

## Call for inputs for the first global stocktake

### Submitted by

Climate Strategies on behalf of

South to South Just Transitions project

**In Response** to the Call for inputs from Parties and observer States, UN Agencies and other international organizations and non-Party Stakeholders and observer Organizations, to the first global stocktake.

Decision 19/CMA.1, paragraph 19: requested the Chairs of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice and the Subsidiary Body for Implementation to issue a call for the inputs referred to in paragraphs 36 and 37 of the same decision, taking into account that such inputs should be submitted at least three months before their consideration in the technical assessment;

## 1. Executive summary

*Just transitions* (JT) foreground the importance of managing the distributive costs and benefits of transitioning to a low-carbon and resilient society through a participatory process. From its inclusion in the Paris Agreement preamble (2015) to the more recent Just Energy Transition Partnership (JETP) announcements for South Africa, Indonesia, and Vietnam, **just transitions have become an integral part of climate change mitigation, adaptation, and financing dialogues.**

While experts and policymakers have historically applied this concept to the energy sector in the Global North, recent years have seen efforts to expand the JT concept to other sectors in a variety of contexts. **Since 2019, Climate Strategies' [South-to-South Just Transitions \(S2S\)](#) project has pioneered this effort and built a lasting research network, including nine countries in the Global South** (see our country reports [here](#)). Our country partners are located in Argentina, Bangladesh, Colombia, Indonesia, Ghana, Kenya, Laos, Malawi, and Vietnam. The initiative's aim is to deepen our understanding of what a just transition means in the Global South, and to identify resources and develop guidance that can help create dialogue and guide planning.

As we approach the first global stocktake, the UNFCCC and participating parties will need to assess international progress against obligations to protect human rights, include vulnerable communities in discussions, and the empower of previously marginalized groups (as described in the Preamble to the Paris Agreement), in addition to emission reduction goals. The Paris Agreement highlights the importance of addressing the socio-economic consequences of mitigation policies, as well as enhancing equity in these policies. Based on our findings in the S2S project, in partnership with researchers around the world, we believe that by engaging with just transition frameworks, NDCs could ensure that these aims, along with broader reduction targets, are emphasized in future climate policies.

Our research findings are further elaborated in response to the UNFCCCs guiding questions below, but we would like to emphasize several points to guide the integration of just transition research into NDCs:

- Discourse on just transitions is increasing at the national and international level. This is encouraging and suggests growing interest in managing the socio-economic impacts of a transition to a low-carbon society, while also foregrounding restorative and procedural justice.
- Numerous countries in the Global South have incorporated just transition frameworks, either explicitly or implicitly, in their NDCs and related policies.
- However, there are ongoing challenges to planning and implementing a just transitions that ensure that the socio-economic impacts of mitigation policies are managed in the Global South.
- These include issues such as a lack of access to data for planning, limited financing for social engagement and dialogue, no central body to coordinate just transitions across sectors, limited institutional knowledge and capacity on the subject (particularly at the local level) and limited financing to implement a just transition outside the energy sector.
- Some policies are already impacting human rights, worsening inequalities, and excluding vulnerable people who are most impacted.
- For example, gender inequalities are being replicated in green energy sectors in Colombia. In Kenya, plans to transition to a circular economy threaten the livelihood of informal urban waste workers. In Laos, indigenous forest communities are having their access to sites of

cultural and economic importance restricted. In Malawi, smallholder farmers are being impacted by the drive to rapidly industrialize agriculture. In Argentina, policies that aim to improve the efficiency of livestock production and management may worsen pre-existing distributive inequalities in the sector.

- While these issues are contextually specific, there are actions the international community can take to increase ambitions related to socio-economic justice in climate action. These include providing more funding for social dialogue, supporting efforts to create centralized commissions for just transitions, increasing capacity to plan just transitions, facilitating dialogues across ministries and regions, and investing in projects that support both practical efforts (such as labor reskilling) and theoretical efforts (such as building sectoral employment databases) to enable just transitions.

## ***2. Response to Guiding Question 16: What is the collective progress in terms of the current implementation of, and ambition in, efforts made that address the social and economic consequences and impacts of response measures while implementing mitigation policies and actions towards the achievement of the Paris Agreement goals?***

### **2.1 Just Transition Dialogues 5 Years Ago — Limited Reach**

Climate Strategies has been tracking and supporting the evolution of the just transition concept since 2018. During COP25, Climate Strategies hosted a Just Transition Policy Roundtable, bringing together 19 stakeholders at the leading edge of the just transition process, chosen for their experience in developing countries and more specifically the Latin American region. The Roundtable – held under Chatham House rules – was designed as a follow-up to Climate Strategies’ side event held at COP24, which was cohosted with the COP24 Presidency and the ILO in the Polish Pavilion.

