

# Just Transition Policies in the context of the UNFCCC and NDCs

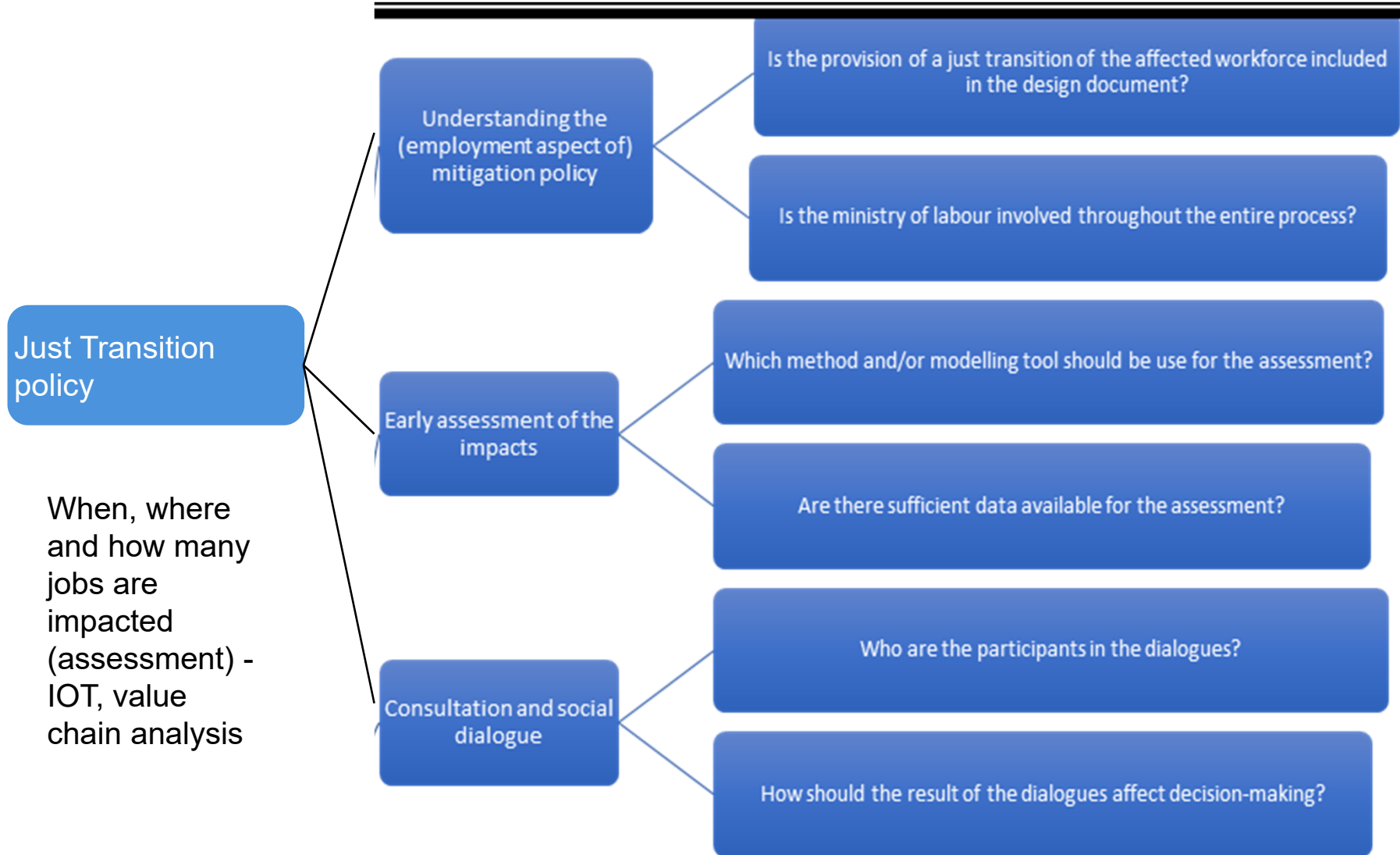
**East-Africa awareness creation workshop**

30<sup>th</sup> September – 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2019

