ADVANCE VERSION

United Nations

FCCC/PA/CMA/2026/5

Framework Convention on Climate Change

Distr.: General
9 November 2026

English only

Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement
Eighth session
Antalya, 9–20 November 2026
Item 5 of the provisional agenda
United Arab Emirates just transition work programme

Mapping of relevant instruments, initiatives and processes under the Convention and the Paris Agreement and relevant entities in the United Nations system

Synthesis report by the secretariat

Summary

This report synthesizes information on relevant instruments, initiatives and processes under the Convention and the Paris Agreement and inputs received from relevant entities in the United Nations system with a view to providing Parties with accurate information on the current landscape of the instruments, initiatives, processes and United Nations entities of relevance to just transition. It is intended to support the implementation of the United Arab Emirates just transition work programme and serve as input to the review of its effectiveness and efficiency mandated to take place at the eighth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement.

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I. Introduction

A. Background and mandate

1. The United Arab Emirates just transition work programme was established at the fourth session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA)[1] and operationalized at CMA 5.[2] CMA 5 confirmed that the objective of the work programme shall be the discussion of pathways to achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement outlined in Article 2, paragraph 1, in the context of Article 2, paragraph 2, and decided on the elements of the work programme.[3]

2. CMA 7 welcomed the establishment of and progress under the work programme and affirmed that the work programme fosters a collective understanding of just transitions, is not policy-prescriptive and encourages a holistic and integrated approach to pursuing just transition pathways that reflect diverse national circumstances and capacities.[4] It welcomed that the first to fourth dialogues held as part of the work programme enabled Parties, and observers and other non-Party stakeholders to share information on opportunities, best practices, actionable solutions, challenges and barriers related to the dialogue topics and recognized a range of key messages relevant to the design and implementation of and provision of support for nationally determined just transition pathways.[5]

3. CMA 7 decided to develop a just transition mechanism, the purpose of which is to enhance international cooperation, technical assistance, capacity-building and knowledge-sharing and enable equitable and inclusive just transitions, and requested the subsidiary bodies to recommend, at their sixty-fourth sessions, a draft decision on the process for its operationalization for consideration at CMA 8.[6]

4. CMA 7 also requested the subsidiary bodies, at their sixty-fourth sessions, to develop terms of reference for the review of the effectiveness and efficiency of the work programme, which is scheduled to take place at CMA 8 alongside consideration of its continuation,[7] and to consider, inter alia, ways to improve existing modalities of the work programme in developing the terms of reference, without prejudice to the outcome of the consideration of the continuation of the work programme.[8] The subsidiary bodies developed, at their sixty-fourth sessions, the terms of reference for the review, agreed that the review will be conducted at their sixty-fifth sessions in accordance with the terms of reference and initiated discussions on the process for the operationalization of the just transition mechanism.[9]

5. CMA 7 requested the secretariat to map relevant instruments, initiatives and processes under the Convention and the Paris Agreement and relevant entities in the United Nations system to support the implementation of the work programme and as input to the review referred to in paragraph 3 of decision 3/CMA.5, and also requested the secretariat to prepare a synthesis report thereon.[10]

B. Scope and methodology

6. In responding to the mandate referred to in paragraph 5 above, the secretariat made available an initial interim output of the mapping[11] on 9 June 2026 to inform deliberations on

[1] Decision 1/CMA.4, para. 52.
[2] See decision 3/CMA.5.
[3] Decision 3/CMA.5, paras. 1–2.
[4] Decision 2/CMA.7, paras. 4–5.
[5] Decision 2/CMA.7, para. 12.
[6] Decision 2/CMA.7, para. 25.
[7] Decision 3/CMA.5, para. 3.
[8] Decision 2/CMA.7, paras. 27–28.
[9] FCCC/SBI/2026/15, paras. 37 and 41; and FCCC/SBSTA/2026/5, paras. 63 and 67. The terms of reference are contained in annex I and the annex to those documents respectively.
[10] Decision 2/CMA.7, para. 24.
[11] Available at https://unfccc.int/documents/658666.

the matter at the sixty-fourth sessions of the subsidiary bodies, with those deliberations serving as input to the preparation of this synthesis report.

7. The mapping aims to capture existing mandates, initiatives, tools, reports, knowledge products and partnerships, as well as examples of activities, technical support and capacity-building efforts, of relevance to the work programme and, more broadly, to the design and implementation of and provision of support for nationally determined just transition pathways. The aim is to provide Parties with accurate information on the current landscape of instruments, initiatives, processes and United Nations entities of relevance to just transition and strengthen the evidence base on this matter, which serves both the implementation of the work programme and its review at CMA 8. The mapping is descriptive in nature, relies on inputs received from across secretariat teams and relevant United Nations systems entities and is not intended to assess the performance of, identify gaps or needs related to or prejudge the outcome of the review of the work programme or related negotiations.

8. The mapping was conducted as an iterative exercise drawing on two complementary sources. For the purpose of compiling information on relevant instruments, initiatives and processes under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, the secretariat drew on information collected across its teams on relevant areas of work under the Convention and the Paris Agreement.

9. For the purpose of compiling information on relevant entities in the United Nations system, the secretariat circulated a request for information, accompanied by a template, to the designated contact points for the 77 United Nations system and specialized agencies and other organizations relevant to the UNFCCC process.[12] They were invited to provide factual, concise and current information, including links to publicly available materials, on the instrument, initiative or process in question, including its name; the relevant mandate, if applicable; its geographical scope and target beneficiaries; its time frame and status; key partners; and any other relevant information, as well as to provide a brief description thereof, including of any outputs and type of support provided thereunder.

II. Structure of the synthesis report

10. The mapping requested in the mandate referred to in paragraph 5 above covers two distinct categories: (1) relevant instruments, initiatives and processes under the Convention and the Paris Agreement and (2) relevant entities in the United Nations system. This synthesis report responds to that mandate through the three annexes described below.

11. Annex II contains the full mapping pertaining to relevant instruments, initiatives and processes under the Convention and the Paris Agreement. This annex contains 56 entries received from teams across the secretariat, of which 53 were included in the initial interim output. A number of entries previously included in the initial interim output have been updated.

12. Annex III contains the full mapping of inputs received by relevant entities in the United Nations system. Inputs were received from 31 such entities,[13] which provided a total

[12] The list of designated contact points is available at https://unfccc.int/documents/645801.

[13] Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea of the Office of Legal Affairs; Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change; International Labour Organization; International Monetary Fund; International Organization for Migration; International Telecommunication Union; International Trade Centre; Joint SDG Fund; Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights; secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions; United Nations Capital Development Fund; United Nations Children's Fund; United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, through an entry submitted jointly with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; United Nations Development Programme; United Nations Economic Commission for Europe; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women; United Nations Environment Programme; United Nations Industrial Development Organization; United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction; United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, through

of 371 entries. Of these entries, 146 from 12 entities were included in the initial interim output, and 225 from a further 19 entities were received thereafter.

13. Annex I describes the inputs received under both categories.

its secretariat; United Nations Population Fund; United Nations Research Institute for Social Development; United Nations System Staff College; World Bank Group; World Intellectual Property Organization; World Meteorological Organization; World Tourism Organization; and World Trade Organization.

Annex I

Landscape of relevant instruments, initiatives and processes under the Convention and the Paris Agreement and relevant entities in the United Nations system*

I. Introduction

1. This annex presents the landscape of relevant instruments, initiatives and processes that emerges from the information received in response to decision 2/CMA.7, paragraph 24.[14] It brings together the information compiled across the secretariat on instruments, initiatives and processes under the Convention and the Paris Agreement as well as the information provided by 31 entities in the United Nations system, which are reproduced in full in annexes II and III respectively. Like the report to which it is annexed, this annex is descriptive in nature and it is not intended to assess the performance of any instrument, initiative, process or entity, to identify gaps or needs, or to prejudge the outcome of the review of the work programme or of related negotiations.

2. Chapter II describes how the information is presented. Chapter III describes the instruments, initiatives and processes under the Convention and the Paris Agreement. Chapters IV and V describe the information provided by entities in the United Nations system, first by dialogue topic and then by the nature of the activities reported.

II. Approach

A. Instruments, initiatives and processes under the Convention and the Paris Agreement

3. The relevance of considering synergies with instruments, initiatives and processes under the Convention and the Paris Agreement has consistently emerged in the implementation of the work programme, including in the dialogues. CMA 7 recognized the benefit of building on relevant work on designing and implementing just transition pathways under and outside the Convention and the Paris Agreement and invited the UNFCCC constituted bodies to integrate just transition elements and the outcomes of the work programme into their existing workplans.[15]

4. The 56 entries compiled by the secretariat, across its teams, on instruments, initiatives and processes under the Convention and the Paris Agreement are presented in chapter III in four clusters: work programmes, UNFCCC constituted bodies and other processes; reports and knowledge products; guidance to, and the strategies of, the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism and other funds; and global climate action. For each cluster, the entries are described with reference, as relevant, to their mandate or governing body, timeframe and status, and scope and recent outputs. Chapter III also distinguishes between entries that refer to just transition explicitly in the relevant mandate, decision, workplan or output, and entries identified as relevant because they address aspects identified in the key messages recognized in decision 2/CMA.7, paragraph 12, such as participation, social protection, locally led adaptation and gender equality. Of the 56 entries, 53 were included in the initial interim output and three were added through a second internal round concluded in October 2026, in which a number of other entries were also updated.

* Not formally edited or formatted.

[14] Decision 2/CMA.7, para. 24.

[15] Decision 2/CMA.7, paras. 16–17.

B. Information provided by entities in the United Nations system

5. Given the multisectoral, multidimensional and cross-cutting nature of just transitions, relevant mandates, expertise and activities are found across a range of entities in the United Nations system. Participants in the dialogues have reflected on the value of strengthening coherence and synergies between the work programme and such entities, while emphasizing that engagement with them should complement, and not substitute for, the Party-driven nature of the work programme.

6. The secretariat circulated a request for information, accompanied by a template, to the designated contact points of the 77 United Nations system and specialized agencies and other relevant organizations in the UNFCCC process.[16] Entities were invited to provide factual, concise and current information, including links to publicly available materials, on the name of the instrument, initiative or process; its mandate, if applicable; its geographic scope and target beneficiaries; its timeframe and status; a short description, including outputs and the type of support provided; key partners; and any other relevant information. A background annex accompanying the request set out the elements of the work programme, the dialogue topics and the key messages recognized in decision 2/CMA.7, paragraph 12, to help entities identify relevant information without prejudging their inputs. Following the initial interim output, entities were invited to provide new information, additions and updates in a second round, by 31 August 2026, and in a final call, by 10 October 2026. The secretariat presented a progress update at the informal intersessional workshop on the work programme held in Sydney, Australia, on 30 September 2026.[17] Information received up to 5 November 2026 is reflected in this annex and is reproduced as received in annex III, without modification, supplementation or assessment.

7. Inputs were received from 31 entities,[18] which provided a total of 371 entries: 146 entries from 12 entities[19] were included in the initial interim output and 225 entries from a further 19 entities were received thereafter. In addition, 17 further entities are referred to in the information contained in the annexes, most of them as partners, co-implementers or funders of instruments, initiatives and processes described in other entries. The Green Climate Fund, the Global Environment Facility and the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage are also included through entries compiled by the secretariat on their respective strategies and modalities. Together with the 30 contributing entities[20] that are on the list of

[16] The list of designated contact points of United Nations system and specialized agencies and other relevant organizations in the UNFCCC process is available at https://unfccc.int/documents/645801.

[17] The presentation is available at https://unfccc.int/event/informal-intersessional-workshop-on-just-transition.

[18] The United Nations system entities that provided inputs to the secretariat are: Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea of the Office of Legal Affairs (DOALOS); Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC); International Labour Organization (ILO); International Monetary Fund (IMF); International Organization for Migration (IOM); International Telecommunication Union (ITU); International Trade Centre (ITC); Joint SDG Fund; Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR); secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions (BRS Secretariat); United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF); United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD); United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA), through an entry submitted jointly with UNCTAD; United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE); United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women); United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO); United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR); United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII), through its secretariat; United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA); United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD); United Nations System Staff College (UNSSC); World Bank Group; World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO); World Meteorological Organization (WMO); World Tourism Organization (UN Tourism); and World Trade Organization (WTO).

[19] Including UN DESA, through its joint entry with UNCTAD.

[20] The Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, which contributed through its secretariat, is not included separately on the list of designated contact points.

designated contact points, 47 of the 77 organizations on that list therefore feature in the mapping.

8. The entries provided by entities in the United Nations system are varied in nature, scale and time span. They range from instruments adopted by governing, intergovernmental, treaty and expert bodies, and guidance, methodologies and toolkits, to reports and research, databases and digital platforms, programmes and projects at the global, regional, national and local levels, training courses, partnerships and coordination platforms, and submissions made under the work programme. Entities also reported in different ways: some at the level of programmes or initiatives, others by listing individual publications or events. The activities described include completed outputs as well as ongoing and planned work.

9. The elements of the work programme set out in decision 3/CMA.5, paragraph 2, are broad, and a single entry can relate to several of them. The information provided by entities in the United Nations system is therefore first described in chapter IV against the topics of the six dialogues held to date, which have structured the work programme since 2024 and draw on those elements. Table 1 sets out each dialogue topic alongside the elements of paragraph 2 to which it can be broadly related.