These roundtable discussions (summarized [here](#)) suggested that the just transition framework was not accessible to Non-Annex I countries, where there was little consensus on the subject, which hindered its broad acceptance and integration into policy. Moreover, the reality in many Non-Annex I countries included, in some cases, high unemployment, and high levels of informal labor, which presented new challenges for policymakers seeking to transform employment opportunities. We found that building fluency in just transitions was essential, both among researchers and in government departments to enable countries to develop just transition policies that were responsive to their domestic circumstances.

### **2.2 The Evolution of Just Transition Dialogues — Changes to International Discourse**

Since we started monitoring the subject 2018, there have been significant developments in just transition dialogues. The JETP agreements spurred discussion and implementation of the subject in developing countries. At COP26 and COP27, dialogue on the subject increased exponentially, with the concept being applied to sectors outside the energy sector, as well as to countries in the Global South. More recently, the topic is also being considered in relation to key agenda items at the UNFCCC, such as financing, adaptation, food security, and migration.

### **2.3 The Evolution of Just Transition Dialogues — Inclusion in National Policies**

Our country specific research has highlighted the increasing role that just transition policies have played in national NDCs and dialogues. Our country partner reports highlighted key areas of progress.

<b>Country</b>	<b>Progress on Including Just Transitions Frameworks in NDCs and Related Dialogues</b>
<a href="#">Indonesia</a> (Dala Institute)	Indonesia has committed to supporting a just transition in several national and international policies, such as the 2018 Silesia Declaration and Indonesia’s 2021 Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). Moreover, the Ministry of Manpower has committed to address climate change and ensure a just transition (Bogor Declaration, 2019). At COP26, the Indonesian government announced a partnership with the Asian Development Bank to engage with the Energy Transition Mechanism, which is designed to support

	<p>fair energy transitions in key countries. At the 2022 G20, the Just Energy Transition Partnership (JETP) between Indonesia and G7 countries was announced to mobilise an initial USD 20 billion in public and private financing for a just energy transitions in Indonesia and the Country Platform for Indonesia’s Energy Transition Mechanism was launched.</p> <p>Just Transition has become increasingly popular in 2022. This is a change from few years ago, when it was little known by key policymakers. With Indonesia serving as the G20’s chair in 2022, major policy forums are currently focused on achieving an inclusive and just transition with a special emphasis on the energy sector. Many governmental and nongovernmental organisations, as well as the private sector, have been prompted by Indonesia’s G20 presidency to launch new initiatives and align their strategic actions and programs with the transition agenda</p>
<a href="#">Kenya</a> (EFD Kenya)	<p>Kenya has a sound climate change framework, but the objectives of a just transition are not yet mainstreamed into its wider development agenda Kenya has a relatively robust climate change legal and policy framework, centered around the Climate Change Act (2016). Further, counties have established climate change units and climate change-related plans and policies through County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs), national ministries, and departments to guide and mainstream climate actions into different sectors. Kenya also ratified the 2015 Paris Agreement, the preamble of which explicitly included the need to promote a just transition. The country’s revised NDC (2020) mentions just transition as an aspiration.</p>
<a href="#">Malawi</a> (Centre for Environmental Protection, Malawi)	<p>Malawi’s climate policies and broader development strategies do not explicitly refer to the concept of just transition. However, in the agriculture sector, various aspects of the National Agricultural Policy 2016, the Malawi Vision 2063 and the country’s NDC promote changes that are well aligned with the concept of just transition. For example, the greater inclusion of smallholder farmers in planning processes and improved participation by youth in climate smart agriculture practices. The NDC’s emphasis on improving community participation in seed selection, storage, and management, as well as the establishment of community and multiplication seed banks, is consistent with a just transition. These changes could help to address existing economic and social inequalities regarding seed access (which has increasingly become too costly for most smallholder farmers).</p>
<a href="#">Argentina</a> (Sociedad y Naturaleza)	<p>The debate about equity issues, and other aspects of just transition, in climate policy and planning is nascent in Argentina. The just transition concept offers a useful lens to guide further debate about socio-economic development and environmental priorities, even in the absence of clear signs of transition to a low-carbon economy. This concept is particularly useful for the energy and agriculture, forestry and other land use (AFOLU) sectors, which are responsible for 51% and 39% of Argentina’s emissions, respectively. Just transition thinking is starting to guide some dialogue in Argentina, which could support the creation of more justice-focused climate policies in the future.</p>
<a href="#">Laos</a> (National University of Laos)	<p>Laos is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change but has historically been a low emitting nation. Presently, hydropower supplies most of the country’s electricity, and most emissions come from the transport sector. Balancing development and environmental policy is a challenge, given that a</p>

