

Compilation of recommendations adopted from implementation of the workplan of the forum and its KCI (2020-2025)

2024

Activity 6: Promote the availability and use of guidelines and policy frameworks to assist Parties in promoting just transition of the workforce and the creation of decent work and quality jobs within and across sectors, including training, retooling, retraining and reskilling systems and stakeholder engagement strategies ([Decision 16 /COP.29](#), [Decision 3/CMP.19](#), [Decision 22/CMA.6](#))

11. Recognize the variety of existing just transition frameworks, guidelines and tools;

12. Also recognize the importance of data availability, institutional and human capacity, and legal and regulatory frameworks, particularly for developing countries;

12. Encourage Parties to integrate just transition of the workforce and the creation of decent work and quality jobs into the development and implementation of their nationally determined contributions;

Activity 10 Share experience and best practices in reporting and informing on efforts to assess and analyse the impacts of the implementation of response measures ([Decision 16 /COP.29](#), [Decision 3/CMP.19](#), [Decision 22/CMA.6](#))

14. Encourage Parties to report on the social and economic consequences of response measures, in line with paragraph 90 of decision [18/CMA.1](#), in both a qualitative and a quantitative manner;

15. Also encourage Parties that have already reported on the social and economic consequences of response measures to continue and enhance such reporting in both a qualitative and a quantitative manner;

16. Request the secretariat to prepare a synthesis report on the information on response measures reported by Parties in their biennial transparency reports and present it to the Katowice Committee on Impacts at its 13th meeting.

2023

Activity 2 of the workplan ([Decision 13/CP.28](#), [Decision 4/ CMP.18](#), [Decision 19/CMA.5](#))

23. Encourage Parties to:

(a) Consider, when designing their nationally determined contributions and long-term low-emission development strategies, just transition plans or frameworks and design processes for just transition of the workforce and the creation of decent work and quality jobs, and to promote policy coherence and consider social dialogue, taking into account national circumstances and priorities;

(b) Promote capacity-building to, when designing nationally determined contributions and long-term low-emission development strategies, consider plans, guidelines or frameworks for just transition of the workforce and the creation of decent work and quality jobs in their nationally determined contributions and long-term low-emission development strategies;

(c) Adopt, as appropriate, in their efforts to diversify their economies, any relevant policies in a manner that promotes sustainable development;

24. *Also encourage* participation of non-Party stakeholders in considering or designing just transition of the workforce and the creation of decent work and quality jobs in collaboration with Parties and relevant stakeholders;

25. *Request* the Katowice Committee on Impacts to enhance the understanding of Parties of policies for just transitions and their impacts on various sectors en route to achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement;

Activity 8 Identify and exchange experiences and best practices in engaging the private sector, including small and medium-sized enterprises and public–private partnerships, to facilitate the creation of decent work and quality jobs in low greenhouse gas emission sectors ([Decision 13/CP.28](#), [Decision 4/CMP.18](#), [Decision 19/CMA.5](#))

26. *Encourage* Parties to:

- (a) Provide platforms for collaborative learning among non-Party stakeholders in order to promote economic and social co-benefits;
- (b) Identify and apply best practices for improving the effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability of non-Party stakeholder engagement;

27. *Also encourage* Parties and non-Party stakeholders to:

- (a) Promote public–private partnership approaches to climate action to drive scalable and profitable solutions for sustainable development in line with the Paris Agreement temperature goal;¹³
- (b) Enhance the capacity of their workforces in emerging industries, including through education and workforce training and skilling for jobs in low-emission sectors;

Activity 9 Identify and assess the impacts of the implementation of response measures taking into account intergenerational equity, gender considerations and the needs of local communities, indigenous peoples, youth and other people in vulnerable situations ([Decision 13/CP.28](#), [Decision 4/CMP.18](#), [Decision 19/CMA.5](#))

28. *Encourage* Parties to engage stakeholders, including at the national level, throughout the design and execution of climate policies in order to better understand the impacts of response measures on people in vulnerable situations;

29. *Request* the Katowice Committee on Impacts to undertake further research on measuring the potential and actual impacts of response measures on people in vulnerable situations and *encourage* Parties to consider the results of such research, as appropriate, in the design of response measures and policies to minimize the negative impacts and maximize the positive impacts of response measures on people in vulnerable situations;

30. *Also encourage* Parties and non-Party stakeholders, through climate action, to promote decent work and quality jobs, paying attention to people in vulnerable situations, in the context of sustainable development and eradication of poverty, taking into account national circumstances.

