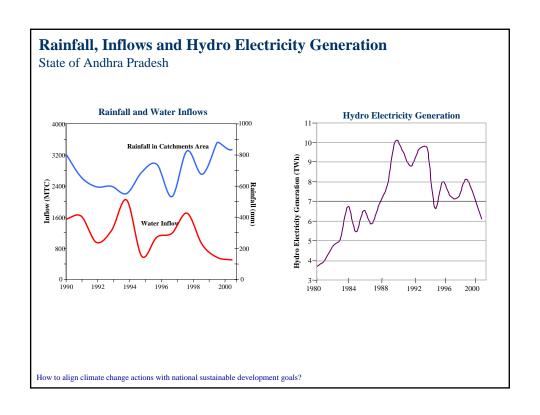


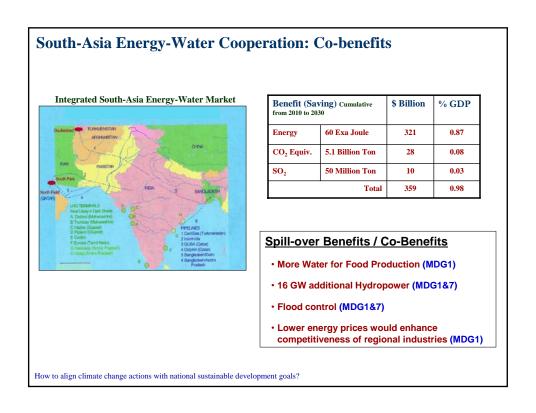


Co-benefits from Aligning Energy-Water Markets in South-Asia

MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger MDG 7: Environmental Sustainability







Modeling Climate Stabilization Induced Development Paths

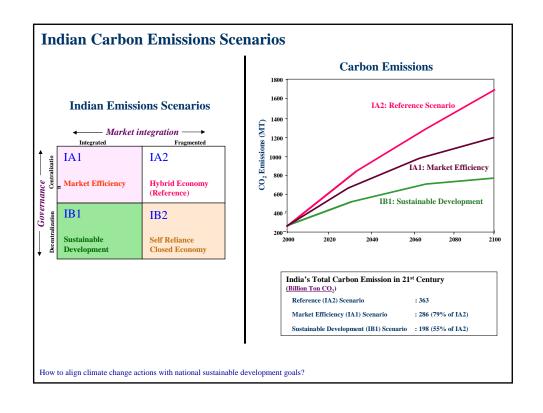
How to align climate change actions with national sustainable development goals?

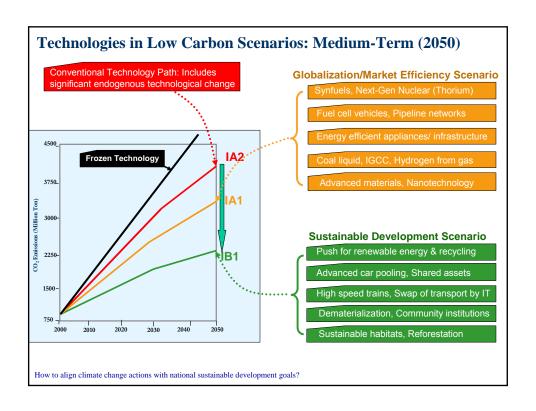
Stabilization induced technological change

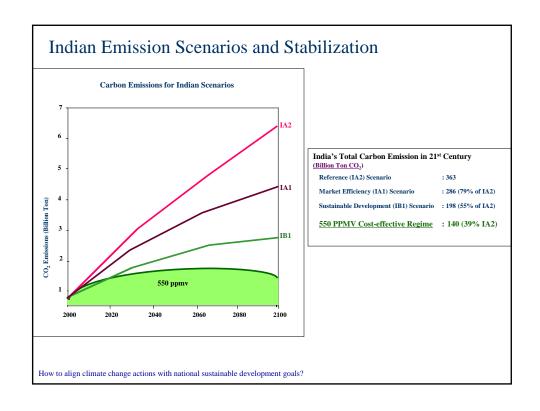
- Depends on the underlying endogenous development path
- Stabilization would induce significant technological change
- How to represent future technologies in models?
- Architecture of climate regime is the key driver

Addressing Questions from Negotiators

- > Allocations of Emissions Rights
- > Taxes and Revenue Recycling
- > Who pays?
- > Technology protocols







Modeling Transition to Low Carbon Future through Sustainable Development: An Analysis for India

Low Carbon Society (LCS) in Developing Country context?