	<p>poverty rate of 18- 24%. Laos has several policies in place to support emissions reduction and climate change mitigation, including the 9th Five-Year National Socio-Economic Development Plan (2021-2025), which aims to reduce disaster risk and improve environmental protection. These policies may support just transitions, but do not explicitly reference transitions.</p>
<p>Vietnam (not yet published) (Hanoi University of Science and Technology)</p>	<p>The Viet Nam JETP Political Declaration announcing a \$15.5 billion deal is a welcome step in Viet Nam’s energy transition, including clear ambition to avoid construction of new coal plants, negotiate the closure of old and inefficient plants, and plan an emissions reduction pathway to phase out unabated coal-fired power generation, enabled by strong scale up of renewables from current planned figure of 36% to a target of 47% of electricity generation by 2030. It’s critical that the proposed JETP Resource Mobilisation Plan (JETP-RMP) swiftly identifies new investment opportunities, improves regulatory frameworks to allow such private and public investment to flow, and draws on expertise including from civil society energy transition experts within Viet Nam.</p>
<p>Colombia (not yet published) (Fedesarollo)</p>	<p>Colombia made a commitment to adopt a JT framework in its updated NDC. It states that “the Just Transition will seek to contribute to improve the quality of life and the social and economic inclusion of the population, guaranteeing not to leave anyone behind and counting on a social dialogue that links participation of employers, workers and government, as well as active citizen participation in its design and implementation.” Colombia’s NDC commitments include the development of a Strategy for a Just Transition of the Workforce, currently being produced by the Labor Ministry. In tandem, the Energy Ministry is working on a Just Energy Transition Strategy. The National Development Plan 2022-2026 includes actions pertaining to a JT. The Plan has a focus on achieving a progressive energy transition. It commits to education, training, and labor reskilling of workers in highly polluting industries as an answer to economic changes aligned with carbon neutrality. Furthermore, the National Development Plan includes actions to diversify the economy and to favor the creation of new jobs in non-extractive sectors, particularly in regions highly dependent on mining and fossil fuels.</p>

***3. Response to Guiding Question 19: How is climate action respecting, promoting and considering Parties' respective obligations on human rights, the right to health, the rights of indigenous peoples, local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations and the right to development, as well as gender equality, empowerment of women and intergenerational equity?***

**3.1 Ongoing Challenges for Countries Planning Just Transitions in the Global South**

Increasing discourse and policies aimed at reducing the impacts of mitigation policies on vulnerable communities suggests an increasing international commitment to managing the distributive impact of NDCs. However, there are numerous gaps in approaches to implementing just transitions, particularly developing countries. These gaps, which we found in country research across the Global South, are highlighted in our flagship report, '[Exploring Just Transitions in the Global South](#)' and are summarized below.

- Much of the labour market in the Global South is informal, and lack union representation.
- Land rights are not always clearly defined, regulated or recognised in the Global South, so land-related transitions can leave some people particularly vulnerable.
- Access to natural resources, such as forests, is part of the spiritual and cultural identity of some communities, which creates social impacts where access becomes more restricted as a result of measures to tackle climate change.
- Persistent poverty, high unemployment, energy access gaps, and weak regulation of land-related activities are common features in many countries, and this socio-economic context make implementing climate policy in a just way even more complex – but also more important.
- Transition debates in the energy sector do not necessarily begin from the premise of a low-carbon transition, but the just transition concept can still be useful in helping to understand the distributional impacts of energy choices.
- Developing countries are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change – but those most in need of support are often less aware of the transitions they may be facing, and/or less able to access support.
- There are instances of adaptation programmes which in fact exacerbate vulnerabilities, so just transition thinking is important to apply to adaptation and resilience policies and programs.
- Skills and knowledge gaps can impair the low carbon transition, and need to be addressed to empower stakeholder engagement and sound decision making. For instance, there can be a lack of data on the impacts on income, poverty, and employment, which then hinders dialogue and transition planning.
- It is challenging to maintain continuity in planning where there is only a small, emerging pool of local expertise about just transitions, so wide capacity building about the concept is needed.
- Alignment of climate and development policies/goals will be critical to securing buy in and coherence for the just transition.
- The use of international climate finance is presently focused on implementing techno-economic transitions – to low-carbon or climate resilient practices – with little financial support for ensuring the outcomes are socially, economically and environmentally just.