Table 1
Dialogue topics and the elements of the work programme in decision 3/CMA.5, paragraph 2

Dialogue	*Topic*	*Elements of paragraph 2*[21]
First *Bonn, June 2024*	Just transition pathways to achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement through NDCs, NAPs and LT-LEDS	(a)
Second *Sharm el-Sheikh, October 2024*	Ensuring support for people-centric and equitable just transition pathways with a focus on the whole-of-society approach and the workforce	(e), (f)
Third *Panama City, May 2025*	Approaches to enhancing adaptation and climate resilience in the context of just transitions	(d), (g)
Fourth *Addis Ababa, September 2025*	Just energy transition pathways and holistic approaches to just transitions, including socioeconomic, workforce, social protection and other dimensions, based on nationally defined development priorities	(b),(g)
Fifth *Yeosu, April 2026*	Just transition pathways for holistic approaches to food security, including with a focus on agriculture and oceans, in the context of element (c), paragraph 2, of decision 3/CMA.5	(c),(g)
Sixth *Baku, September 2026*	Holistic approaches to nationally determined just transition pathways for the industry sector: technology, innovation and equitable value chains	(c), (g)

[21] Elements of paragraph 2: (a) just transition pathways to achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement outlined in Article 2, paragraph 1, in the context of Article 2, paragraph 2; (b) just and equitable transition, which 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; (c) opportunities, challenges and barriers relating to sustainable development and poverty eradication as part of transitions globally to low emissions and climate resilience, taking into account nationally defined

10. The information provided by entities in the United Nations system is also then described in chapter V according to the nature of the activities and contributions reported, across dialogue topics, as entries that can be broadly categorized as normative frameworks and guidance, including instruments adopted by governing, intergovernmental, treaty and expert bodies and guidance on their application; knowledge products and evidence, such as scientific assessments, research, policy analysis and events; tools, data and platforms; country-level programmes and projects, including advisory services and reviews undertaken in and for specific countries; capacity-building and training; and partnerships and coordination initiatives. These broad groupings serve only to better illustrate the nature of the information provided and provide Parties with a clear sense of what level of detail is contained in the inputs received.

11. Each entry was considered under the dialogue topics and broad groupings to which it relates, based on the information provided by the submitting entity and many entries relate to more than one and are considered under each. Each section of chapters IV and V opens with a summary of the information received and describes a selection of entries.[22] Examples have been selected to illustrate the range of information received, they are not exhaustive and they should not be understood as implying an assessment of the entries described or of those not mentioned. This annex describes the information received, and is not intended to provide the full scope of the work of the entities concerned that might be relevant to just transition. The number of entries provided by an entity should not be read as indicative of the scale of its work relevant to just transitions. Likewise, where an entity in the United Nations system is not included in this mapping, this reflects the information received and not necessarily an absence of relevant activities.

12. Geographic scope and target beneficiaries are described as reported by each entity and range from named localities to regions or global coverage. In chapters IV and V, activities are described at a summary level, without reference to individual countries or to numbers of beneficiaries, as such detail, where provided, is contained in annex III. Each entry presents an instrument or activity from the perspective of the entity offering it and the mapping does not capture how Parties or others have used it. Where an entity in the United Nations system does not appear, this reflects the information received and not necessarily an absence of relevant activity.

13. Some entries do not refer to just transition explicitly but were identified as relevant to the work programme by those providing the information, for example in relation to aspects identified in the key messages recognized in decision 2/CMA.7, paragraph 12.

III. Instruments, initiatives and processes under the Convention and the Paris Agreement

14. This chapter describes the 56 entries compiled by the secretariat on instruments, initiatives and processes under the Convention and the Paris Agreement that were identified as relevant to the design, implementation and support of just transition pathways. The information is presented in the four clusters described in chapter II.A. The examples below have been selected to illustrate the range of information received and are not exhaustive. All entries provided across teams are reproduced in annex II.

15. In some entries, just transition is referred to explicitly in the relevant mandate, decision, workplan or output. Others were identified as relevant because they address aspects

development priorities; (d) approaches to enhancing adaptation and climate resilience at the national and international level; (e) just transition of the workforce and the creation of decent work and quality jobs in accordance with nationally defined development priorities, including through social dialogue, social protection and the recognition of labour rights; (f) inclusive and participatory approaches to just transitions that leave no one behind; (g) international cooperation as an enabler of just transition pathways towards achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement.

[22] Entries are generally referred to by the name of the submitting entity and the title of the entry as submitted; implementing partners are named in some cases, and the partners identified in each entry are reproduced in annex III. Some entries are described without their title for brevity. Full entries, including links to publicly available material, are reproduced in annex III.

identified in the key messages recognized by CMA 7, such as participation, social protection, locally led adaptation and gender equality.[23] Several entries also relate to the national climate plans, policies and strategies, including nationally determined contributions (NDCs), national adaptation plans (NAPs) and long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies (LT-LEDS), through which, as recognized by CMA 7, nationally determined just transition pathways are implemented at the national level.[24]

A. Work programmes, UNFCCC constituted bodies and other processes

16. This cluster comprises work programmes, UNFCCC constituted bodies and other processes, such as the Sharm el-Sheikh mitigation ambition and implementation work programme, the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures, the enhanced Lima work programme on gender, the Glasgow work programme on Action for Climate Empowerment, the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform, the Paris Committee on Capacity-building, processes related to finance and the framework for non-market approaches referred to in Article 6.8 of the Paris Agreement . In several of them, just transition is referred to in the relevant mandate or workplan and the examples below describe how this is reflected in more detail.

17. The scope of the Sharm el-Sheikh mitigation ambition and implementation work programme includes just transitions, alongside relevant enabling conditions, technologies and cross-cutting issues, and the investment-focused events under the work programme are to be organized with a view to unlocking finance, including for just transitions.[25]

18. One of the four work programme areas of the forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures and its Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures is just transition of the workforce and the creation of decent work and quality jobs. The forum and the Committee implement a workplan for 2026–2030, and the Committee produces technical papers and case studies and implements a capacity-building programme on the impacts of the implementation of response measures.[26]

19. The enhanced Lima work programme on gender takes into account the imperatives of a just transition of the workforce and the creation of decent work and quality jobs. It also links gender-responsive implementation and means of implementation of climate policy and action to raising ambition, enhancing gender equality and the workforce dimensions of just transitions.[27] The Belém gender action plan provides for a high-level event and a related technical dialogue at the thirty-first session of the Conference of the Parties (COP). The event is to focus on how Parties are engaging all women and girls, men and boys as agents of change for socially just transitions.[28] Earlier outputs include an in-session workshop held by the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the UNFCCC at COP 28 on delivering gender-responsive just transitions.[29]

20. Several processes provide avenues for the participation of those affected by transitions. The Glasgow work programme on Action for Climate Empowerment (ACE) supports public empowerment and engagement for equitable, effective and just transitions. Through its pillar on public engagement in climate policy, the ACE Hub promotes climate literacy and public participation in climate policy.[30] An in-session ACE event organized with

[23] Decision 2/CMA.7, para. 12.
[24] Decision 2/CMA.7, para. 12(a).
[25] Decision 4/CMA.4, paras. 4 and 11. Additional information can be found at https://unfccc.int/topics/mitigation/workstreams/mitigation-work-programme.
[26] Additional information can be found at https://unfccc.int/topics/response-measures and https://unfccc.int/constituted-bodies/KCI.
[27] Decision 7/CP.29, preambular para. 6 and para. 10.
[28] Decision 7/CP.30, annex, table 1, deliverable A.3.8, and table 3, deliverable C.4.1. Additional information can be found at https://unfccc.int/gender/cop31.
[29] Additional information can be found at https://unfccc.int/gender/cop28.
[30] Decisions 18/CP.26 and 22/CMA.3. Additional information on the ACE Hub can be found at https://unfccc.int/ace-hub.

the COP 28 Presidency raised awareness of how the ACE toolbox may be incorporated in the design and implementation of strategies for just transitions.[31]

21. The Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform was established to enhance the engagement of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in the UNFCCC process. Under the Platform's workplans, its Facilitative Working Group convenes global and regional gatherings of knowledge holders and practitioners from Indigenous Peoples and local communities and facilitates intergenerational dialogues at COP sessions. Under the Baku workplan, it is also compiling case stories that document the knowledge systems, perspectives and experiences of Indigenous Peoples and local communities. These activities can inform discussions under the work programme and its review by providing perspectives on just transitions grounded in Indigenous values, worldviews and local knowledge systems.[32]

22. Just transitions also feature in processes related to finance. The decision on the new collective quantified goal on climate finance recognizes the importance of continued efforts to support just transitions across all sectors and thematic areas, and cross-cutting efforts, including transparency, readiness, capacity-building and technology development and transfer, in developing country Parties.[33] The Baku to Belém Roadmap to USD 1.3 trillion, a report published by the COP 29 and COP 30 Presidencies in 2025, links just transition finance to social protection, education, skills development, reskilling and regional economic diversification.[34] The 2025 workshops under the Sharm el-Sheikh dialogue on Article 2, paragraph 1(c), of the Paris Agreement and its complementarity with Article 9 included transition planning and financing just transition pathways as a dedicated discussion topic. Country platforms and Just Energy Transition Partnerships were discussed as examples of approaches to mobilizing finance for nationally determined transition priorities.[35] The workplan of the Veredas Dialogue, which builds on that dialogue, was expected to have substantive linkages with just transition work in 2026. While some submissions under the work programme on climate finance established at CMA 7 contain elements on just transitions, the direction of that work programme and its activities remain to be defined.[36]

23. The framework for non-market approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 8, of the Paris Agreement facilitates voluntary international cooperation between Parties, including through finance, technology development and transfer and capacity-building. The decision on its work programme takes into account the imperatives of a just transition of the workforce and the creation of decent work and quality jobs.[37] The Paris Committee on Capacity-building addressed capacities for translating climate plans into investable projects through its 2025–2026 focus area on holistic investment strategies, bankable projects and stakeholder engagement, which ended in June 2026. Its new focus area is also to address finance and the links between the climate and national development landscapes. Its Capacity-building Hub, the eighth edition of which will take place at COP 31, has featured energy transition and gender-just transitions, and the energy cluster of its network promotes skills development and peer-to-peer learning across the energy value chain.[38]

[31] Additional information can be found at https://unfccc.int/event/ace-in-session-event-empowering-a-fair-inclusive-and-just-transition.

[32] Decisions 1/CP.21, 2/CP.23, 2/CP.24, 16/CP.26 and 14/CP.29. Additional information can be found at https://lcipp.unfccc.int/.

[33] Decision 1/CMA.6, para. 20.

[34] Additional information can be found at https://unfccc.int/topics/climate-finance/workstreams/baku-to-belem-roadmap-to-13t.

[35] Additional information can be found at https://unfccc.int/topics/climate-finance/previous-workstreams/sharm-el-sheikh-dialogue.

[36] Decision 11/CMA.7 and decision 1/CMA.7, para. 54. Additional information can be found at https://unfccc.int/topics/climate-finance/workstreams/veredas-dialogue and https://unfccc.int/topics/climate-finance/workstreams/work-programme-on-climate-finance.

[37] Decision 4/CMA.3. Additional information can be found at https://unfccc.int/nma-platform.

[38] Additional information can be found at https://unfccc.int/topics/capacity-building/pccb/focusarea2025-26, https://unfccc.int/capacity-building-hub and https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/paris-committee-on-capacity-building-pccb/pccb-network-paris-committee-on-capacity-building-pccb/energy-cluster.

B. Reports and knowledge products

24. Reports and knowledge products prepared under the Convention and the Paris Agreement also contain information relevant to just transitions. They fall into two broad groups: synthesis and transparency reports that describe how Parties are reflecting just transitions in their national climate planning and action, and knowledge products and guidance prepared by or with constituted bodies.

25. According to the 2026 synthesis report on NDCs, 82 per cent of Parties considered just transition in preparing their NDCs, across mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation, and for a variety of sectors and stakeholders, which points to a whole-of-economy and whole-of-society approach. Some Parties described just transition as helping to ensure that the shift to low-carbon, climate-resilient economies does not exacerbate existing or create new inequalities. Indicators for tracking just transitions as part of NDC implementation were explicitly included or envisaged by 13 per cent of Parties, some of which proposed integrating them into their measurement, reporting and verification systems.[39] The synthesis of information reported in biennial transparency reports notes that several Parties reported information related to just transition policies to mitigate the negative impacts of structural changes to economies arising from energy transitions. Parties also described social and economic co-benefits of climate action, including improved public health and the creation of green jobs.[40] Under the enhanced transparency framework, the facilitative multilateral consideration of progress offers a space for exchanging experience and good practices, including on ways to foster just transition pathways.[41]

26. Constituted bodies have also prepared knowledge products relevant to just transitions. The Standing Committee on Finance dedicated its 2023 Forum to financing just transitions.[42] Its sixth Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows refers to the work programme and notes growing work on measuring the impacts of climate finance in the areas of resilience and just transitions.[43] Its second report on the determination of the needs of developing country Parties does not focus explicitly on just transition pathways but provides information on sectoral investment needs, means of implementation and country-level planning processes that may help inform discussions on financing and implementing equitable transition pathways.[44] CMA 5 encouraged consideration of the relevant outcomes of the work programme by UNFCCC constituted bodies.[45] In that context, the Technology Executive Committee, in partnership with UNIDO and the UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre, developed a guidebook for technology needs assessments on renewable energy with aspects of just transition (2025).[46] The second edition of the step-by-step guidebook for technology needs assessments, developed by the UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre with inputs from the Technology Executive Committee, includes just transition aspects among the criteria for technology prioritization.[47] The updated technical guidelines for national adaptation plans prepared by the Least Developed Countries Expert Group recognize the

[39] FCCC/PA/CMA/2026/9, para. 10.