I. Lessons learned and best practices from analysis and assessment of positive and negative impacts of the implementation of response measures by Parties ([Decision 20/CP.27](#), [Decision 7/CMP.17](#), [Decision 23/CMA.4](#))

15. *Encourage* Parties to consider:

(a) Developing methodologies and tools, including modelling tools, for the assessment and analysis of the impacts of the implementation of response measures in consultation with technical experts, practitioners and other relevant stakeholders, as appropriate;

(b) Building capacity for development and deployment of methodologies and tools, in particular of developing country Parties, to inform and support national climate change mitigation and sustainable development priorities and policies;

(c) Developing more national, regional and sector-specific case studies involving the assessment and analysis of the impacts of the implementation of response measures to enable an exchange of experience among Parties;

Activity 2: Identify country-driven strategies and best practices on just transition of the workforce and creation of decent work and quality jobs and on economic diversification and transformation focusing on challenges and opportunities from the implementation of low greenhouse gas emission policies and strategies towards the achievement of sustainable development ([Decision 20/CP.27](#), [Decision 7/CMP.17](#), [Decision 23/CMA.4](#))

16. *Encourage* Parties to invest in the early planning of just transition policies that are inclusive and based on stakeholder engagement;

17. *Also encourage* countries at very low levels of economic development to prioritize getting the fundamentals right prior to undertaking economic diversification, noting that as countries develop, multiple diversification paths become available;

18. *Request* the secretariat, while noting that national circumstances differ, to conduct peer-to-peer learning, where possible, to facilitate planning and implementation of effective policies;

Activity 3 Facilitate the development, enhancement, customization and use of tools and methodologies for modelling and assessing the impacts of the implementation of response measures, including identifying and reviewing existing tools and approaches in data-poor environments, in consultation with technical experts, practitioners and other relevant stakeholders ([Decision 20/CP.27](#), [Decision 7/CMP.17](#), [Decision 23/CMA.4](#))

19. *Encourage* Parties to:

(a) Consider the availability of country-level expertise, training, support and consultancy services when selecting a tool or methodology for assessing the impacts of the implementation of response measures;

(b) Invest in data collection in line with national and international standards (for example, the United Nations System of National Accounts or the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting);

(c) Establish capacity-building partnerships and networks for increasing the representation of developing countries in the use and development of impact assessment tools and methods for assessing the impacts of the implementation of response measures;

(d) Consider both qualitative and quantitative methods for assessing the impact of the implementation of response measures;

20. *Request* the forum and its Katowice Committee on Impacts to:

- (a) Facilitate the enhancement of the capacity of Parties, in particular developing country Parties, to develop and use impact assessment methodologies and tools for conducting their own assessments and analyses of the impacts of response measures, including on decent work and quality jobs, and economic, social, environmental, domestic, cross-border, positive and negative impacts; this includes facilitating the development of case studies as appropriate and the organization of targeted regional hands-on training workshops;
- (b) Develop and maintain a web-based user interface for selecting tools and methodologies and promote its use among Parties and stakeholders, as appropriate; a user manual for the interface could also be developed;

21. *Also request* the secretariat to regularly update the existing database of tools and methodologies suitable for assessing the impacts of the implementation of response measures, as needed and as appropriate;

Activity 4 Enhance the capacity and understanding of Parties, through collaboration and input from stakeholders, on the assessment and analysis of the impacts of the implementation of response measures to facilitate the undertaking of economic diversification and transformation and just transition ([Decision 20/CP.27](#), [Decision 7/CMP.17](#), [Decision 23/CMA.4](#))

22. *Encourage* Parties to:

- (a) Foster international cooperation to identify and share best practices and experience of countries that have successfully diversified their economies;
- (b) Identify barriers, domestic and non-domestic alike, as well as ways in which the international community could facilitate the sustainable economic development of all Parties;

23. *Request* prioritization of the developing and sharing of case studies by Parties and experts, in particular on developing country Parties, on both just transition and economic diversification and transformation in order to understand the opportunities and challenges faced in their planning and implementation;

24. *Also request* facilitation of the development of robust assessment tools and methodologies that can capture a range of multidimensional impacts of the implementation of response measures;

25. *Encourage* relevant agencies, financial institutions and UNFCCC constituted bodies to enhance support for addressing issues related to the assessment and analysis of the impacts of the implementation of mitigation actions, policies and programmes, including nationally determined contributions and long-term low-emission development strategies, with a view to addressing the adverse impacts and maximizing opportunities;

26. *Also encourage* relevant agencies to enhance and develop their existing training frameworks and modules on assessment and analysis so that they can be used for country-level training programmes and for developing impact assessment tools and methods;

Activity 5 Build awareness and understanding of Parties and other stakeholders to assess the economic impacts of potential new industries and businesses resulting from the implementation of response measures with a view to maximizing the positive and minimizing the negative impacts of the implementation of response measures ([Decision 20/CP.27](#), [Decision 7/CMP.17](#), [Decision 23/CMA.4](#))