### **3.2 Nationally Specific Gaps in NDCs and Climate Policies**

While some challenges are common to many countries, our research also highlighted specific gaps in national NDCs. If these gaps are addressed, the specified countries could ensure that their transitions leave no one behind and reduce distributive inequalities and procedural injustice.

#### **Indonesia (Dala Institute)**

- Many stakeholders refer to a “just energy transition,” exclusively in the context of the energy sector. Reflecting on positive developments in the energy sector, just transitions need to be incorporated into other priority sectors under the NDC.
- Just transition is still primarily a national level discussion and planning issue. Understanding of just transition at the sub-national level is still very limited, and the urgency for a transition is still difficult to discern.
- The Indonesian Updated NDC in 2021 and 2050 LTS-LCCR identifies just transition principles as a cross-cutting approach, applicable to all priority sectors for mitigation and adaptation. However, there is currently no institutional or financial framework in place for a thorough (cross-sectoral) just transition, and the approach is likely to be sector-based rather than an all-encompassing change to the economy.
- In order to plan for a just transition, reliable data must be available and accessible. At the moment, this is lacking.
- It is still necessary to develop indicators for monitoring, reporting, and verification (MRV) mechanisms for a just transition in Indonesia. Indicators of just transitions’ progress should ideally go beyond net job creation and regional economic growth.
- Many actors, including donors, continue to view staff rotation and a lack of coordination across government agencies and divisions within an agency as one of the major obstacles to developing a successful just transition strategy. In order to promote synergy, it is imperative that government entities with responsibility for workers, the informal economy, women, and marginalized groups—such as the Ministry of Manpower, the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection, and the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy—be significantly more involved in the development of Indonesia’s just transition plan
- A just transition must also consider future workers (the current generation who are still in school and will enter the future labor market). Therefore, it is essential to make adjustments in the direction of the current curricula for higher education as well as for vocational high schools in order to guarantee that the next generation will have decent jobs

#### **Kenya (EfD Kenya)**

- Unless there is a clear framework to recognise and integrate just transition objectives into climate and development planning, structural change in this sector risks plunging millions of informal farmers, particularly women, into poverty.
- It is crucial to build female workers’ capacity to participate in the future energy economy. This includes creating work environments that, for example, provide childcare services and family-friendly spaces, and promote work-life balance.
- Unfortunately, current policies or plans for promoting more climate-friendly transport do not include clear mechanisms to deal with potential livelihood losses resulting from transition. There are already historical injustices in the sector, and thus care must be taken to avoid further marginalization during the transition process. The fact that public transport workers are already organised into groups of savings and credit cooperative societies

(SACCOS) provides a structure that can be engaged as part of an inclusive and participatory transition process.

- The Ministry of Environment and Forestry has made some notable efforts to preserve, conserve and increase forest cover, including through the revised Kenya Forest Conservation and Management Act 2016 and draft Forest Policy 2020. However, some people, including traders and forest-dependent community members, could lose their livelihoods in the process. Close to three million people's livelihoods could be at risk if the forest sector transition plan is not socially and gender inclusive. Transition policies must consider rural households, forest-dependent communities, indigenous people like the Ogiek, and women.
- Transitioning to a more circular, greener, and sustainable waste system will create greener jobs in recycling, refurbishment, and repurposing. These changes could, however, generate negative impacts for some people. The planned relocation of the Dandora dumpsite, for instance, will improve air quality and property prices but will jeopardize the livelihoods of over 3000 families directly, and many more indirectly.

