

## **Informal note by the co-facilitators**

on

SBSTA agenda item 9 / SBI agenda item 8

Matters relating to the work programme on just transition pathways referred to in decision 1/CMA.4, paragraphs 50–52

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### **Overarching considerations related to the work programme**

- Be based on the principles and provisions of the Convention (related to economic and social consequences) and the Paris Agreement, reflecting equity and the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances;
- Acknowledge that, as climate change is a common concern of humankind, Parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their 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;
- Not be a ‘one-size-fits-all’ solution or impose new targets or goals, but be non-prescriptive, non-punitive, practical, pragmatic, flexible, facilitative and respectful of national sovereignty and national circumstances, including respectful of the diversity of national development pathways, own timelines, challenges and priorities for development in developing countries, taking into account the nationally determined nature of nationally determined contributions and leave no one behind;
- Recognize that the just aspect of various transition pathways is nationally determined, and that each country should make its own just transition in the light of its national context as enabler for domestic action;
- Recognize the different dimensions of transition pathways to low-emission, climate-resilient economies, both international and national/ at national level;
- Respect the balance between energy security, economic development and climate action;
- Ensure a balance between mitigation and adaptation;
- Recall decision 1/CMA.4, paragraphs 15 and 16, which recognizes that limiting global warming to 1.5 °C requires rapid, deep and sustained reductions in global greenhouse gas emissions of 43 per cent by 2030 relative to the 2019 level and that this requires accelerated action in this critical decade, on the basis of equity and the best available scientific knowledge, reflecting common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities in the light of different national circumstances and in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty;
- Acknowledge that a transition to a low-emission economy that results in the same structural inequalities as those seen today will not have been just;

- Highlight the importance of implementation of the NDC cycle and implementation of all aspects of the Convention and its Paris Agreement;
- Highlight the role of NDCs, as the main driver for climate action, in achieving transition pathways;
- Build on and complement the relevant workstreams under the Convention and the Paris Agreement;
- Reaffirm Article 3, paragraph 5, of the Convention, including that measures taken to combat climate change, including unilateral ones, should not constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination or a disguised restriction on international trade;
- Acknowledge that a transition to a low-emission, climate-resilient economy should reduce structural, socioeconomic and technological inequalities within countries and between developed and developing countries, while ensuring that such transition pathways do not widen existing gaps between countries or hamper the developmental pathways of the Global South;
- Take into account the imperatives of a just transition of the workforce and the creation of decent work and quality jobs in accordance with nationally defined development priorities;
- Note the importance of ensuring the integrity of all ecosystems, including oceans, and the protection of biodiversity, recognized by some cultures as Mother Earth, and the importance for some of the concept of ‘climate justice’, when taking action to address climate change;
- Recognize that just transition pathways / (just transition) provide opportunities and challenges for all countries, including the creation of decent work and quality jobs;
- Take into account the needs of Parties, especially developing country Parties, in relation to the achievement of sustainable development and national priorities, the eradication of poverty, the achievement of well-being, the right to development, the ending of hunger and the ensuring of food security;
- Recognize the social, economic and environmental impacts that developing countries will endure during transitions, and the importance of having a just transition;
- Take into consideration the concerns of Parties with economies most affected by the impacts of response measures, particularly developing country Parties;
- Recognize that just transition pathways have a global dimension, wherein developed countries must take the lead in demonstrating such transitions within their jurisdictions and help to mobilize financing for achieving such pathways in developing countries, in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 4, and Article 9/ without Article 9, of the Paris Agreement;
- Recognize that the core element of means of implementation for achieving just transition pathways in developing countries is the provision of, and accessibility to, finance and scaled-up public grants for most vulnerable countries, in particular the LDCs;
- This section is not necessary/ to be deleted.