LCS is a "**Development Pathway**" which:

- a. facilitates achievement of the <u>national socio</u>economic objectives and targets,
- b. while contributing to the achievement of <u>global</u>
 <u>objectives and targets</u> for stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere,
- c. in a **cost-effective and sustainable** manner.

How to align climate change actions with national sustainable development goals?

Low Carbon Society Roadmap Technological Innovations Social/Institutional Management **Aligning Markets** Low Carbon Win/Win Options Co-benefits **Society** Shared Costs/Risks Long-term Vision Sustainability Avoid Lock-ins **Modify Preferences** Specifics of the roadmap would differ across countries. What is important is to communicate transparently the qualitative story and its quantification (i.e. modeling) How to align climate change actions with national sustainable development goals?

Low Carbon Society: Scenario Development for India

Key areas for interventions:

- Demographics
 - Lower Population Growth (e.g. investment in women's education)
 - Higher investment in social infrastructures (e.g. health, education)
- Conservation
 - * Efficient technology, Substitutions, Recycling, Pricing, Dematerialization
- City Planning
 - Architecture/ Building Codes; Land use policies; Public Transport
- Infrastructure choices
- R&D, technology transfer and selective technology push
- Incentives for environmental industry
- Influencing consumer preferences/ behavior

How to align climate change actions with national sustainable development goals?

How sustainable development policies influence LCS?

E.g. Education, Employment and Productivity nexus

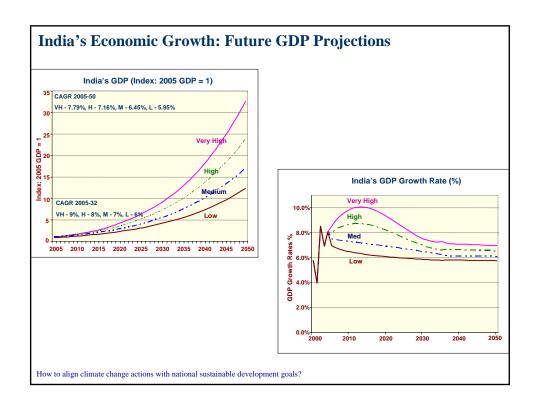
- □ Policies for public private partnership → higher (public and private) investments in education → Increases supply of education services
- Incentives for education for women and socially and economically backward sections enhances demand for education
- Women's education reduces fertility rates & this together with family planning campaigns lead to lower population (than in reference & some others cases)
- The increases in labor participation rates and enhanced skill profiles maintains labor supply and higher productivity in next few decades
- Rural development policies (including education, employment, infrastructure push and reduced risk for investments) break through the rural/ urban dualism

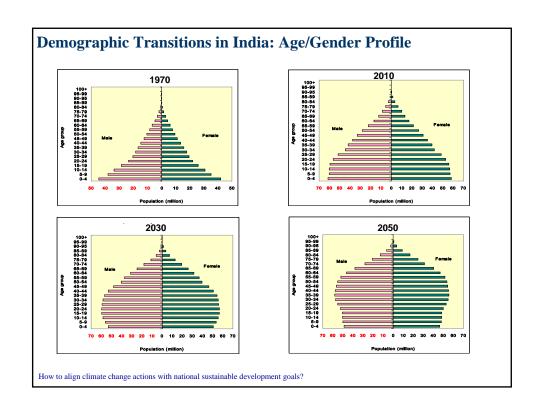
(Likewise for other drivers, the sustainability scenario story differ)

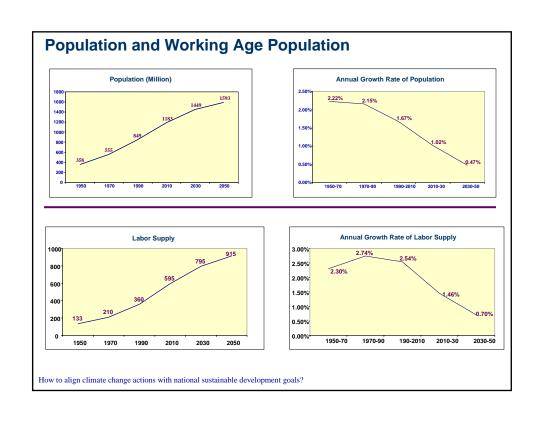
Scenario Drivers

- Factors of Production
 - Labor Supply, Land-Use, Capital (Savings/ Investments)
- □ Inputs: Resources supply/ Technologies
 - Energy
- □ Intermediate goods & investments
 - Infrastructures
 - Energy (& Carbon) Intensive Sectors
- □ Final Demand/ Behavior
 - Private Consumption (Income effects/ preferences)
 - Government expenditure
- Governance
 - Rents
 - Taxes
 - Geopolitical Risks
- Global/ External
 - Trade
 - · Geopolitical Risks