[40] FCCC/PA/CMA/2025/16, paras. 35–36.

[41] Additional information can be found at https://unfccc.int/Transparency.

[42] Additional information can be found at https://unfccc.int/event/2023-forum-of-the-standing-committee-on-finance-financing-just-transitions.

[43] Standing Committee on Finance. 2024. Sixth Biennial Assessment and Overview of Climate Finance Flows. Bonn: UNFCCC. Available at https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/UNFCCC_BA6_Report_Web_Apr2025.pdf.

[44] Standing Committee on Finance. 2024. Second Report on the Determination of the Needs of Developing Country Parties Related to Implementing the Convention and the Paris Agreement. Bonn: UNFCCC. Available at https://unfccc.int/documents/640757.

[45] Decision 3/CMA.5, para. 12.

[46] UNFCCC, UNIDO and UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre. 2025. Technologies for Climate Change Mitigation in Developing Countries: Renewable Energy. Bonn: UNFCCC. Available at https://unfccc.int/ttclear/tec/energysupplysector.html.

[47] UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre. 2024. TNA Step by Step: A guidebook for countries preparing Technology Needs Assessments and Action Plans. Second edition. Copenhagen: UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre. Available at https://tech-action.unepccc.org/publications/39082/.

process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans as an important vehicle for embedding just transition pathways in national adaptation planning.[48]

C. Guidance to, and the strategies of, the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism and other funds

27. Guidance from the COP and the CMA to the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism has addressed just transitions, and the strategies and modalities of the funds covered in this cluster either refer to just transitions or emphasize related aspects.

28. CMA 4 requested the Board of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) to consider how to enhance support for just transitions of developing countries across economic sectors.[49] The GCF Strategic Plan for 2024–2027 identifies just transitions as part of its mitigation and adaptation programming priorities and commits the Fund to incorporating the evolving understanding of just and equitable transition pathways under the Convention and the Paris Agreement.[50] COP 29 invited the Global Environment Facility (GEF), in the context of programming for the climate change focal area under its ninth replenishment, to consider, inter alia, working with developing countries on ways of incorporating just transition elements into national climate plans and programmes.[51] The climate change focal area strategy for the ninth replenishment, on "Integrated Long-Term Net-Zero Planning and Just Transition", includes proposed support for job retraining and reskilling programmes, social protection measures and multi-stakeholder platforms, among other things.[52]

29. The strategies and implementation modalities of the Adaptation Fund, the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF), and the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage do not refer to just transitions explicitly but were identified as relevant because they emphasize aspects identified in the key messages recognized by CMA 7, such as participation, social protection and locally led adaptation.[53] The Medium-Term Strategy 2023–2027 of the Adaptation Fund emphasizes locally led adaptation, the empowerment of vulnerable groups, gender equality and inclusive governance. The programming strategy of the LDCF and the SCCF for the GEF-9 period emphasizes whole-of-society and locally led adaptation approaches, adaptive social protection, climate-resilient livelihoods and green jobs, and equitable access to adaptation finance. The Barbados Implementation Modalities of the Fund for responding to Loss and Damage reflect country-led and country-owned approaches, stakeholder engagement, attention to the needs of climate-vulnerable communities and equitable, safe and dignified approaches to displacement, relocation and migration.[54]

D. Global climate action

30. This cluster comprises 22 Plans to Accelerate Solutions and the Granary of Solutions under the Global Climate Action Agenda.

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[48] Least Developed Countries Expert Group. 2025. The NAP Technical Guidelines: Updated technical guidelines for the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans. Bonn: UNFCCC. Available at https://unfccc.int/documents/649321.

[49] Decision 16/CMA.4, para. 7.

[50] Green Climate Fund. 2023. Updated Strategic Plan for the Green Climate Fund 2024–2027. Incheon: Green Climate Fund. Available at https://www.greenclimate.fund/sites/default/files/document/strategic-plan-gcf-2024-2027.pdf.

[51] Decision 4/CP.29, para. 2(a).

[52] Global Environment Facility. 2025. GEF-9 Programming Directions. GEF/R.9/12. Washington, D.C.: Global Environment Facility. Available at https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/2025-12/GEF_R.9.12_%20Programming%20Directions.pdf.

[53] Decision 2/CMA.7, para. 12(d), (k) and (l).

[54] Adaptation Fund. 2022. Medium-Term Strategy 2023–2027. Washington, D.C.: Adaptation Fund. Available at https://www.adaptation-fund.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/Medium-Term-Strategy-2023-2027.pdf; Global Environment Facility. 2026. GEF-9 LDCF-SCCF Programming Strategy (as of 15 March 2026). Washington, D.C.: Global Environment Facility. Available at https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/2026-03/GEF-9%20LDCF-

31. Initiatives under the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action, supported by the Climate High-Level Champions, refer to just transitions across several themes. Plans to Accelerate Solutions include plans on just and inclusive planning of the energy transition, including just transition indicators and inclusive data systems; accelerating coal transitions in a just and orderly manner; and new skills development for women and youth.[55] Other plans address the social dimensions of sectoral transitions, including the retraining of seafarers, workforce reskilling in green industrial hubs and corridors, climate-resilient social protection and finance for smallholder agriculture, and just solutions for climate mobility.[56] Further plans refer to just transitions in relation to universal access to electricity, public procurement in high-impact sectors and the protection of environmental defenders.[57] The Granary of Solutions brings together related case studies, including on skills for the energy sector and inclusive energy transitions.[58]

IV. Relevant entities in the United Nations system: overview by dialogue topic

32. This chapter describes the information provided by entities in the United Nations system under the topics of the six dialogues. The entries received reflect a broad range of mandates within the United Nations system, from labour, human rights and social development to finance, trade, technology, disaster risk reduction and scientific assessment. Most entities describe at least some of their activities explicitly in terms of relevance to just transitions. Other entities have identified their respective activities on finance, trade, technology and training as relevant to the work programme without explicit reference to just transitions.

33. Information was received in relation to all six dialogue topics, with entries relating to the workforce and whole-of-society approaches, and to adaptation and climate resilience, each provided by more than 20 entities. Many entities refer to workers and local communities, as well as to women and young people. Entries also refer to Indigenous Peoples, informal workers, migrants, persons with disabilities and children, all of whom are among the groups explicitly identified in the key messages recognized by CMA 7.[59] The information received also includes entries on the ILO Guidelines for a just transition towards environmentally sustainable economies and societies for all and on the Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection for Just Transitions, both referred to in decision 2/CMA.7, paragraph 18, as well as entries that refer to the other instruments mentioned in that paragraph, namely the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.[60]

34. Several themes recur across topics. National climate plans, including NDCs, NAPs and LT-LEDS, are a common point of reference for activities described under several topics. Social protection and skills development recur in entries relating to the workforce, adaptation and food security. Human rights frameworks are referred to in entries relating to energy and

[55] Additional information on the plans on energy transition planning, coal transitions and skills development can be found at https://climateaction.unfccc.int/assets/documents/106_.pdf, https://climateaction.unfccc.int/assets/documents/37_.pdf and https://climateaction.unfccc.int/assets/documents/69_.pdf, respectively.

[56] Additional information on the plans on the maritime sector, green industrial hubs and corridors, climate-resilient social protection and climate mobility can be found at https://climateaction.unfccc.int/assets/documents/25_.pdf, https://climateaction.unfccc.int/assets/documents/12_.pdf, https://climateaction.unfccc.int/assets/documents/94_.pdf and https://climateaction.unfccc.int/assets/documents/70_.pdf, respectively.

[57] Additional information on the plans on universal access to electricity, public procurement and the protection of environmental defenders can be found at https://climateaction.unfccc.int/assets/documents/105_.pdf, https://climateaction.unfccc.int/assets/documents/47_.pdf and https://climateaction.unfccc.int/assets/documents/39_.pdf, respectively.

[58] Additional information can be found at https://cop30.br/en/action-agenda/granary-of-solutions-1.

[59] Decision 2/CMA.7, para. 12(d).

[60] Decision 2/CMA.7, para. 18.

food security and more than half of the entities refer to finance, including blended finance and the strengthening of national financial institutions. Most entities also describe activities undertaken jointly with other entities in the United Nations system.

B. Just transition pathways to achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement through NDCs, NAPs and LT-LEDS

35. Entries received in relation to this topic refer mainly to the preparation and implementation of NDCs, NAPs and LT-LEDS, and to methods for taking particular groups and dimensions, such as gender, human mobility, small business and trade, and disaster risk reduction, into account in those plans. Many entries described under other topics, including those relating to the workforce, adaptation and agrifood systems, also refer to national plans (see chap. IV.B, C and E below). Many of the activities described are aimed at integrating just transition considerations, including the assessment of social and employment impacts, stakeholder engagement and finance, into the preparation, implementation and reporting of national plans. Information relevant to this topic was provided by FAO, the ILO, IOM, ITC, UN Women, UNCDF, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNDRR, UNEP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNIDO and WMO.

36. By way of example, UNDP reports that, through its Climate Promise, it supports countries in integrating just transition principles, processes and practices into the design and implementation of NDCs, NAPs and LT-LEDS.[61] According to UNDP, this work is organized around five building blocks: transition impact assessment; stakeholder engagement and social dialogue; policy, institutional and capacity-building support; transition finance; and monitoring and reporting.

37. FAO reports that the Scaling up Climate Ambition on Land Use and Agriculture through NDCs and NAPs (SCALA) programme, a joint FAO–UNDP programme, supports countries in translating NDC and NAP priorities in land use and agriculture into appraised, budgeted and financed actions.[62] The programme's gender and social inclusion strategy is described as requiring social analysis, inclusive consultation and equitable allocation of resources.

38. Entities also report methods for addressing specific dimensions of national plans. UN Women reports a methodology, developed with the Global Green Growth Institute, for integrating gender considerations into LT-LEDS.[63] IOM reports a technical guide, prepared by the Task Force on Displacement of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage under the lead of IOM, with recommendations for integrating dimensions of human mobility, from labour migration to diaspora engagement, into national climate change planning processes.[64] ITC reports a guide, prepared with UNCTAD, that sets out a five-step approach to integrating small business perspectives into the development and implementation of NDCs,[65] and UNDRR reports a supplement to the technical guidelines for the NAP process on integrating disaster risk reduction into NAPs.[66]

[61] Additional information can be found at https://climatepromise.undp.org/what-we-do/areas-of-work/just-transition.

[62] Additional information can be found at https://www.fao.org/in-action/scala/en.

[63] Additional information can be found at https://africa.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2023/10/tools-for-a-gender-responsive-transition-to-the-green-economy-a-step-by-step-methodology-to-integrating-gender-in-long-term-low-emissions-development-strategies-lt-leds-based-in-the-case-of-burkina-faso.

[64] Task Force on Displacement. 2024. Technical guide on integrating human mobility and climate change linkages into relevant national climate change planning processes. Bonn: UNFCCC. Available at https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/WIM_ExCom_human-mobility_TFD_2024.pdf.

[65] Additional information can be found at https://www.intracen.org/resources/publications/small-business-and-trade-with-ndc.

[66] UNDRR. 2021. Promoting synergy and alignment between climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction in the context of national adaptation plans: A supplement to the UNFCCC NAP Technical Guidelines. Available at https://www.undrr.org/quick/65984.

C. Ensuring support for people-centric and equitable just transition pathways with a focus on the whole-of-society approach and the workforce

39. Entries received in relation to this topic include knowledge products and events, such as research and webinars on care work, gender and labour, and research on labour migration and diaspora engagement. They also include entries on employment, skills and social protection that can be broadly categorized as country-level programmes and projects, normative frameworks and guidance, capacity-building and training, and partnerships and coordination initiatives. The entries refer not only to workers in sectors directly affected by transitions but also to people in care work, informal and subsistence livelihoods and labour migration. Many of the programmes described combine several measures, such as skills development, social protection, enterprise development and access to finance, and entries frequently refer to the participation of workers, employers and affected communities in the design of such measures. Skills development links this topic to the information on food security (see chap. IV.E below) and to the entries described in chapter V.E, and social protection links it to the information on adaptation (see chap. IV.C below). Information relevant to this topic was provided by the BRS Secretariat, FAO, the ILO, the IMF, IOM, the IPCC, ITC, ITU, the Joint SDG Fund, OHCHR, UN Tourism, UN Women, UNCDF, UNDP, UNECE, UNEP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNPFII, UNRISD and the World Bank Group.

40. For instance, ILO reports a project in a mangrove delta region that works with women engaged in subsistence farming, aquaculture and dead wood collection to develop value chains and establish cooperatives and microenterprises, and to improve their access to social protection.