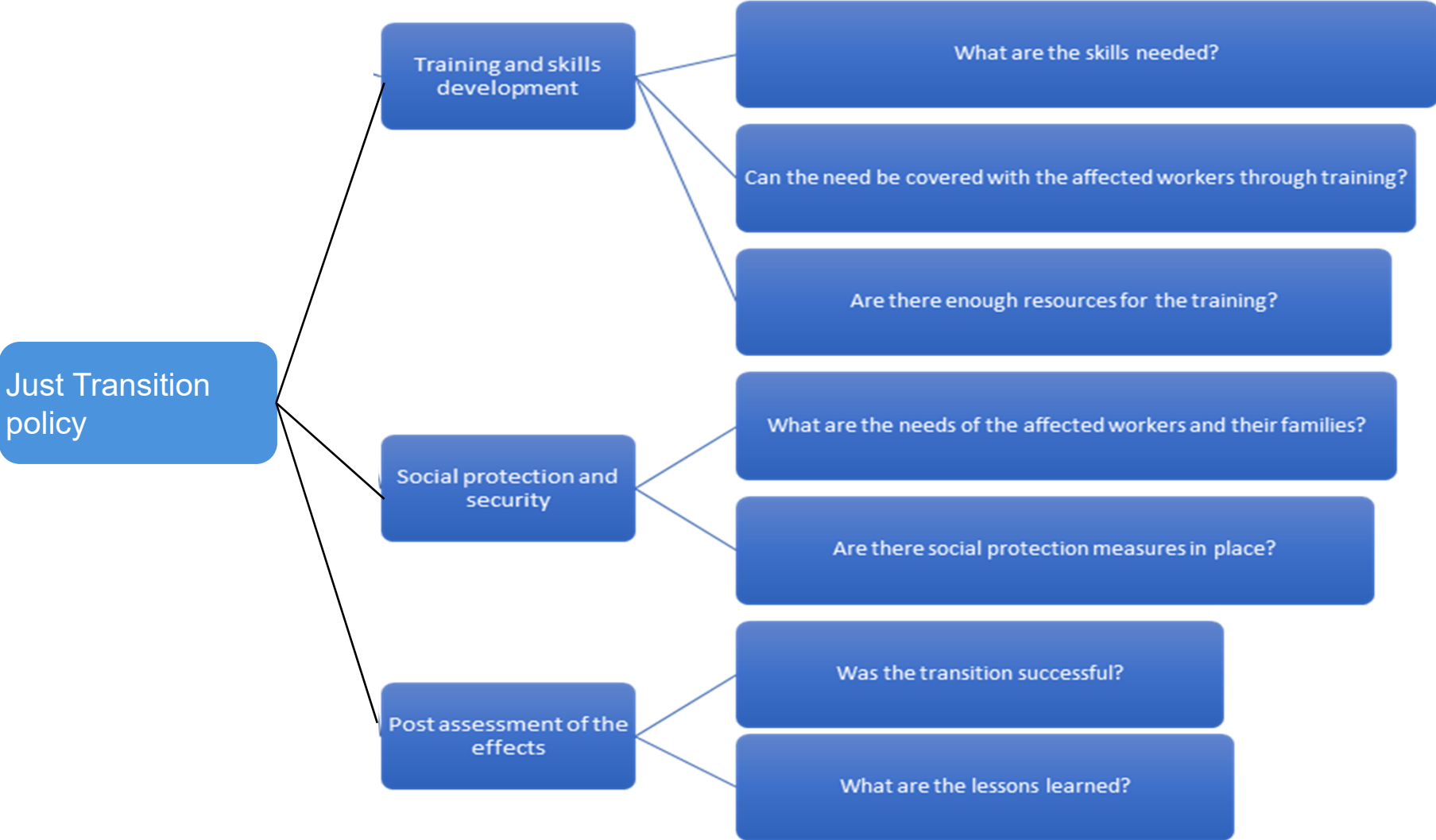


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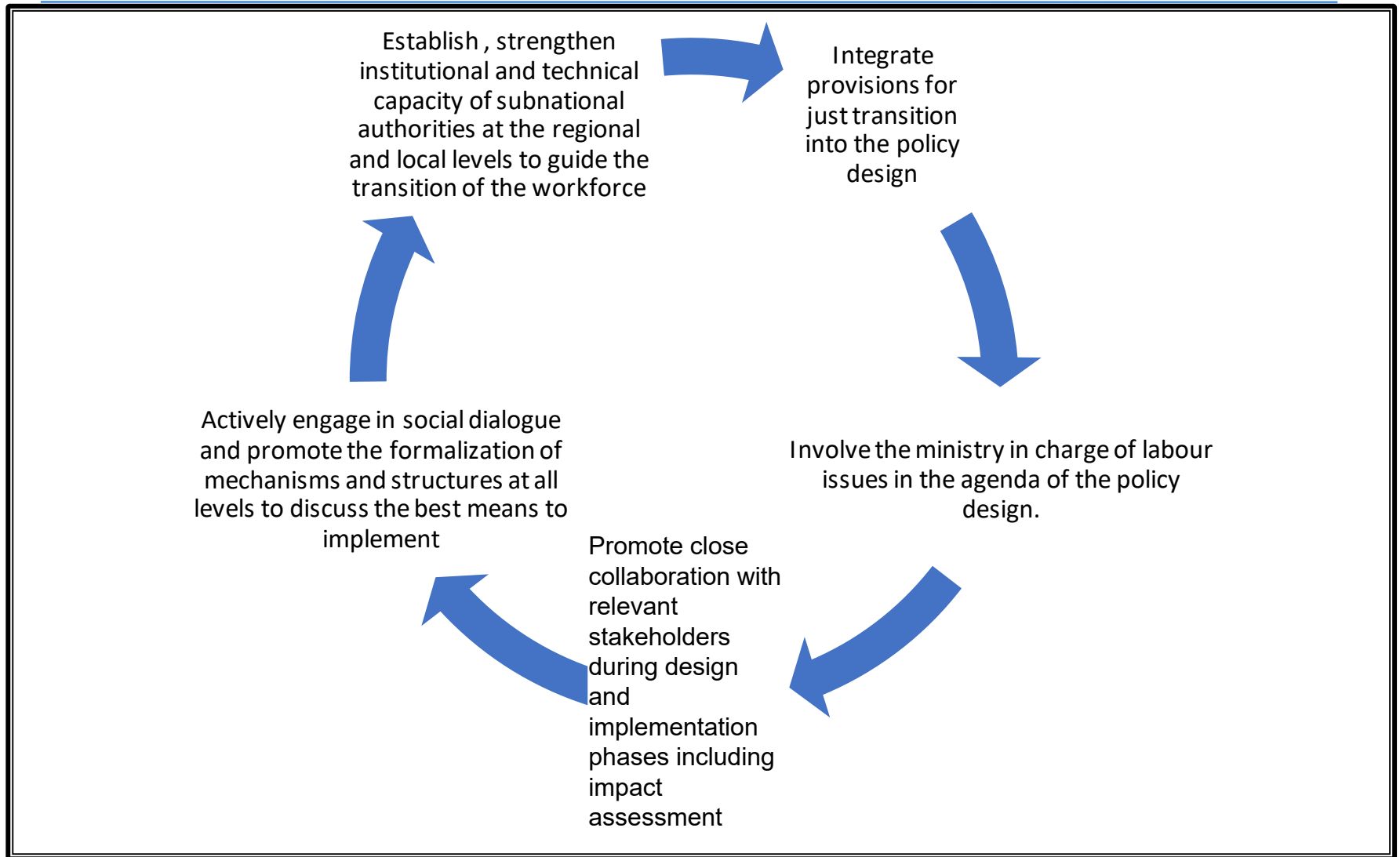
# How countries can take actions on Just Transition (1/2)



# How countries can take actions on Just Transition (2/2)



# Summary



Ghana	<b>Job creation:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase 20,000 cocoa farmers.</li> <li>• Quantified in man hours for renewable energy action.</li> <li>• Through manufacture and sale of efficient stoves (not quantified)</li> <li>• Through sustainable forestry, REDD+, 29,000 jobs created annually.</li> <li>• Improved urban solid collection gives 9 million man hours for 15 years or 250 people working for 8 hours a day.</li> </ul>
Capo Verde	capacitating human resources and technicians in regard to the energy-related mitigation goals (Not quantified)
Cameroon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Job creation roughly quantified: "Tens thousands of formal jobs per year in the next ten years" in terms of agriculture sector.</li> <li>• Job transformation and redefinition: Mention "coaching, training and organization of producers, growers, aqua culturists and foresters" in terms of agriculture sector.</li> </ul>
Congo	Training managers for forestry sector and elites for governance (not quantified).
Burundi	Burundi aims to take into account gender, youth and vulnerable groups in its work on the implementation of the INDC.
Gambia	need for training and aspirations for specialized training programs in higher education.
South Africa	Creating decent employment, a just transition and gender considerations do emerge in discussions in the NDC.



Thank you !