Demographic Transitions, Human Capital, Productivity, Growth and Sustainability







Growth Scenarios

- Human Capital
 - Government Expenditure in Education
 - Private Expenditure in Education
 - Urban / Rural & Gender-wise Education Expenditure
 - (Net) Migration by Labor Classes (intra & inter county)
- R&D
 - Government/ Private Expenditure
 - Knowledge Flows
- Technology
 - Backbones (infrastructures)
 - Learning, transfers, deployment

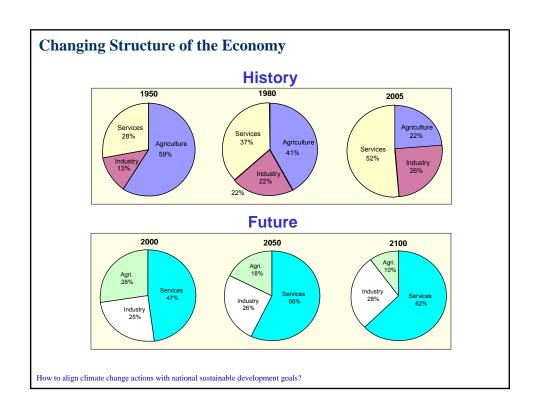
Saving/ Investments

- Social Security
- Lifestyles, Behaviors

Governance

- Institutions
- Laws
- Policies





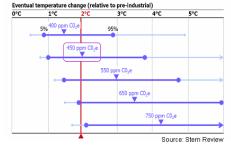
Modeling & Analysis of Low Carbon Development Path

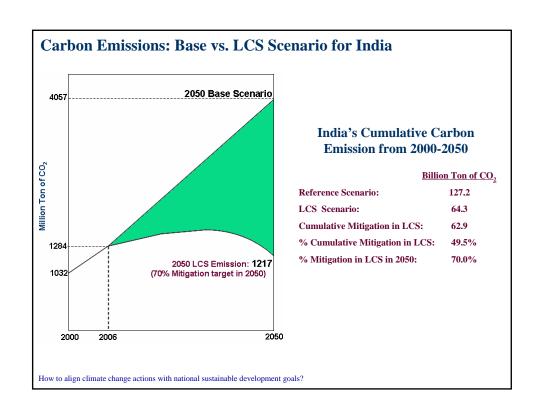
How to align climate change actions with national sustainable development goals?

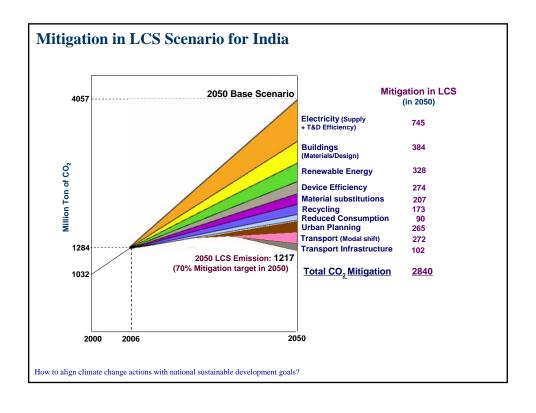
Low Carbon Society (LCS) Scenario

Drivers of India's LCS Scenario

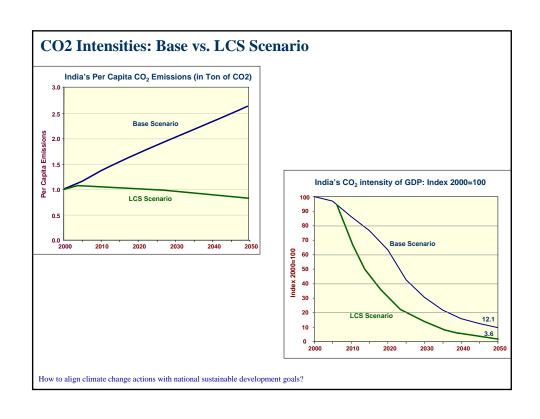
- Carbon Market Signal (e.g. from 2°Centigrade Global Target)
- Energy Device Efficiency (Demand and Supply-side)
- Dematerialization
 - Building Materials and Design
 - Reduce (demand), Recycle & Reuse (3R) Materials
- · Infrastructure investments
 - Avoid lock-ins
 - Shift demand (e.g. transport modal split)
- R&D and Technology Transfer
 - Leapfrog (to the efficiency frontier)
 - Innovations (to shift the efficiency frontier)
- Planning & Governance
 - Facilitate change in Lifestyles & Behaviors
 - Institutions, Laws, Policies