#### **Malawi (Centre for Environmental Protection, Malawi)**

- Some of the changes suggested in Malawi's NDC could pose risks for some stakeholders. For instance, the NDC promotes greater mechanisation in the agricultural sector. This will require smallholder farmers, especially women and other marginalised peoples, to have secure land tenure to avoid being exploited or otherwise losing out as a result of these changes. The country will require stronger legislation, such as the enforcement of a minimum wage for labourers, to address the possible displacement of primary agriculture labour in favour higher agriculture value chains. The Malawi 2063 target to increase agricultural areas to 40% in 2030 and 80% in 2063 will strain land resources, with consequent risks for smallholders or those without secure tenure.
- Another key sector for Malawi's just transition is the forestry sector. This sector is important because Malawi is losing forest cover at an alarming rate, and household reliance on charcoal is increasing. A just transition in this sector implies that forest interventions should prioritise the poor and marginalised.
- Malawi's intention to strengthen laws relating to illegal wood harvesting for charcoal production may be necessary from a climate and environmental perspective but could create livelihood risks for those involved in illegal timber harvesting and charcoal sales. These laws could also reduce energy access for poor households who do not have access to other affordable energy solutions. It is therefore imperative that the National Charcoal Strategy creates alternative livelihoods and energy access for such people.

#### **Argentina (Sociedad y Naturaleza)**

- The government has committed to reducing deforestation using more effective monitoring and planning, and through afforestation programmes. If forest cover is given greater protection and expanded as part of efforts to protect the environment and tackle climate change, this could have implications for communities who presently use forests for their livelihoods (e.g., non-timber forest products) or people working, often illegally, in timber harvesting.
- In the crop agriculture sector, Argentina's NDC emphasizes production intensification to raise yields through new technologies and practices. In the livestock sector, it suggests beef and dairy cattle production will increase through genetic improvements and the adoption of

new technologies and practices. Depending on how these changes are promoted and supported, they could affect the already uneven distribution of agricultural production.

- Key requirements for a just transition in Argentina include:
  - Creating a unified national plan for decarbonisation that can be applied across states and sectors. This could respond to ongoing debates and disagreements regarding which regions and sectors bear primary responsibility for the transition.
  - Developing a coherent plan for a low carbon transition that is supported across government ministries.
  - Enabling the participation of all affected stakeholders in defining the vision for transition and regional support needs. Current participatory practices are largely tokenistic, and new platforms are needed to engage labour unions, NGOs and affected communities. Highlighting the benefits of the transitions will be key to building cooperative dialogue.
  - Increasing support for affected workers and sectors. The Secretariat of Climate Change formulated a Guide for the Mainstreaming of the Fair Labour Transition, which classifies transition actions in relation to their labour impact. While there is potential for re-training in new green sectors, it is likely that cross sectoral training is needed as workers shift

#### **Laos (National University of Laos)**

- One key environmental protection goal is to increase forest cover from 40% to 70%. To this end, the government has promoted a National REDD+ Strategy, a National Forest Monitoring System, a pilot program in Payments for Environmental Services, and has banned the export of logs and sawn wood. While these policies will support vital forest regeneration, they may have negative impacts on local communities' livelihoods and create or exacerbate poverty, as 70% of the country works in agriculture and forestry.
- Laos will also need to balance conservation goals with energy production, as the growth of hydropower may result in the flooding of some forest areas.
- Actions to protect forests and introduce more sustainable agricultural practices must involve benefit-sharing mechanisms and social safeguards in order to mitigate any negative impacts and to ensure a just transition that generates benefits for a wide segment of society.
- In order to enable just transition planning across multiple sectors, Laos will need to address several strategies issues, including:
  - Increasing governmental capacity, building awareness, and developing a cross governmental coordination mechanism on just transition planning
  - Addressing gaps in sectoral data to enable data analysis
  - Mobilising national and international financing in a coordinated and synergised manner
  - Developing expertise in social dialogue and participatory process, including engage poor and marginalised people in climate action planning

#### **Vietnam (not yet published) (Hanoi University of Science and Technology)**

- Vietnam's increasing reliance on coal imports suggests that a just transition to greener energy could increase energy security, improve the trade balance, and free up funding for other national initiatives.
- However, the energy transition will need to be carefully managed, as the coal industry employs roughly 122,000 workers (TKV, 2022). Every year, the coal industry employs an

additional 4500-5000 workers. As plants are retired and energy production shifts to cleaner sources, the number of people employed in coal mining and coal-fired plants will decrease dramatically.