41. The Joint SDG Fund, which serves as a financing vehicle for the Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection for Just Transitions, describes the Global Accelerator, launched by the Secretary-General in 2021, as a United Nations system-wide platform for the creation of decent jobs and the extension of social protection, implemented through national roadmaps in pathfinder countries.[67] The Fund reports having approved joint programmes in support of it, including with World Bank country offices, and notes that most pathfinder countries have identified climate change and just transitions as a priority in their national roadmaps.

42. Other examples include the Global Initiative on Labour Migration and Climate Resilience (2025–2027) of IOM, which IOM reports aims to link climate action with labour migration policies and programming,[68] and a joint programme, reported by UNCDF and implemented by FAO (as lead), the ILO and UNCDF, that provides vocational training for young people and women, diversifies agricultural value chains through climate-smart farming, and offers mobile banking and parametric micro-insurance to vulnerable households. The World Bank Group reports research by IFC, *Hidden Potential: Accelerating Inclusive Jobs in the Green Transition* (2026), which examines how existing labour market inequalities can limit women's access to green jobs and identifies measures to expand their participation. An accompanying action guide sets out practical actions for companies and investors, including on skills, recruitment, supply chains, women-led businesses and climate finance.[69]

D. Approaches to enhancing adaptation and climate resilience in the context of just transitions

43. Many of the entries received in relation to this topic address just transition considerations in terms of how climate risks, and the means to manage them, are distributed

[67] Additional information can be found at https://www.unglobalaccelerator.org/.

[68] Additional information can be found at https://www.iom.int/empowering-climate-resilience-through-labour-migration-global-initiative.

[69] IFC. 2026. Hidden Potential: Accelerating Inclusive Jobs in the Green Transition. Washington, D.C.: IFC. Available at https://www.ifc.org/en/insights-reports/2026/accelerating-inclusive-jobs-in-the-green-transition.

across groups and places. They refer mainly to activities at the level of local governments, communities and small enterprises; to data and tools on hazards, exposure and losses; and to guidance on integrating disaster risk reduction and adaptation, together with partnerships such as Early Warnings for All. Risk-transfer instruments and social protection connect this topic with the information included under chapter IV.B above. Several entries describe the channelling of resources through local institutions, including local governments, community organizations and local financial intermediaries, and the linking of local action to national plans and budgets. Several entries also refer to extreme heat, including its effects on workers. Information relevant to this topic was provided by DOALOS, FAO, the ILO, IOM, the IPCC, ITC, ITU, the Joint SDG Fund, UN Tourism, UN Women, UNCDF, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNDRR, UNEP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNRISD, WMO and the WTO.

44. For example, UNCDF reports that its Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility (LoCAL) links NAPs and NDCs to local planning, budgeting and investment and provides performance-based climate resilience grants to local governments, together with capacity-building and technical support.[70] According to UNCDF, LoCAL+, the next-generation evolution of the facility launched in 2026, expands the model by adding guarantees, loans and other instruments to mobilize public and private capital for locally led adaptation

45. UNCDF also reports the Pacific Insurance and Climate Adaptation Programme, which develops parametric micro- and meso-insurance for households, low-income communities, small businesses, smallholder farmers and fishers, and explores links with national social protection schemes.[71] The Joint SDG Fund reports financing for the Building Climate Resilience with the Urban Poor programme, which develops neighbourhood investment plans for climate-resilient housing, basic services and urban livelihoods.

46. UNEP reports that its Beat the Heat initiative, launched with the COP 30 Presidency, provides guidance, tools and training on heat action, passive cooling, nature-based solutions and urban design to help protect workers and communities from extreme heat.[72] UN Tourism reports that it is preparing a briefing on regenerative approaches to climate action in tourism that are place-based, participatory and community-centred and linked to local livelihoods, as a deliverable under a Plan to Accelerate Solutions.[73]

E. Just energy transition pathways and holistic approaches to just transitions, including socioeconomic, workforce, social protection and other dimensions, based on nationally defined development priorities

47. Entries received in relation to this topic refer mainly to energy planning, investment and project preparation, together with research and policy analysis and material on gender equality and on the rights of communities and Indigenous Peoples in relation to energy infrastructure and minerals. The relevant inputs provided address energy transitions both at the level of territories and affected communities and at the level of national energy systems. Much of the information relates to three areas: transitions in regions dependent on coal, where the activities described centre on regional planning involving government, industry, workers and communities; minerals used in energy transitions (referred to in the entries as critical minerals, critical energy transition minerals or energy transition minerals), where entries refer to rights, participation and the management of social and environmental impacts in extractive areas; and energy access, where planning is combined with finance. Entries also address the power sector and the macroeconomic implications of energy transitions for economies dependent on fossil fuel production. The first two areas link this topic to the information on the workforce (see chap. IV.B above) and to entries described in chapter V.A and F. Entries also link energy access with livelihood and food security objectives, including through energy for agrifood systems, cold storage and clean cooking. Information relevant to this topic was provided by the BRS Secretariat, FAO, the ILO, the IMF, IOM, the IPCC, the Joint

[70] Additional information can be found at https://www.uncdf.org/local/homepage.

[71] Additional information can be found at https://www.uncdf.org/pacific-insurance-and-climate-adaptation-programme.

[72] Additional information can be found at https://coolcoalition.org/beat-the-heat.

[73] The entry is reproduced in annex III.

SDG Fund, OHCHR, UN Women, UNCDF, UNDP, UNECE, UNEP, UNIDO, UNPFII, UNRISD, WMO and the World Bank Group.

48. As an illustration, ILO reports that the Innovation Regions for a Just Energy Transition project, which it implements as part of a consortium of partners, works with government, industry, trade unions, communities, civil society and academia in coal regions. According to the ILO, the project supports the development of local pathways to sustainable energy systems, economies and jobs, together with peer exchange, technical assistance and policy dialogue across a network of regions.[74] At the level of national energy systems, the World Bank Group refers to a 2023 report that sets out an approach to expanding affordable and reliable clean energy while creating the conditions to phase down coal power in low- and middle-income countries, and to a 2024 follow-on report that examines approaches to managing transition costs, reusing assets and addressing the impacts on affected stakeholders.[75] Addressing economies dependent on fossil fuel production, the IMF reports analysis that has examined the economic consequences of large extraction declines[76] and the challenges facing fossil fuel exporters during the energy transition.[77]

49. UNECE reports just transition country studies and roadmaps that assess potential employment and social impacts, governance arrangements and measures to support affected workers and communities.[78] UNDP reports work with countries on integrated and inclusive energy transition pathways linked to industrial development, jobs and investment. The World Bank Group refers to a 2025 report, Fostering a Just Transition in the Energy Transition Minerals Sector in the Eastern and Southern Africa Region, which examines how mineral development can support more inclusive development while addressing risks of exclusion and fragility.[79] OHCHR refers to a report of the Special Rapporteur on human rights and climate change, presented to the General Assembly in October 2025, which synthesizes evidence of the positive and negative human rights impacts of renewable energy development and its reliance on minerals.[80]

F. Just transition pathways for holistic approaches to food security, including with a focus on agriculture and oceans, in the context of element (c), paragraph 2, of decision 3/CMA.5

50. Entries received in relation to this topic refer mainly to those who produce food, including smallholders, fishers, women, producer organizations and rural enterprises, and to their access to finance, markets and secure tenure. Entries on oceans and fisheries refer to international legal frameworks, assessment, data and training. Several entries describe resources channelled directly to producers and their organizations, including through grants, savings groups and women's networks managing adaptation funds, together with activities to facilitate their participation in policy processes. The agricultural components of NDCs and

[74] Additional information can be found at https://webapps.ilo.org/DevelopmentCooperationDashboard/p/project/109490.

[75] World Bank. 2023. Scaling Up to Phase Down: Financing Energy Transitions in the Power Sector. Washington, D.C.: World Bank. Available at https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/099041823160541705/pdf/P178579053f55101e0b57707f9f88000d82.pdf; World Bank. 2024. To Phase Down: A Renewed Approach to Coal Power in Developing Countries. Washington, D.C.: World Bank. Available at https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/1f9c458d-af10-40e3-94fd-42224d6d0cab/content.

[76] IMF. 2023. Economic Consequences of Large Extraction Declines: Lessons for the Green Transition. IMF Working Paper No. 2023/097. Washington, D.C.: IMF. Available at https://elibrary.imf.org/openurl?genre=journal&issn=1018-5941&volume=2023&issue=097.

[77] IMF. 2024. Key Challenges Faced by Fossil Fuel Exporters during the Energy Transition. IMF Staff Climate Note No. 2024/001. Washington, D.C.: IMF. Available at https://elibrary.imf.org/openurl?genre=journal&issn=2789-0600&volume=2024&issue=001.

[78] Additional information can be found at https://unece.org/sustainable-energy/just-transition/activities-just-transition-0.

[79] The entries are reproduced in annex III.

[80] A/80/188. Available at https://www.ohchr.org/en/documents/thematic-reports/a80188-human-rights-based-approach-energy-transition.

NAPs link this topic to that on national plans and adaptation (see chap. IV.A and C above), and tenure and right-to-food frameworks link it to the entries described in chapter V.A. Information relevant to this topic was provided by DOALOS, FAO, the ILO, IOM, the IPCC, ITC, the Joint SDG Fund, UN DESA, UNCDF, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO and UNRISD.

51. By way of example, FAO reports that the Forest and Farm Facility, a multi-donor partnership hosted by FAO, provides grants directly to organizations of smallholders, women, Indigenous Peoples and local communities, with technical assistance to strengthen their participation in policy processes, enterprise development and access to markets and finance.[81]

52. FAO also reports that the second phase of its Food Security and Agriculture: Accelerating Adaptation programme supports the planning, implementation and monitoring of the adaptation components of NDCs and NAPs for agricultural sectors, through activities that include gender-sensitive farmer field schools and savings groups, and pilots enabling women's networks to access and manage adaptation funds directly.[82] UNCDF reports that it leads the financial facility of a programme, in its initiation phase, that aims to reduce post-harvest losses for smallholder farmers through solar-powered cold chain services.

53. Several entries combine food security with finance for enterprises and value chains. UNCDF reports blended finance facilities and programmes for food systems, including a food security accelerator in Africa, a blended finance model for a poultry value chain combining loans with risk-sharing guarantees, and joint programmes that combine local finance with vocational training and climate-smart value chains (see also chap. IV.B above).[83] FAO reports a three-year initiative, from 2026, on integrating climate objectives into social protection and social protection into national climate strategies, as well as guidance on integrating human mobility and rural livelihoods into NAPs and NDCs.[84]

54. DOALOS reports on the obligations under the United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement relating to the adaptive, precautionary and ecosystem-based management of high seas fisheries, noting that the 2024 informal consultations of States Parties to that Agreement focused on sustainable fisheries management in the face of climate change.[85] UNCTAD and UN DESA report a project that aims to strengthen the ability of small island developing States in the Caribbean to monitor and analyse maritime transport, trade, fisheries and related greenhouse gas emissions using artificial intelligence and data.[86]

55. Within its Man and the Biosphere Programme, UNESCO reports initiatives in biosphere reserves that link the conservation of ecosystems with livelihoods, including an initiative with women beekeepers in 10 countries.[87]

[81] Additional information can be found at https://www.fao.org/forest-farm-facility/en/.

[82] Additional information can be found at https://www.fao.org/in-action/saga/en/.

[83] The entries, including the Food Security Accelerator, Leveraging Public and Private Sector Investments in Sustainable Food (Poultry) Value Chains and the Livelihood Enhancement and Economic Diversification Programme implemented with FAO and the ILO, are reproduced in annex III.

[84] Additional information can be found at https://www.fao.org/social-protection/news-and-events/news/news-detail/fao-and-ireland-join-forces-to-strengthen-social-protection-systems-for-inclusive-climate-action-in-agrifood-systems/en, https://openknowledge.fao.org/items/756cffc9-2203-4876-b765-af583c7a5504 and https://openknowledge.fao.org/items/2724c1d9-f6d3-46f0-b0d0-e27e0046001e.

[85] Additional information can be found at https://www.un.org/oceancapacity/unfsa.

[86] Additional information can be found at https://unctad.org/project/evidence-based-climate-action-through-artificial-intelligence-and-data-innovation-caribbean.

[87] Additional information can be found at https://www.unesco.org/en/mab and https://www.unesco.org/en/mab/women-bees.

G. Holistic approaches to nationally determined just transition pathways for the industry sector: technology, innovation and equitable value chains

56. Entries received in relation to this topic refer mainly to industrial decarbonization and to enterprises and workplaces, including the competitiveness of small and medium-sized enterprises, access to technology and working conditions in waste management and the environmental and social impacts of mining. They also include partnerships on industry, buildings and construction (see chap. V.F below) and information on digital technologies and on science, technology and innovation. Several entries describe programmes that combine decarbonization or resource-efficiency objectives with improvements in working conditions and the inclusion of informal workers. Entries address access to technology through information platforms, intellectual property services and grant financing for demonstration projects, and equitable value chains through standards, traceability and enterprise development. The information on mining and minerals links this topic to that on energy (see chap. IV.D above), and the information on technology and value chains links it to that on trade (see chap. IV.G below). Information relevant to this topic was provided by the BRS Secretariat, the ILO, the IMF, the IPCC, ITC, ITU, UN DESA, UN Tourism, UNCDF, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNIDO, WIPO, the World Bank Group and the WTO.