27. *Encourage* Parties to:

- (a) Promote partnerships in research and development, including identifying risks and opportunities, and peer-to-peer learning involving relevant national and international stakeholders from public and private sectors, as well as civil society, local communities and indigenous peoples, youth, workers and research and academia in new industries and businesses;

- (b) Promote inter- and intracountry exchange of experience, best practices, research outcomes and learning on new industries and businesses, including by identifying relevant skills, making best use of existing knowledge and capabilities, and developing new skills through targeted training, retooling, retraining and reskilling;
- (c) Explore new technologies, carbon capture, utilization and storage, hydrogen and artificial intelligence tools to maximize the positive and minimize the negative impacts of the implementation of response measures;
- (d) Develop regulatory frameworks, as appropriate, for carbon capture, transport, utilization and storage, and hydrogen production, infrastructure and transport at the national, regional or global level to explore the possibility of standardizing the design and application, as appropriate, while ensuring high safety standards;
- (e) Remove barriers and strengthen policy support for carbon capture, utilization and storage to drive innovation and deployment to the scale-up, ensuring specific policy incentives critical to expanding the market frontier worldwide;
- (f) Collaborate on methodologies for calculating life cycle greenhouse gas emissions from hydrogen production, as needed, and developing comprehensive and science-based terminology and relevant standards for hydrogen deployment to promote widespread adoption of the hydrogen economy, while also removing barriers;

28. *Also encourage* Parties, observer organizations and other relevant stakeholders to engage the private sector, including small and medium-sized enterprises, to facilitate the identification and exchange of experience and best practices to promote the creation of decent work and quality jobs in new industries and businesses;

29. *Further encourage* Parties and stakeholders to foster collaboration, undertake joint pilot activities and programmes, and share knowledge, lessons learned and best practices, including from governments, business communities, research and academia, artificial intelligence experts and civil society groups;

30. *Encourage* relevant stakeholders to undertake economic and financial analyses, including assessment of the diversification of investments and business models, for investment in the hydrogen economy, and to undertake scientific assessments to understand the national resource endowment potential for sustainable hydrogen production;

Activity 11 Facilitate, exchange and share experiences and best practices in the assessment of the environmental, social and economic co-benefits of climate change policies and actions informed by the best available science, including the use of existing tools and methodologies ([Decision 20/CP.27](#), [Decision 7/CMP.17](#), [Decision 23/CMA.4](#))

31. *Encourage* Parties to undertake more in-depth analysis on the impacts of response measures, quantifying the co-benefits for the response measures, categorizing where the co-benefits come from and who the beneficiaries of the co-benefits are, with a view to informing integrated climate actions;

32. *Request* the Katowice Committee on Impacts to enhance the capacity of Parties, in particular developing country Parties, to develop and use country-specific tools and methodologies for assessing the environmental, social and economic co-benefits of climate change policies and actions.

2021

Activity 1 exploring approaches to inform the development and implementation of climate change mitigation strategies, plans, policies and

programmes that maximize the positive and minimize the negative impacts of response measures ([Decision 19/CP.26](#), [Decision 7/CMP.16](#), [Decision 23/CMA.3](#))

1. Encourage Parties to engage relevant stakeholders at each step of the process of designing and implementing climate mitigation policies and policies to achieve sustainable development, including through social dialogue, when possible and subject to national circumstances. The relevant stakeholders among others include workers, employers, organizations, academia, the public and private sectors, women and civil society.
2. Encourage Parties to explore complementary policies, such as economic policies, social protection and labour policies, to help strengthen the outcomes of the implementation of mitigation strategies, plans, policies and programmes, including nationally determined contributions and low-emission development strategies.
3. Encourage Parties to strengthen international and regional cooperation as it contributes to planning and implementation of mitigation policies with environmental and socioeconomic benefits, for example to help facilitate technology development and transfer in accordance with Article 10 of the Paris Agreement, and strive towards harmonized regional approaches.
4. Encourage Parties to use existing qualitative and quantitative assessment methodologies and tools to understand social, economic and employment effects of proposed mitigation measures as a way to inform and guide climate policies and to maximize the positive and minimize the negative effects of the implementation of response measures. More analysis of impacts, including, inter alia, sectoral, national, subnational, domestic and cross border, would be useful for informing climate policies and understanding how to maximize the positive and minimize the negative effects of the implementation of response measures.
5. Encourage the forum and its Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures to enhance the capacity of Parties, particularly developing country Parties, through training and capacity-building efforts, including existing initiatives. This will enable Parties to carry out their own assessments and analyses of the impacts of response measures.