- The first coal phase outs will likely occur in Northern regions, where power plants were first installed, and are ageing rapidly. The Vietnamese government will therefore need to pay special attention to reskilling labour in the North first, as well as accelerating renewable energy in this region to maintain energy security. If transition is well managed in this north, this could become a model for subsequent much bigger closures in other regions of the country out to 2050.
- A transition away from coal-fired energy will impact many workers, but because of various social vulnerabilities, these changes may affect different workers in different ways. For example, women, youth, older people, and those with fewer educational opportunities may be more adversely affected by the transition.
- Recommendations:
  - **Improving administrative capacity to manage a just transition is important.** Administrators and planners will need to have the right skills and experience to coordinate and design a just transition. The Ministry of Education and Training (MOET) and Ministry of Labour, Invalid and Social Affairs (MOLISA) need to coordinate and develop a 'Net-Zero Human Resource Strategy' to ensure adequate capable human resources for the transition of all sectors.
  - **Financial support is needed from domestic and internal sources.** The Ministry of Finance (MOF) needs to develop a national budget development strategy for a just energy transition which considers changes to fossil-fuel related income and spending. The national government may need to develop a plan to support international financing for a just transition.
  - **Plans and strategies need to be developed now.** Plans for a just transition in energy and other sectors will result in wide-reaching structural changes. The Vietnamese government will need to develop an overarching, and detailed just transition strategy, which recognises – and aims to reduce – potential negative impacts that may arise during transition. This strategy needs to be prepared *as soon as possible*, since planning a transition takes time and requires input from a wide range of stakeholders.

### ***Colombia (not yet published) (Fedesarollo)***

- One of the main difficulties the JT process faces is the structural gaps in the labor market. Specifically, there is a significant proportion of informal employment, differences between urban and rural areas, and gender gaps in the sectors with the most considerable relevance in the transition to carbon neutrality, such as energy and agriculture.
- Policies related to the low-carbon transition do not usually consider the structural problems of the labour market. In this sense, there is a risk of replicating these problems at the time of transition. Nevertheless, the correct planning and execution of JT of the labour force can help to reduce gender gaps, as well as increase the proportion of formal employment.
- To address these issues, the following actions should be executed in parallel when implementing a JT strategy:
  - Introduce JT as a guiding principle for climate policy by creating a JT Committee in the Intersectoral Commission for Climate Change (CICC, from its name in Spanish). In this space different ministries, such as the Labor Ministry, Energy Ministry, Commerce, Tourism, and Industry Ministry, among others, can coordinate different actions to

achieve a JT and generate synergies between different development agendas. This Committee can also promote coordination among other actors outside the national government.

- Ensure the sectoral and territorial climate change management plans (PIGCCS and PIGCCT) include actions and indicators around JT, and that they are aligned with Colombia's NDC, Low Carbon Development Strategy, and the 2050 Strategy.
- Use the regional climate change nodes and the regional competitiveness and innovation commissions to identify needs and decentralize the transitions, since locally owned and led approaches delivered along with national authorities appear to work best.
- Establish a JT Policy (CONPES) in line with the National Development Plan 2022-2026 to coordinate actions and guide public policy around the topic.

### **3.3 Recommendations to International Community Address Gaps**

NDCs and related policies contain gaps that may worsen inequalities if not carefully managed. These gaps exist at a national level, but support from the international community could address some of these challenges.

To deepen dialogue about just transition, support is needed to broaden awareness of the concept and to expand its utility in different developing country contexts. This support must be tailored to negate the issues that add complexity and that may create additional vulnerabilities when planning a transition. This may include capacity building and engaging stakeholders, for example translating just transition literature into local languages, convening dialogues with different stakeholders and sharing lessons learned from other countries.

Alongside this, promoting better coordination between different decision-makers such as national and local governments, creates a more inclusive stakeholder process. There must also be an increase in support to close data gaps that inhibit dialogue and planning for a just transition.

International development partners and climate finance providers can play an important role in advancing and supporting just transitions, including by:

- Supporting a coordinated national approach to ensure just transitions occur in an inclusive and cross-sectoral manner to manage impacts across the economy, rather than in one specific sector.
- Funding initiatives to fill gaps in the data needed by national and local governments to evaluate transition impacts and opportunities.
- Broadening the way funding is targeted, so that it not only supports 'technical' transitions to reduce GHGs or adapt to climate impacts but simultaneously support programs and investments that help affected regions and communities to manage the socio-economic impacts of transition. This includes supporting complementary programmes such as programmes for re-skilling of workers or public policy reform to strengthen social safety nets for those affected who cannot find re-employment.
- Supporting greater dialogue around just transition planning as part of country engagement.
- Considering the non-economic co-benefits of just transitions, such as increased equality, enhanced ecology, improved health, and increased procedural engagement. Some of these changes are hard to measure and are not always included in typical cost benefit analyses, but they can have significant long-term benefits for communities, countries, and the international community.

- Enhancing institutional capacity by creating space for social dialogue and encouraging collaboration across ministries.

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