57. As an example, UNIDO reports that its Global Eco-Industrial Parks Programme helps industrial parks in developing countries to decarbonize while improving resource efficiency, competitiveness and working conditions, with a particular focus on small and medium-sized enterprises and local communities.

58. UNDP reports that the Environmental Governance Programme on Mining, implemented with the Swedish Environmental Protection Agency, aims to minimize the environmental and social impacts of mining, including the extraction of critical raw materials. Its work covers environmental and social impact assessment, gender and mining, participatory environmental monitoring and mine closure.[88] Under the Basel Convention, the framework and toolkit for the environmentally sound management of wastes reported by the BRS Secretariat include guidance on the informal sector that addresses the recognition and organization of waste workers, their participation in local waste planning, training and safer practices.[89]

59. WIPO reports that WIPO GREEN, an online platform operating since 2013, connects providers and seekers of environmentally friendly technologies.[90] WIPO also reports programmes, coordinated with publishers and patent information providers, that offer free or low-cost access to academic research and patent information to institutions in selected developing countries.

60. Other entries address digital technologies, green industrialization and science, technology and innovation. ITU reports a multi-stakeholder initiative advancing implementation of the COP 29 Declaration on Green Digital Action.[91] UNIDO reports a Global Matchmaking Platform that matches requests from emerging market and developing economies for green industrialization projects with technical and financial assistance, and also reports on the Global Green Industrialization Agenda, which is to be launched by the COP 31 Presidency as the outcome of the Belém Declaration on Global Green Industrialization.[92] UNESCO reports a toolkit for policymakers on governing artificial intelligence within planetary boundaries, which, according to the entry, was due to be

[88] Additional information can be found at https://www.environmentalgovernanceprogramme.org/publications-and-guides.

[89] Additional information can be found at https://www.basel.int/Implementation/CountryLedInitiative/EnvironmentallySoundManagement/ESMToolkit/Overview/tabid/5839/Default.aspx.

[90] Additional information can be found at https://www.wipo.int/green.

[91] The entry is reproduced in annex III.

[92] Additional information can be found at https://globalmatchmakingplatform.org/.

launched in September 2026, and assessments of national science, technology and innovation systems.[93]

V. Relevant entities in the United Nations system: overview by nature of activity

61. This chapter describes the inputs received from United Nations system entities according to the nature of the activities and contributions reported. Entries can be broadly categorized as normative frameworks and guidance; knowledge products and evidence; tools, data and platforms; country-level programmes and projects; capacity-building and training; or partnerships and coordination initiatives. These broad and general groupings are merely indicative and serve only to help describe the information received in a more accessible manner: many entries fit more than one, and most entities provided entries that fit several. Examples already described in chapter IV are not repeated.

B. Normative frameworks and guidance

62. Entries that can be broadly categorized as normative frameworks and guidance include instruments adopted by governing, intergovernmental, treaty and expert bodies, and guidance prepared by entities on how such instruments, and just transition considerations more broadly, may be applied in national policy. Entities refer both to frameworks that address just transition directly and to broader bodies of international labour, human rights and environmental law that they consider applicable to transitions. These cover procedural as well as substantive dimensions: participation, consultation and free, prior and informed consent are referred to alongside the protection of rights and livelihoods. Labour and human rights frameworks are also referred to in much of the information on the workforce, energy and food security (see chap. IV.B, D and E above). Entries of this kind were provided by the BRS Secretariat, DOALOS, FAO, the ILO, IOM, ITC, ITU, OHCHR, UN Tourism, UN Women, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNDRR, UNECE, UNEP, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNPFII, UNRISD, WMO and the World Bank Group.

63. Some frameworks address just transition directly. The ILO describes its 2015 *Guidelines for a just transition towards environmentally sustainable economies and societies for all* as "both a policy framework and a practical tool".[94] They cover macroeconomic and growth policies; industrial and sectoral policies; enterprise policies; skills development; occupational safety and health; social protection; active labour market policies; rights; and social dialogue and tripartism, with gender equality as a cross-cutting element. According to the ILO, a 2023 resolution of the International Labour Conference endorsed the Guidelines as the central reference for policymaking and a basis for action.[95] UNDP reports a regional adaptation of the Guidelines for Latin America, prepared with the ILO, with a focus on gender equality. The UNECE *Guiding Principles for Just Transition* are described as setting out four pillars (participatory governance, workers' protection and empowerment, environmental responsibility and economic success), underpinned by foundational principles that include planning for and financing the transition and measuring and reporting outcomes.[96]

[93] Additional information on the toolkit can be found at https://www.unesco.org/ethics-ai/en/node/288. The entries are reproduced in annex III.

[94] ILO. 2015. Guidelines for a just transition towards environmentally sustainable economies and societies for all. Geneva: ILO. Available at https://www.ilo.org/publications/guidelines-just-transition-towards-environmentally-sustainable-economies.

[95] ILO. 2023. Resolution concerning a just transition towards environmentally sustainable economies and societies for all. International Labour Conference, 111th Session. Geneva: ILO. Available at https://www.ilo.org/resource/ilc/111/resolution-concerning-just-transition-towards-environmentally-sustainable.

[96] UNECE. 2025. Guiding Principles for Just Transition. Geneva: UNECE. Available at https://unece.org/sed/documents/2026/03/reports/unece-guiding-principles-just-transition.

64. Other entries set out how human rights frameworks may apply to transitions. OHCHR refers to Human Rights Council resolution 56/8, in which the Council called upon States to implement fair and inclusive policies for transitioning from high-carbon to low-carbon economies, aligned with national development priorities.[97] It also refers to the Key Messages on a Just Transition and Human Rights, prepared with the ILO.[98] UNICEF refers to general comment No. 26 (2023) of the Committee on the Rights of the Child, which addresses States' obligations on environmental protection and climate change in relation to children's rights.[99] UNPFII reports that, at its twenty-fifth session (2026), the Permanent Forum called upon States Parties to operationalize free, prior and informed consent in national frameworks covering all just transition pathways.[100] FAO describes applying the Right to Food Guidelines as a normative and operational basis for just transition pathways,[101] and reports work on securing land, forest and fisheries tenure where climate, restoration and energy transitions increase pressure on these resources.

65. DOALOS describes treaty frameworks on the ocean. For example, it reports that the Agreement under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine Biological Diversity of Areas beyond National Jurisdiction provides a framework for action on the impacts of climate change on marine biodiversity.[102]

66. Other entries describe instruments adopted by governing or intergovernmental bodies that guide the work of entities on climate change and transitions. These include resolutions of ITU on information and communication technologies, the environment and climate change;[103] the Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence and the Recommendations on Open Science and on Science and Scientific Researchers adopted by the General Conference of UNESCO;[104] and the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, which IOM describes as a framework for managing mobility that addresses the climate drivers of displacement and regular labour migration pathways.[105]

C. Knowledge products and evidence

67. Entries that can be broadly categorized as knowledge products and evidence include scientific assessment, research and policy analysis, reports to intergovernmental bodies, and events. Many address the distributional dimensions of transitions, namely who is affected, in what ways and with what implications for policy. Some research is described as drawing on the perspectives of the groups concerned, and one assessment as drawing on Indigenous, traditional and local knowledge. Entries of this kind were provided by the BRS Secretariat, DOALOS, FAO, the ILO, the IMF, IOM, the IPCC, ITC, OHCHR, UN Tourism, UN Women, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNDRR, UNECE, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNPFII, UNRISD, UNSSC, WMO, the World Bank Group and the WTO.

68. Entries on scientific assessment were provided by the IPCC, WMO and DOALOS. According to the IPCC, the outline of the Working Group III contribution to its Seventh Assessment Report addresses distributional consequences and the livelihood and economic impacts of transitions related to mitigation. The outline of its *Special Report on Climate Change and Cities* includes "urban vulnerabilities, marginalized areas and people, gender,

[97] A/HRC/RES/56/8.

[98] Additional information can be found at https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/documents/issues/climatechange/information-materials/key-messages-hr-a-just-trans.pdf.

[99] CRC/C/GC/26.

[100] E/2026/43, para. 14.

[101] Additional information can be found at https://www.fao.org/right-to-food/resources/voluntary-guidelines/en.

[102] Additional information can be found at https://www.un.org/bbnjagreement/en.

[103] ITU Plenipotentiary Conference resolution 182, World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly resolution 73 and World Telecommunication Development Conference resolution 66.

[104] Additional information on the Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence can be found at https://www.unesco.org/en/legal-affairs/recommendation-ethics-artificial-intelligence. The entries are reproduced in annex III.

[105] General Assembly resolution 73/195.

equity, informality and justice".[106] WMO describes its annual *State of the Global Climate* report as an assessment of the climate system and its socioeconomic impacts.[107] DOALOS reports that the third *World Ocean Assessment* (2026) includes cross-cutting themes on gender and equity and draws on Indigenous, traditional owner and local community knowledge.[108]

69. Research and policy analysis address the situation of specific groups in transitions. As an illustration, UNRISD reports that its 2025 report *Just Transition and Care Work: An International Inquiry* draws on the perspectives of people working in housework and care, peasant and Indigenous food provision, community-led conservation and restoration, healthcare and education.[109] UNRISD also reports case studies that examine, among other examples, the Green Livelihood Campaign of the Self-Employed Women's Association and a gender-just transition toolkit developed by a national trade union confederation. UNICEF reports *Children's Rights in the Just Green Transition*, a research report on the implications of just transition pathways for children's rights, and *Children's Voices on Just Transition*, which presents children's and young people's own perspectives on transition pathways.[110] The IOM issue brief *Green Light: Unlocking Labour Migration Pathways for a Just Transition* is described as examining the role of migrant workers in just transitions.[111] From a macroeconomic and fiscal perspective, the IMF reports analysis of the poverty and distributional impacts of carbon pricing and of the fiscal implications of global decarbonization, as well as the Staff Climate Note Getting on Track to Net Zero: *Accelerating a Global Just Transition in This Decade* (2022).[112]

70. OHCHR refers to a synthesis report of the Secretary-General on opportunities, best practices, actionable solutions, challenges and barriers relevant to just transition and the full realization of human rights for all people.[113] UNECE describes its publication *Good Practices for Just Transition* as compiling international experience on planning approaches, financing models, worker-support measures and governance arrangements.[114]

71. Events are also reported. For instance, the ILO reports that the Just Transition Pavilion, convened since 2022 by the ILO and the European Commission with employers'

[106] Additional information can be found at https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/2026/03/AR7_WGIII_Chapter_outlines.pdf (outline of the Working Group III contribution) and https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/2024/08/IPCC-61_decisions-adopted-by-the-Panel.pdf (outline of the Special Report on Climate Change and Cities).

[107] Additional information can be found at https://library.wmo.int/idurl/4/69807.

[108] Additional information can be found at https://www.un.org/regularprocess/.

[109] UNRISD. 2025. Just Transition and Care Work: An International Inquiry. Geneva: UNRISD. Available at https://www.unrisd.org/en/library/publications/just-transition-and-care-work-an-international-inquiry.

[110] UNICEF. 2026. Children's Rights in the Just Green Transition: Research Report. New York: UNICEF. Available at https://www.unicef.org/childrightsandbusiness/media/1801/file/UNICEF-Research-Report-Just-Transition.pdf; UNICEF. 2026. Children's Voices on Just Transition. New York: UNICEF. Available at http://www.unicef.org/childrightsandbusiness/media/1731/file/UNICEF-Childrens-Voices-Just-Transition.pdf.

[111] IOM. 2025. Green Light: Unlocking Regular Labour Migration Pathways for a Just Transition. Issue Brief on Regular Migration Pathways. Bangkok: IOM Asia-Pacific Labour Mobility and Social Inclusion Unit. Available at https://roasiapacific.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbdl671/files/documents/2026-01/iom_asiapacific_greenlight-unlockingregularlabourmigrationpathwaysforajusttransition_digitalv2.pdf.

[112] IMF. 2021. The Poverty and Distributional Impacts of Carbon Pricing: Channels and Policy Implications. IMF Working Paper No. 2021/172. Available at https://elibrary.imf.org/openurl?genre=journal&issn=1018-5941&volume=2021&issue=172; IMF. 2024. Fiscal Implications of Global Decarbonization. IMF Working Paper No. 2024/045. Available at https://elibrary.imf.org/openurl?genre=journal&issn=1018-5941&volume=2024&issue=045; IMF. 2022. Getting on Track to Net Zero: Accelerating a Global Just Transition in This Decade. IMF Staff Climate Note No. 2022/010. Available at https://elibrary.imf.org/openurl?genre=journal&issn=2789-0600&volume=2022&issue=010.

[113] A/HRC/60/52.

[114] UNECE. 2025. Good Practices for Just Transition. Geneva: UNECE. Available at https://unece.org/sed/documents/2026/01/reports/unece-good-practices-just-transition.

and workers' organizations and the UNFCCC, provides a space at sessions of the Conference of the Parties for dialogue among governments, workers' and employers' organizations and other stakeholders on the employment and social dimensions of climate action.[115] UNRISD also reports webinars, workshops and side events, including at COP 30.