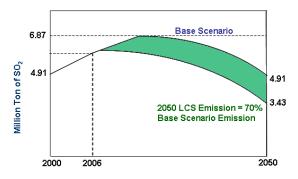




Mitigation through "dematerialization" in LCS Scenario Materials Demand in Base vs. LCS • Dematerialization in LCS vis-à-vis Base Scenario is contributed by multiple direct and indirect policies, Steel Cement most of which belong to the policy packages relating to "sustainable development". · Change in building materials and design contribute Base significantly to dematerialization and energy efficiency in construction LCS In addition, three other key contributors to mitigation through dematerialization are: Mitigation (MT CO₂) in 2050 **Material Substitutions** 207 **Reduced Consumption** 173 **Fertilizer Paper** 90 Recycling · Energy and carbon intensive materials - of which the substitutions and reduced consumption LCS contribute most to mitigation in the LCS scenario -LCS are steel, aluminum, cement, fertilizer and paper. · Recycling reduces the energy and carbon intensity 2010 2020 2030 2040 2010 2020 2030 2040 of the materials, besides delivering environmental co-benefits. How to align climate change actions with national sustainable development goals?







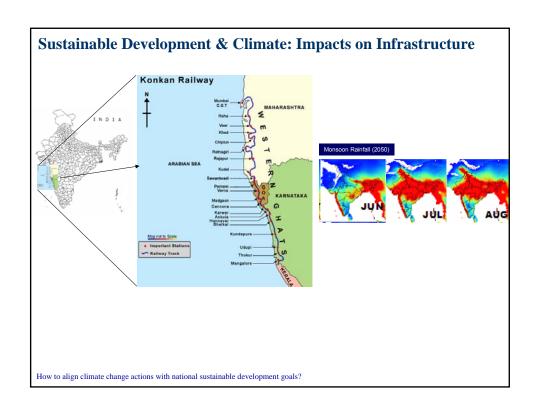
Joint Mitigation (Period 2007-2050)

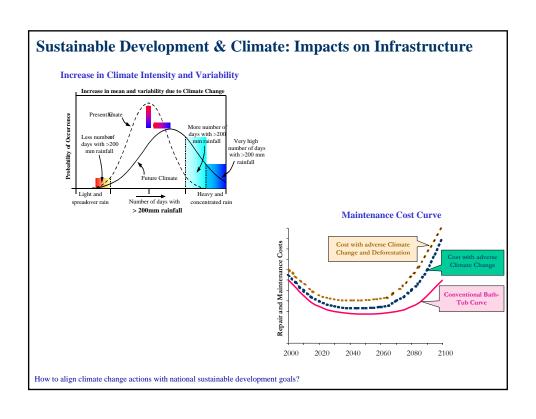
Mitigation Regime	Co-benefits
SO ₂ mitigation alone in Reference Scenario	Little carbon mitigation
SO ₂ Co-benefit in LCS Scenario	LCS policies generate benefits equivalent to 30% lower SO ₂ in 2050 and cumulative saving in SO ₂ Emissions Reduction equivalent to \$11.2 billion over period 2006-2050

How to align climate change actions with national sustainable development goals?

Adapting to Climate Change:

Vulnerability and Adaptation of Long-life Assets from Climate Change





Conclusions: Aligning Climate & Sustainable Development Actions

Transiting to a Sustainable and Low Carbon Society

 The LCS actions in developing countries should be development centric and facilitate achieving national sustainable development and global environmental objectives simultaneously and cost-effectively

Developing Scenarios for Sustainable and Low Carbon Society

- Developing scenario storyline to gain 'development and climate' co-benefits in the near-term and avoid lock-ins in the long-run to transit to a sustainable development pathway
- Mainstreaming climate actions, including mitigation and adaptation, with development actions that include innovations, co-benefits and sustainability

Modeling and Analysis for Sustainable and Low Carbon Society

- Multi-purpose soft-linked modeling tools linked to strategic global & national databases
- Mainstream assessment of climate change and development actions through national sustainable development objectives and targets

How to align climate change actions with national sustainable development goals?

Thank you