## **Objectives**

- Enhance understanding of just transition pathways, including by taking into account alternative ways of addressing the climate crisis / (Enhance understanding of just transition pathways, and action to facilitate implementation);
- Share knowledge, best practices, lessons learned and experience relevant to just transition pathways in order to facilitate international cooperation thereon;
- Identify and Support just transition pathways/ (Support just transition), to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement outlined in its Article 2, paragraph 1, in the context of its Article 2, paragraph 2;

- Support just transition pathways so as to achieve a balance between anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases in the second half of this century, on the basis of equity and in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty taking into account national priorities, needs and challenges;
- Enhance action in relation to just transition pathways and identify and select pilot projects for implementation;
- Assist Parties in formulating and implementing policies related to just transition pathways in accordance with the national development agenda and priorities of each country, as part of their nationally determined contributions and long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies;
- Focus on unlocking or facilitating enhanced ambition / Do not focus on unlocking ambition;
- Address mitigation ambition gaps, barriers and challenges;
- Promote a pathways that strive towards just transitions, including in relation to the workforce and the creation of decent work and quality jobs, as well as skills development, practical education and training opportunities, especially for young people and the most vulnerable communities;
- Promote a cohesive / (understanding) approach towards just transition pathways across all national, sub-national and local actors, through the sharing of experiences, lessons learned, opportunities and challenges;
- Facilitate the achievement of sustainable development in its three dimensions (economic, social and environmental), as well as poverty eradication, ensuring food security, ending hunger and the protecting of Mother Earth, taking into account different dimensions, including the social dimension and intergenerational justice;
- Ensure that just transition pathways can be pursued in an inclusive, affordable and sustainable manner, particularly for vulnerable groups including local communities and Indigenous Peoples; and are based meaningful and effective social dialogue;
- Help identify and unlock appropriate and available opportunities, resources and means of implementation support (finance, technology and capacity-building);
- Provide support to developing country Parties pursuing just transition pathways in accordance with Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement/ no reference to Art. 9 – 11 of the Paris Agreement;
- Recognize the integral role that technology plays in achieving mitigation outcomes, such as enhanced use of renewable energy and carbon abatement and removal technology;
- Support just transition pathways towards efforts to achieve net zero emissions or a net zero climate-resilient future;
- Support the alignment of existing finance flows, to support just transition pathways;
- Assess macroeconomic frameworks to ensure that there is a fiscal space for a just transition and to incentivize structural transformation;
- Ensure that just transition pathways minimize adverse economic, social and environmental impacts on other Parties, especially developing country Parties;
- Balance energy security, economic development and climate action (and treat all of these elements equally);
- Support just energy transitions and enhanced energy access and security;
- Enable adaptation action in supporting the GGA and the long-term temperature goals of the Paris Agreement, including by identifying mitigation co-benefits from adaptation and economic diversifications, and strengthening the interlinkages between mitigation and adaptation.

## Scope

- Taking into account paragraph 50-52/50 of decision 1/CMA.4, be implemented in a manner that builds on and complements the relevant workstreams under the Convention and the Paris Agreement;
- Cover the full scope of the Paris Agreement;
- Sustainable and just solutions to the climate crisis must be founded on meaningful and effective social dialogue and participation of all stakeholders and note that the global transition to low emissions provides opportunities and challenges for sustainable economic development and poverty eradication;
- Just and equitable transition encompasses pathways that include energy, socioeconomic, workforce and other dimensions, all of which must be based on nationally defined development priorities and include social protection so as to mitigate potential impacts associated with the transition and highlight the important role of the instruments related to social solidarity and protection in mitigating the impacts of measures taken.
- Focus on socioeconomic opportunities and challenges related to all goals of the Paris Agreement;
- Account for social and economic consequences in the economic sectors concerned, budgetary implications, international trade and technology availability for budgetary implications;
- Cover all economic sectors, including energy, industry and construction, agriculture, land use and forestry and waste;
- Support and encourage private sector entities, including SMEs, that usually have limited capacity and experience related to energy and other transitions, especially those in vulnerable countries;
- Cover the following themes/clusters, among others:
  - Just transition in the context of socioeconomic sectors;
  - Social impacts;
  - Economic impacts;
  - Food security;
  - Water security;
  - Pathways to achieving Article 2, paragraph 1, / (in context of Article 2.1) of the Paris Agreement;
  - Just transition pathways for the benefit of the people;
  - Just transition pathways at the national, regional and international levels;
  - Just transition pathways for local communities;
  - Just transition pathways for vulnerable communities;
  - Just transition pathways for Indigenous Peoples;
  - Just transition pathways for youth and future generations;
  - Just transition pathways for the workforce: including the potential to create of decent work and quality jobs, and the challenge of skilling, re-skilling, upskilling, reschooling and retooling;
  - Just transition pathways for older workers;
  - Just transition pathways for human rights and Indigenous Peoples' rights;
  - Just transition pathways and gender;