D. Tools, data and platforms

72. Entries that can be broadly categorized as tools, data and platforms include tools for policy design, data on exposure to climate risks and on losses, and methods that combine technical data with local knowledge. They are described as intended to help assess the social and economic effects of transitions and of climate impacts and to identify those affected, and many relate to the planning processes and adaptation measures described in chapter IV.A and C. Entries of this kind were provided by the BRS Secretariat, FAO, the ILO, the IMF, the IPCC, ITC, ITU, UN Women, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNDRR, UNEP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNPFII, UNRISD, WIPO, WMO and the World Bank Group.

73. Some tools are intended to inform policy design. By way of example, the ILO reports that its Just Transition Policy Gateway is designed to provide a searchable collection of policies and instruments that link labour markets, ecological transition and socioeconomic development, complemented by a policy help desk.[116] The ILO describes its Just Transition Assessment Model as allowing national strategies to be tested against scenarios for their effects on employment, growth, emissions and equity. Focusing on the private sector, the World Bank Group Just Transition Tool for Private Sector Activities (2025) is described as providing guidance to policymakers on developing place-based economic strategies that use private sector activity to create employment and opportunities for workers, suppliers and communities during the low-carbon transition.[117] UN Women reports a Gender Equality and Climate Policy Scorecard that assesses NDCs for their gender responsiveness across six dimensions of gender equality.[118] UNDP reports a 2026 tool for national human rights institutions on monitoring the right to a healthy environment, which includes guidance on monitoring that right in the context of just transitions.[119] ITC describes its Standards Map as allowing users to compare sustainability standards covering environmental protection, labour rights and traceability.[120]

74. Other entries provide data on exposure to climate risks and on losses. UNICEF reports that its Global Child Hazard Database, which it reported as due to be launched in the second or third quarter of 2026, is designed to compile standardized data on children's exposure to multiple hazards. UNFPA reports high-resolution population datasets for Latin America and the Caribbean, disaggregated by age and sex, developed with WorldPop and the German Aerospace Center. UNDRR describes its DELTA Resilience tool as allowing countries to record losses and damages from extreme and slow-onset events down to the lowest administrative level.[121] The IPCC Interactive Atlas is described as offering regional climate information relevant to adaptation and transition planning.[122]

75. Several entries describe methods that combine technical data with local knowledge. For example, WMO reports that its guidelines on national renewable energy atlases are being piloted in a number of countries; in one pilot, seasonal climate information for hydropower was co-produced with local stakeholders drawing on generational knowledge of river

[115] Additional information can be found at https://www.ilo.org/topics-and-sectors/just-transition-towards-environmentally-sustainable-economies-and-societies/ilo-cop30.

[116] Additional information can be found at https://justtransitionpolicygateway.ilo.org/.

[117] Additional information can be found at https://ppp.worldbank.org/library/just-transition-tool-private-sector-activities.

[118] Additional information can be found at https://www.unwomen.org/en/climate-scorecard.

[119] Additional information can be found at https://www.undp.org/publications/monitoring-right-healthy-environment-tool-national-human-rights-institutions-r2he-tool.

[120] Additional information can be found at https://www.standardsmap.org/en/home.

[121] Additional information can be found at https://www.undrr.org/building-risk-knowledge/disaster-losses-and-damages-tracking-system-delta-resilience.

[122] Additional information can be found at https://interactive-atlas.ipcc.ch/.

behaviour.[123] UNESCO reports that its Climate Risk Informed Decision Analysis, a participatory method for water resources planning, has been applied in more than 25 case studies in 23 countries.[124] FAO describes its water tenure assessment methodology as providing an overview of water users and rights to support equitable allocation.[125]

E. Country-level programmes and projects

76. Entries that can be broadly categorized as country-level programmes and projects cover projects, programmes, advisory services and reviews in and for specific countries, through which guidance, knowledge products, tools and training are applied in national contexts. Many of the examples in chapter IV are of this kind. The entries refer mainly to national policy and planning, programmes at the local level, finance for investment, and trade and natural resources. Many activities are described as undertaken jointly by several entities, and some programmes as connecting national plans with local planning and budgeting. Entries of this kind were provided by the BRS Secretariat, FAO, the ILO, the IMF, IOM, ITC, ITU, the Joint SDG Fund, UN DESA, UN Women, UNCDF, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNDRR, UNECE, UNEP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNIDO, WIPO, WMO and the World Bank Group.

77. Some programmes address national policy and planning. As an example, the ILO reports that its project Social Partners as Agents for Just Transition, covering 10 countries, focuses on strengthening the engagement of employers' and workers' organizations as countries revise their climate commitments.[126] FAO reports that its NDC Agrifood System Help Desk includes a pillar dedicated to just transitions in agrifood systems.[127] UNECE reports that it is developing and implementing pilot technical cooperation projects with countries in its region on just transition policies, strategies and roadmaps.

78. The ILO also reports national projects on a multi-stakeholder platform for just transitions, skills for green and digital jobs, micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises and their financing, and jobs and social protection in the context of green and demographic transitions.

79. Other programmes operate at the local level. For instance, IOM reports a programme (2025–2027) to increase a government's engagement with its diaspora so that the diaspora can contribute skills, expertise and financial resources to local climate resilience initiatives. UNESCO reports that its MangRes initiative restores and manages mangroves in seven biosphere reserves in Latin America through community-led, science-based projects.[128] UNCDF reports an area-based joint programme coordinating 16 United Nations entities that serves host communities, refugees and asylum seekers, persons with disabilities and smallholder households, in which UNCDF leads local finance and economic interventions.

80. Several entries describe finance for investment linked to just transitions. By way of example, UNIDO reports that its Accelerate-to-Demonstrate Facility provides grant financing for demonstration-stage climate innovation projects in developing countries.[129] WMO describes the Systematic Observations Financing Facility, a United Nations multi-partner trust fund co-founded by WMO, UNDP and UNEP, as providing grants and technical assistance for weather and climate observations to least developed countries and small island developing States.[130]

[123] Additional information can be found at https://library.wmo.int/idurl/4/69779.
[124] Additional information can be found at https://www.unesco.org/en/crida.
[125] Additional information can be found at https://www.fao.org/land-water/water/governance/water-tenure/en.
[126] Additional information can be found at https://webapps.ilo.org/DevelopmentCooperationDashboard/p/project/109966.
[127] Additional information can be found at https://www.fao.org/climate-change/what-we-do/policy-support/nationally-determined-contributions-and-long-term-strategies-3-0/en.
[128] Additional information can be found at https://www.unesco.org/en/mab/mangres.
[129] Additional information can be found at https://a2dfacility.unido.org/.
[130] Additional information can be found at https://un-soff.org/.

81. Activities related to trade and natural resources are also reported. UNCTAD reports national green export reviews, carried out between 2014 and 2018, that identified sectors for the production and export of sustainable products.[131] FAO reports that it supports countries in ensuring that Indigenous Peoples, local communities and forest-dependent producers benefit from reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+) and forest climate finance, including by securing land and customary rights and designing participatory benefit-sharing arrangements.[132]

F. Capacity-building and training

82. Entries that can be broadly categorized as capacity-building and training address individuals working in policy and practice, the institutions that deliver education and training, and enterprises and young people engaging in new economic activities. Many combine just transition content with established areas of expertise, such as climate policy and transparency, trade, social protection and occupational safety and health, and some bring governments, employers and workers together in the same training. This information relates to the key message on education systems and skills development, including through upskilling and reskilling,[133] and to the information on the workforce (see chap. IV.B above). Entries of this kind were provided by the BRS Secretariat, DOALOS, FAO, the ILO, ITC, ITU, UN DESA, UN Women, UNCDF, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNDRR, UNECE, UNEP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNIDO, UNSSC, WIPO and WMO.

83. Training for policymakers and practitioners includes, for example, the programmes of the International Training Centre of the ILO, which the ILO reports offers standing and on-demand courses. These include tripartite courses on integrating just transition considerations into policies on climate plans, social protection, occupational safety and health, and skills and enterprise development.[134] UNSSC reports online courses on the Paris Agreement as a development agenda (with the UNFCCC) and on transforming economies for sustainable development (with OHCHR), as well as a blended training programme on climate transparency and the enhanced transparency framework (with the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency, the UNFCCC and the UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre); all three are reported as offered free of charge to selected cohorts. UNCTAD reports an online course on harnessing trade to advance national climate and development goals.[135]

84. Other entries concern education and skills systems. UNESCO reports that, under the Climate Smart Education Systems Initiative, funded by the Global Partnership for Education and implemented with the International Institute for Educational Planning of UNESCO and Save the Children, it leads work on integrating climate change adaptation and resilience into curricula, learning materials and teacher education.[136] It also reports on the Greening Education Partnership, launched in 2022 at the Transforming Education Summit, which works with countries on greening schools, curricula, teacher training and communities,[137] and on work through its International Centre for Technical and Vocational Education and Training on greening institutions and curricula in that field.

85. Activities for enterprises and young people include the GreenToCompete Hubs of ITC, which ITC reports offer coaching, tools and training to small and medium-sized enterprises,[138] and its Youth Ecopreneur Programme. UNFPA describes its Climate Hacklab

[131] Additional information can be found at https://unctad.org/project/supporting-member-states-developing-and-launching-sustainable-product-export-strategies.

[132] Additional information can be found at https://www.fao.org/haltingdeforestation/about/our-work/en.

[133] Decision 2/CMA.7, para. 12(g).

[134] Additional information can be found at https://www.itcilo.org/courses.

[135] Additional information can be found at https://unctad.org/meeting/elearning-course-harnessing-trade-advance-national-climate-and-development-goals.

[136] Additional information can be found at https://www.unesco.org/en/sustainable-development/education/climate-start-systems.

[137] Additional information can be found at https://www.unesco.org/en/sustainable-development/education/greening-future.

[138] Additional information can be found at https://environment.intracen.org/hubs/.

as combining entrepreneurship training for young people with seed funding for selected solutions.

86. DOALOS reports that, with the Nippon Foundation, it has offered fellowships since 2004 on ocean affairs and the law of the sea, including on climate impacts on the ocean, with a dedicated fellowship for small island developing States.[139] WIPO reports that it supports Technology and Innovation Support Centers, hosted by universities, research centres and business support institutions, that help inventors and entrepreneurs manage intellectual property.[140]

G. Partnerships and coordination initiatives

87. Entries that can be broadly categorized as partnerships and coordination initiatives include coordination mechanisms within the United Nations system, intergovernmental and multi-stakeholder platforms, partnerships on industry, energy and finance, and networks. They bring entities, Parties and non-Party stakeholders together around sectors such as energy, buildings, cooling, industry and agrifood systems, and around cross-cutting functions such as finance and early warning; several involve Parties directly, through intergovernmental platforms, pledges and groups of friends. Entries of this kind were provided by the BRS Secretariat, FAO, the ILO, ITU, the Joint SDG Fund, UN Tourism, UNCDF, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNDRR, UNECE, UNEP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNIDO, UNPFII, UNRISD, WIPO and WMO.

88. Some are coordination mechanisms within the United Nations system. As an illustration, UNDP reports on UN-Energy, which brings together more than 30 United Nations entities in support of Sustainable Development Goal 7 and just energy transitions, and on the United Nations Task Force on Critical Energy Transition Minerals, operating since 2025, which is described as supporting coordinated approaches and country-level work on such minerals. The secretariat of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues reports that it coordinates United Nations system inputs on Indigenous Peoples' issues.

89. Others are intergovernmental or multi-stakeholder platforms. UNEP reports that the Intergovernmental Council for Buildings and Climate convenes governments to align national buildings policies with climate goals, with the Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction as its secretariat.[141] It also reports that the Global Cooling Pledge and its Intergovernmental Committee on Cooling provide a platform for aligning national cooling action with climate plans.[142] UNECE describes its Just Transition Task Force as a platform for policy dialogue among member States, initially focused on regions undergoing coal phase-down.[143] According to UNESCO, the Group of Friends on Culture-based Climate Action, which brings together Parties to the Convention and intergovernmental and civil society organizations, with UNESCO as knowledge partner, has launched a workstream on including culture in NAPs. Early Warnings for All, launched by the Secretary-General, is described as seeking universal coverage of multi-hazard early warning systems; UNDRR and ITU are among the entities reporting their contributions.[144] The ILO reports on the Global Coalition for Social Justice, a multi-stakeholder platform established by the ILO in 2023, one of whose key interventions concerns "a just transition towards environmentally sustainable economies and societies for all".

90. Partnerships on industry and energy include the Net Zero Partnership for Industrial Decarbonization, which UNIDO reports supports emerging market and developing economies in designing just industrial transition pathways and in decarbonizing heavy-emitting sectors such as steel and cement.[145] They also include the Global Network of

[139] Additional information can be found at https://www.un.org/oceancapacity/UNNF.
[140] Additional information can be found at https://www.wipo.int/en/web/tisc.
[141] Additional information can be found at https://globalabc.org/.
[142] Additional information can be found at https://coolcoalition.org/global-cooling-pledge.
[143] Additional information can be found at https://unece.org/sustainable-energy/task-force-just-transition.
[144] Additional information can be found at https://earlywarningsforall.org/site/early-warnings-all.
[145] Additional information can be found at https://decarbonization.unido.org/projects/net-zero-partnership/.

Regional Sustainable Energy Centres, coordinated by UNIDO and described as a South–South and triangular cooperation platform covering 120 countries, including most least developed countries and small island developing States.[146] UNDP reports on its partnership in Mission 300, with the World Bank and the African Development Bank, which aims to accelerate energy access in African countries.[147]

91. Some partnerships focus on mobilizing finance. FAO describes the Food and Agriculture for Sustainable Transformation Partnership, which implements an initiative launched by the COP 27 Presidency, as aiming to increase the quantity and quality of climate finance for agrifood systems; it hosts a finance help desk.[148] UNCDF reports on the Global Fund for Coral Reefs, a blended finance coalition that supports reef-positive businesses and the coastal communities that depend on reefs.[149]

[146] Additional information can be found at https://www.gn-sec.net

[147] Additional information can be found at https://www.worldbank.org/ext/en/energizingafrica.

[148] Additional information can be found at https://www.fao.org/food-agriculture-sustainable-transformation-partnership/en.

[149] Additional information can be found at https://globalfundcoralreefs.org/.

Annex II

Inputs received on relevant instruments, initiatives and processes under the Convention and the Paris Agreement*

Name of the instrument, initiative or processes	*Mandate/ Governing body*	*Timeframe and status*	*Short description of scope including recent outputs, where relevant*	*Key partners, if relevant*	*Any other relevant information*	*Webpage link (if available)*
The Sharm el-Sheikh mitigation ambition and implementation work programme	CMA Decision 4/CMA.4, para. 4 Decision 4/CMA.4, para. 11	2021-2026	The scope of the work programme should be based on broad thematic areas relevant to urgently scaling up mitigation ambition and implementation in this critical decade and include all sectors covered in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, thematic areas in the contribution of Working Group III to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, and relevant enabling conditions, technologies, just transitions and cross-cutting issues. (Decision 4/CMA.4, para. 4) The secretariat is requested to organize, under the guidance of the co-chairs of the work programme and with the support of the high-level champions, investment-focused events, considering the cost of mitigation implementation, with a view to unlocking finance, including for just transitions, overcoming barriers to access to finance and identifying investment opportunities and actionable solutions informed by nationally determined contributions to help public and private financers, investors and international climate finance providers direct finance flows towards supporting areas of opportunity to enhance mitigation in this critical decade. (Decision 4/CMA.4, para. 11)			https://unfccc.int/topics/mitigation/workstreams/mitigation-work-programme

* Not formally edited or formatted.

Name of the instrument, initiative or processes	*Mandate/ Governing body*	*Timeframe and status*	*Short description of scope including recent outputs, where relevant*	*Key partners, if relevant*	*Any other relevant information*	*Webpage link (if available)*
			The annual reports (2023-2026), comprising a compilation of the individual dialogue reports, have been published on the webpage.			
NDC synthesis report	Decision 1/CMA.3, para. 30	Ongoing	CMA 3 requested the secretariat to annually update the NDC synthesis report and to make it available to the CMA at each of its sessions. According to the 2026 NDC synthesis report prepared by the secretariat, a total of 82 per cent of Parties considered just transition in preparing their new NDCs and the majority of those Parties plan to integrate consideration of just transition into NDC implementation. The synthesis report also highlighted that Parties considered just transition across all aspects of their NDCs, including mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation, and for a variety of sectors and stakeholders, which points to a whole-of-economy and -society approach to considering just transition. The synthesis report noted that some Parties contextualized just transition as helping to ensure that the shift to low-carbon, climate-resilient economies does not exacerbate existing or create new inequalities in societies, thus enabling climate action that is socially inclusive and economically empowering. The synthesis report indicated that indicators for tracking just transition as part of NDC implementation were explicitly included or envisaged by 13 per cent of Parties, some of which proposed integrating them into their MRV systems.			https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma2026_09.pdf
Forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures and the KCI	COP, CMP and CMA	Active/ ongoing; an agenda item under SBs and GBs	The forum on the impact of the implementation of response measures is a platform for Parties to exchange information, experiences and best practices on the economic, social and environmental impacts of climate mitigation actions. The KCI is a technical constituted body established to support the work of the forum. The forum and the KCI have the following work programme areas:	Various partners in different activities	-	https://unfccc.int/topics/response-measures https://unfccc.int/constituted-bodies/KCI

Name of the instrument, initiative or processes	*Mandate/ Governing body*	*Timeframe and status*	*Short description of scope including recent outputs, where relevant*	*Key partners, if relevant*	*Any other relevant information*	*Webpage link (if available)*
			• Economic diversification and transformation; • Just transition of the workforce and the creation of decent work and quality jobs; • Assessing and analysing the impacts of the implementation of response measures; • Facilitating and building capacity on the identification, development, customization and use of tools and methodologies to assess the impacts of the implementation of response measures. The forum and the KCI implement the workplan for 2026–2030, consisting of specific activities related to the work programme areas. The KCI produces knowledge products such as technical papers and case studies that covers one or more work programme areas. It also implements capacity-building programme on impacts of the implementation of response measures aiming to enhance capacity of Parties in the areas related to response measures workstream.			
Enhanced Transparency Framework	Paris Agreement Art. 13; Decisions 1/CP.24, 18/CMA.1, 5/CMA.3, 9/CMA.4	Ongoing	The ETF supports the implementation of just transition pathways by providing robust and verifiable information about greenhouse gas emissions, climate change impacts, relevant national circumstances, countries' climate policies and measures, support provided, needed and received, as well as progress towards achieving NDCs. Parties and other stakeholders can use this information to identify needs and improvement plans, and inform actions going forward. As indicated in the BTR synthesis report, several Parties reported information related to just transition policies to mitigate the negative impacts of structural changes to economies arising from energy transitions. Parties also	GEF, CBIT-GSP, UNEP, UNDP, ICAT, PATPA, FAO, Commonwealth secretariat	The UNFCCC Transparency Division provides capacity building for developing countries to implement the ETF; develops and supports databases, and reporting and review tools (including training) for climate information and policy briefs and analysis; it reaches out to different	https://unfccc.int/Transparency

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			described social and economic co-benefits of climate action, including improved public health, creation of green jobs, and enhanced food and water security. The ETF creates spaces, such as the technical expert reviews, where qualified international experts verify the BTR information which informs national policies and plans, as well as the Facilitative Multilateral consideration of Progress (FMCP), where Parties and other stakeholders can exchange on experience and good practices, including on ways to foster just transition pathways.		stakeholders to inform on the secretariat's progress with implementation, raise awareness and promote engagement in the ETF, communicate its national and global impact through the #Together4Transparency initiative.	
Publication -Guidance to the Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) Process under the Convention and the Paris Agreement	Body - Technology Executive Committee (TEC) Mandate to the TEC regarding provision of guidance to the TNA process (technology framework under Art. 10 of the Paris Agreement) 15/CMA.1, Annex, para 12(c) Mandate to constituted bodies to integrate just transition elements into their work 3/CMA.5, para 12	2023-2027	Technology Needs Assessment Guidebook on Renewable Energy with Aspects of Just Transition (2025) Developed by the TEC, in partnership with UNIDO and the UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre, the guidebook provides an overview of up-to-date information on a wide range of renewable energy technology options in energy supply, energy storage, energy transmission and distribution. It also examines enabling conditions, barriers and good practices for their deployment, alongside aspects of just transition that could be considered to promote a fair and inclusive workforce transition to advance a rapid and just transition to climate-resilient and sustainable energy systems, in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement.	UNFCCC TEC UNEP CCC UNIDO	These guidebooks are part of the TNA guidance materials, developed under the umbrella of the GEF-funded Global TNA Project	https://unfccc.int/tt clear/tec/energysup plysector.html#TN Aguide

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Publication of the Technology Executive Committee (TEC) guidance to the Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) Process under the Convention and the Paris Agreement	Mandate to the TEC regarding provision of guidance to the TNA process (technology framework under Art. 10 of the Paris Agreement) 15/CMA.1, Annex, para 12(c) Mandate to constituted bodies to integrate just transition elements into their work 3/CMA.5, para 12	2023-2027	TNA Step by Step: A guidebook for countries preparing Technology Needs Assessments and Action Plans – Second Edition (2024) Developed by UNEP-CCC, with inputs from the UNFCCC/TEC, the updated guidebook on the TNA process now includes considerations of just transition aspects as criteria for technology prioritization in developing countries, and is available in English, French and Spanish. The guidebook is the go-to reference document for national teams preparing TNAs and devising associate technology action plans, often in support of NDC implementation.	UNEP-CCC	These guidebooks are part of the TNA guidance materials, developed under the umbrella of the GEF-funded Global TNA Project	TNA Step by Step guidebook is available at: https://tech-action.unepccc.org/publications/39082/
The 2023 Forum of the SCF on Financing Just Transitions (Event / Publication)	SCF	2023	The 2023 Forum of the SCF, held in Bangkok on 17–18 July 2023, focused on "Financing Just Transitions." The Forum explored how finance can support low-emission and climate-resilient transitions while addressing social and economic impacts on workers, communities and vulnerable groups. Discussions covered enabling policy environments, access to finance, social protection, capacity-building and the role of public and private actors. The SCF subsequently published a report summarizing the key discussions and findings from the Forum.	Speakers included: ILO, Grantham Institute, MDBs, UNDP, FAO, GFLAC, UNFCCC Funds, WWF, UNESCAP, UNEP FI, WRI, UNCDF, UN Global Compact,		Website
Sixth BA of the SCF (Publication)	SCF	2024	BA6 includes several elements relevant to the design and support of just transition pathways. • It references the Just Transition Work Programme, including its emphasis on means of implementation such as climate finance, technology transfer and capacity-building for developing countries. • It highlights the 2023 SCF Forum on financing just transitions as a relevant SCF	SCF		Link to BA6 Technical Report

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			knowledge product. The Forum emphasized that just transitions extend beyond the energy sector to areas such as transport, agriculture, water, forestry and land use, and underscored the importance of country-specific, multi-stakeholder approaches involving governments, MDBs, climate funds, financial institutions, workers and local communities. • It discusses country platforms and Just Energy Transition Partnerships (JETPs) as emerging mechanisms to support country-owned transition pathways, while also identifying implementation challenges related to inclusive governance, institutional capacity and access to finance. • It further notes growing work on measuring climate finance impacts in the areas of resilience and just transitions, as well as increasing references to just transition elements in sustainable finance taxonomies and transition finance approaches. • In the broader context of Article 2.1(c), BA6 also highlights the importance of ensuring that shifts in financial flows toward low-emission and climate-resilient development pathways are implemented in an orderly, equitable and just manner.			
NDR2 of the SCF (Publication)	SCF	2024	The SCF's Second Report on the Determination of the Needs of Developing Country Parties (NDR2) provides a relevant knowledge product and evidence base for just transition discussions by identifying the climate-related needs, enabling conditions and implementation challenges faced by developing countries across sectors and regions. While the report does not focus explicitly on just transition pathways, it highlights several elements directly relevant to their design and implementation. Through its assessment of			

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			national reports, NDR2 provides information on sectoral investment needs, means of implementation, and country-level planning processes that may help inform discussions on financing and implementing equitable transition pathways in developing countries.			
Decision on NCQG	CMA	2024 and ongoing	• Paragraph 20 explicitly recognizes the importance of supporting just transitions across sectors and thematic areas, including through readiness, capacity-building, transparency and technology development and transfer. • Paragraph 1 links the NCQG to Article 2.1(c) of the Paris Agreement, including making finance flows consistent with pathways toward low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development. • Paragraphs 4, 6, 15 and 21 recognize high costs of capital, debt burdens, limited fiscal space and barriers to redirecting capital toward climate action, which are not necessarily expressed in the context of JT, but still is applicable substantively. • Paragraphs 21–24 emphasize enhanced access to climate finance through direct access, locally led approaches, demand-driven capacity-building and simplified access procedures. Paragraph 26 calls for climate finance efforts to promote inclusion and extend benefits to vulnerable groups, including women, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, migrants and climate-vulnerable populations. These points are substantively highly relevant to the issue of JT Financing.			
Baku to Belem Roadmap to USD 1.3 Trillion (Publication)	COP 30 Presidency	2025	• The Roadmap frames just transition as essential to socially inclusive and fair implementation of NDCs and NAPs, placing people at the center of climate action. • It emphasizes protecting livelihoods, involving affected communities in decision-making, and creating decent work and resilient			B2B website

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			communities during the transition to low-emission and climate-resilient economies. • The report links just transition finance to social protection, education, skills development, reskilling and regional economic diversification. • According to IHLEG estimates cited in the report, just transition spending in developing countries would need to increase from around USD 10 billion annually today to USD 50 billion annually by 2035. • Key proposed actions include improving direct access to finance for vulnerable communities, embedding social safeguards in climate finance, scaling sustainability-linked and social bonds, and providing concessional finance for reskilling and social safety nets.			
Sharm el-Sheikh dialogue on Article 2, paragraph 1(c), of the Paris Agreement and its complementarity with Article 9 (Process / Events / Report)	CMA Co-chairs of the Dialogue	2023–2025	The Sharm el-Sheikh dialogue on Article 2, paragraph 1(c), of the Paris Agreement and its complementarity with Article 9 was established to exchange views and enhance understanding on making finance flows consistent with low-emission and climate-resilient development pathways, while considering its relationship with the provision and mobilization of climate finance support for developing countries. • Discussions under the dialogue linked Article 2.1(c) implementation with financing just and equitable transition pathways that reflect national circumstances, sustainable development priorities and poverty eradication objectives. • The 2025 workshops explicitly included “transition planning” and “financing just transition pathways” as a dedicated discussion topic, including the role of financial-sector development, transition planning frameworks and investment strategies. • Discussions highlighted the importance of ensuring that financial-sector alignment and			SeS website