- Just transition pathways and education;
- Just transition pathways in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication;
- Just transition pathways for the benefit of Mother Earth;
- Investment and economic policy frameworks for facilitating investment into just transition pathways;
- Existing national investments and financing, including fossil fuel subsidies, and their alignment with Article 2 paragraph 1c of the Paris Agreement;
- Technology and innovation;
- Enablers in terms of means of implementation;
- Mitigation challenges, barriers and opportunities;
- The global goal on adaptation;
- Energy security, access and affordability;
- Just transition pathways in relation to phasing out use of unabated fossil fuels;
- Just transition pathways in relation to resilience to climate change;
- Policies to help meet the costs of the transition, such as higher short term energy costs, while also securing equitable access to its benefits, such as improved air quality and public transportation

## **Institutional arrangements**

- Establishing a joint contact group under the subsidiary bodies;
- The Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures or a new executive or technical committee serving as an expert body.
- Too early to decide on the Institutional arrangements, we need to know more about these work programme

## **Modalities**

- Implementation of the work programme will continue until CMA 9 (2027) with a view to feeding into the second global stocktake and subsequent global stocktakes, a review process in 2027 and an annual decision by the CMA;
- Implementation of the work programme will continue until CMA 9 (2027) with a view to adopting a decision on the continuation of the work programme at that session:
  - with annual decisions by the CMA;
  - with one report requesting the subsidiary bodies to consider opportunities and challenges with a view to recommending a draft decision for consideration and adoption by the CMA 9 (2027) CMA at the end of the work programme;
- Implementation of the work programme will continue until CMA 6/7/8/ at least till CMA10 (2024/2025/2026/at least till 2028) with a view to adopting a decision on the continuation of the work programme at that session;
- Hybrid in-session or intersessional workshops (including at regional climate weeks) with inclusive participation;
- Mapping work on just transition pathways;
- Sharing knowledge and experience relevant to Just transition pathways;
- A high-level ministerial round table at every session of the CMA starting with CMA 5 (November–December 2023) to consider a summary of the activities of the work

programme and to provide guidance or direction for the next steps of the work programme;

- The work programme is to be implemented in a manner that builds on and complements processes outside the Convention on just transition pathways (e.g. the International Labour Organization) and workstreams under the Convention and the Paris Agreement. E.g.:
  - Global stocktake process;
  - Sharm el-Sheikh mitigation ambition and implementation work programme;
  - Forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures and the Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures;
  - Nairobi work programme on impacts, vulnerability and adaptation to climate change;
  - Glasgow–Sharm el-Sheikh work programme on the global goal on adaptation;
  - Adaptation Committee;
  - Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts;
  - Standing Committee on Finance;
  - Adaptation Fund;
  - Green Climate Fund;
  - Ad hoc work programme on the new collective quantified goal on climate finance;
  - Paris Committee on Capacity-building;
  - Glasgow Committee on Non-market Approaches;
  - Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform;
  - Gender action plan;
  - Action for Climate Empowerment;
  - Work relating to Article 2, paragraph 1(c), of the Paris Agreement, including technical work and implementation of the Sharm el-Sheikh dialogue among Parties, relevant organizations and stakeholders.

## **Inputs, outputs/outcomes**

- **Inputs:**
  - Submissions from Parties;
  - Submissions from non-Party stakeholders;
  - NDC synthesis report;
  - Reports under other relevant workstreams and UNFCCC constituted bodies;
  - Work on just transition pathways under processes outside the UNFCCC.
- **Outputs/outcomes:**
  - Summary/workshop/annual report(s);
  - Technical papers/reports;
  - Methodologies and tools, including a toolbox for pursuing just transition pathways/ no methodologies and tools;
  - Guidance for developing methodologies and tools for each country and region;
  - Guidance on the multilateral process on socioeconomic safeguards associated with just transition;

- Inputs to other relevant workstreams and constituted bodies;
- Online platform for sharing knowledge, best practices and experience pertaining to just transition pathways;
- Frameworks for financing just transition pathways across the global climate finance architecture;
- Establishment of International Tribunal of Climate Justice and Mother Earth to address issues regarding just transition activities under the Convention.