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			transition-related investment shifts do not create adverse socioeconomic impacts, particularly in developing countries with transition-related vulnerabilities. • Country platforms and Just Energy Transition Partnerships (JETPs) were discussed as examples of approaches that can help redirect investment and mobilize broader financial flows in support of nationally determined transition priorities. • The dialogue also emphasized the importance of policy coherence, regulatory frameworks, transition plans and credible market signals to help align private-sector and financial-sector decision-making with climate and development objectives.			
Veredas Dialogue (Process/Events/Reports)	CMA	2026	Veredas dialogue on Article 2, paragraph 1(c), of the Paris Agreement and its complementarity with Article 9 was established at CMA 7, building on the substantive discussion under the Sharm el Sheikh dialogue. Its workplan is expected to have substantive linkages with Just Transition work in 2026, following the past three years' work on Sharm El Sheikh Dialogue. More information on the Veredas Dialogue mandate: As a part of the Dialogue, the Presidency of the CMA was requested to convene the Xingu Finance Talks under the Veredas Dialogue and in consultation with the co-chairs thereof as an annual high-level round table with a view to facilitating a cooperative exchange of views among all interested Parties and non-Party stakeholders, in particular academia, international financial institutions and the private sector, on practical solutions that address the challenges and opportunities in the implementation of Article 2, paragraph 1(c), of			Veredas Dialogue | UNFCCC

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			the Paris Agreement and its complementarity with Article 9 of the Paris Agreement. • CMA 7 invited Parties and non-Party Stakeholders to submit their views on the organization of the Veredas dialogue. • Co-chairs of the Veredas dialogue were appointed by the president of the COP30/CMP20/CMA7. • Co-chairs organized bilateral consultations with Parties and multilateral consultation with Non-Party Stakeholders. • The work plan for 2026 will be published prior to the SBs based on the submissions and the views expressed in the consultations. • The meeting under the Veredas Dialogue will be organized during SB			
Climate Finance Work Programme	CMA	2026–2027	Decision 1/CMA.7, para 54 under Global Mutirão decision established a two-year work programme on climate finance, including on Article 9, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement in the context of Article 9 of the Paris Agreement as a whole. While some submissions contain elements on Just Transitions, the direction of the work programme and its activities remain to be defined. More information on the mandate: • Co-Chairs of the of the Climate Finance Work Programme were appointed by the President of COP 30/CMP 20/CMA 7. • Co-chairs invited a call for submissions from Parties and non-Party stakeholders. • The Co-Chairs convened virtual consultations with Parties and non-Party stakeholders to seek their views and expectations on the climate finance work programme. • The work plan for the work programme will be published prior to the sessions of the Subsidiary Bodies (SBs) based on the			Work programme on Climate Finance | UNFCCC

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			submissions received and the views expressed in the consultations. • Co-chairs will organize engagement events during the SBs.			
GEF (GEF-9 Strategy)	COP	2026–2030	COP 29 invited the GEF, in the context of programming for the climate change focal area under its ninth replenishment, to consider, inter alia, working with developing countries on ways of incorporating just transition elements into national climate plans and programmes. The GEF-9 replenishment outcomes include several elements relevant to the design and implementation of just transition pathways, particularly under the Climate Change focal area strategy on "Integrated Long-Term Net-Zero Planning and Just Transition." Proposed support includes country-led planning for low-emission and climate-resilient development pathways, inclusive energy transition and fossil fuel phase-out roadmaps, job retraining and reskilling programmes, social protection measures, and multi-stakeholder platforms involving governments, labour unions, civil society and the private sector. The strategy also highlights support for women, youth and Indigenous Peoples and local communities (IPLCs), and links just transition planning with national investment platforms, policy coherence efforts and blended finance approaches. More broadly, GEF-9 emphasizes "whole-of-society" and "whole-of-government" approaches across integrated programmes and focal areas, including blended finance and non-grant instruments, country engagement platforms, support for resilient and regenerative production systems, and strengthened monitoring of socio-	GEF		GEF-9 Programming Direction

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			economic co-benefits and impacts on IPLCs, women and youth.			
LDCF/SCCF (Programming Strategy under GEF-9 period)	COP	2026–2030	The LDCF/SCCF GEF-9 Programming Strategy does not contain direct references to "just transition" as a standalone concept. However, the strategy emphasizes several related principles and approaches aimed at ensuring fairness, inclusion and equitable access to climate adaptation support for vulnerable countries and communities, particularly LDCs and SIDS. Relevant elements include: • Whole-of-society and locally-led adaptation approaches, including gender equality, youth, Indigenous Peoples and local communities (IPLCs), CSOs and vulnerable populations as cross-cutting enablers of transformational adaptation. • Adaptive social protection measures to strengthen income security, livelihood diversification and resilience of poor and vulnerable populations facing climate risks. • Support for climate-resilient livelihoods, green jobs, entrepreneurship and income diversification, including through agriculture, food systems and jobs-for-nature initiatives. • Financial inclusion and equitable access to adaptation finance through microfinance, guarantees, blended finance and support for smallholder farmers, MSMEs, cooperatives and underserved groups, including references to financial services provided "on just terms".	GEF		LDCF SCCF Programming 2026–2030
GCF (GCF-2 Updated Strategic Plan)	COP	2024–2027	CMA 4 requested the GCF Board to consider how to enhance support for just transitions of developing countries across economic sectors and transition to resilient economies, and how to provide better access to climate finance and enablers of just transitions, to the extent that this is in line with the existing mandate, investment	GCF		USP-2 of GCF

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			framework, results framework, and funding windows and structures of the Green Climate Fund. The GCF Strategic Plan 2024–2027 provides references for just transition-related work of the GCF. It identifies just transitions as part of GCF's mitigation and adaptation programming priority, particularly through cross-cutting projects and programmes that support paradigm shifts across sectors. The Plan specifically refers to advancing just transitions in energy, buildings, industry and transport systems, and commits GCF to incorporate the evolving understanding of just and equitable transition pathways under the UNFCCC and Paris Agreement. Relevant GCF instruments, processes and support areas include readiness and preparatory support for NDC, NAP and LTS implementation, integrated climate investment planning, direct access programming, and support for national and regional financial institutions to integrate climate considerations and access finance. These can support countries in translating just transition priorities into investment-ready pipelines and financing approaches.			
AF (Medium Term Strategy 2023–2027)	CMP CMA	2023–2027	The Adaptation Fund Medium-Term Strategy 2023-2027 has no direct references to just transitions. However, the AF strategy do emphasize several concepts aimed at ensuring fairness and equity in climate adaptation: • Locally Led Adaptation: The strategy introduces a new cross-cutting theme focused on devolving decision-making and access to finance to the local level to empower those most affected by climate change. • Empowering Vulnerable Groups: A core focus is on benefitting and empowering the most	AF		AF MTS

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			vulnerable people and communities—such as women, youth, and indigenous peoples—as "agents of change". • Gender Equality: The strategy is committed to advancing gender equality and using gender-responsive adaptation finance to address systemic power imbalances and structural barriers. • Inclusive Governance: The Fund champions inclusive processes in adaptation planning and implementation to avoid "maladaptation" and ensure that climate actions do not exacerbate existing inequalities.			
FRLD (Barbados Implementation Modalities)	COP CMA		The Barbados Implementation Modalities (BIM) consist of the first set of interventions to respond to loss and damage under the FRLD, established to assist developing countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change through country-led responses to economic and non-economic loss and damage. Under the BIM, grant-based support will be provided for activities such as climate-resilient recovery and reconstruction, displacement and relocation responses, and strengthening national systems for addressing loss and damage. While the BIM does not explicitly reference just transitions, its design principles and operational requirements align closely with core just transition elements, reflecting the shared emphasis across the UNFCCC architecture on equity, inclusion, and country ownership in responding to climate impacts. The BIM is particularly relevant given its explicit requirements on stakeholder engagement and protection of affected populations, which mirror the procedural and substantive dimensions of just transition pathways. Relevant elements include:	FRLD		FRLD BIM webpage

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			• Bottom-up, country-led and country-owned approaches that strengthen national responses and align support with country priorities and circumstances; • Funding criteria reflecting direct engagement of relevant stakeholders, as appropriate, and the consideration of the needs of climate-vulnerable communities; • Support for equitable, safe and dignified approaches to displacement, relocation and migration in the context of climate-related loss and damage; • Contributions to long-term resilience, social and development co-benefits, including gender-responsiveness; • Prioritization of vulnerable countries and communities, including through the allocation floor for SIDS and LDCs.			
PCCB workplan	COP CMA	2025-2029	The PCCB workplan 2025–2029 has no specific references to just transition, however it: • Sets out activities to address capacity gaps in investment strategies, project preparation and stakeholder engagement for NDC and NAP implementation, which are foundational for planning and financing just transition pathways. • Organized around the three priority areas: o Enhancing coherence and coordination of capacity-building under the Convention and Paris Agreement o Identifying capacity gaps and needs, both current and emerging, and recommending ways to address them o Promoting awareness-raising, knowledge- and information-sharing and			https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/paris-committee-on-capacity-building-pccb

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			stakeholder engagement with bodies and relevant actors under and outside the Convention and the Paris Agreement ○ Cross-cutting activities • Annual Technical Progress Report provides recommendations to Parties			
PCCB Focus Area	COP CMA	2025-2026	• Focus on "holistic investment strategies, bankable projects, and stakeholder engagement". • Responds to capacity-gaps in translating climate plans into investable projects and engaging affected stakeholders, consistent with JTWP priorities on finance and people-centred approaches.		Focus area ends June 2026, new focus area to also deal with finance and link between the climate landscape with the national development landscape	https://unfccc.int/topics/capacity-building/pccb/paris-committee-on-capacity-building-focus-area https://unfccc.int/topics/capacity-building/pccb/focusarea2025-26
Capacity-building hub	COP CMA	2026 (annually)	The Capacity-building Hub convened by the PCCB is a space for multiple stakeholders to showcase capacity-building initiatives, exchange knowledge and foster collaborations, including energy transition, gender-just transitions and other themes directly relevant to just transition pathways. The 8th Capacity-building Hub will take place at COP 31.			https://unfccc.int/capacity-building-hub
PCCB Network Energy Cluster	COP CMA	2025-2027	The PCCB Network's Energy Cluster serves as a collaborative space to strengthen the capacities needed for a just and effective global energy transition, with a particular focus on developing countries. By bringing together governments, utilities, regulators, businesses, academia, civil society and youth, the cluster supports mapping and addressing capacity gaps, sharing practical solutions and lessons learned, and advancing	GEIDCO		https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/paris-committee-on-capacity-building-pccb/pccb-network-paris-

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			skills development and peer-to-peer learning across the energy value chain. Through its online platform, convenings and joint initiatives, it helps members translate energy-related NDC, NAP and long-term strategy commitments into concrete policies, investments and projects that drive sustainable, inclusive energy systems and contribute directly to nationally determined transition pathways.			committee-on-capacity-building-pccb/energy-cluster
Informal coordination group for capacity-building (ICG)	COP CMA	Annual	Facilitates coordination of capacity-building activities among constituted bodies, operating entities of the Financial Mechanism and other processes, improving coherence of support that countries can leverage for just transition implementation.			https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/bodies/constituted-bodies/PCCB/ICG
E-Learning course	COP CMA	Operational	Mastering International Climate Negotiations: All You Need to Know e-course is an online course designed to strengthen understanding of the UNFCCC process, negotiation architecture, and key thematic areas, including just transition. It supports broader climate literacy and capacity-building for stakeholders engaging in the process	UNITAR, Presidency Youth Climate Champions		https://unccelearn.org/course/view.php?id=206&page=overview&lang=en
Glasgow work programme on Action for Climate Empowerment and its action plan	Article 6 of the Convention and Article 12 of the Paris Agreement; decisions 18/CP.26; 22/CMA.3; 23/CP.27 and 22/CMA.4	Work programme (2021-2031) action plan (2022-2026)	The Glasgow work programme provides the framework for implementation of ACE: education, training, public awareness, public participation, public access to information and international cooperation on these matters. It supports public empowerment and engagement for equitable, effective and just transitions.			https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cp2021_12a02E.pdf#page=17 https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cp2022_10a02E.pdf
ACE Hub		2022-2027	The Action for Climate Empowerment Hub (ACE Hub) is a three-year collaboration launched in 2022 between the Ministry of Economic Affairs, Industry, Climate Action and Energy of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia (NRW) and UN Climate Change. The objective	Ministry of Economic Affairs, Industry, Climate Action and Energy of the State of North Rhine-Westphalia (NRW)		https://unfccc.int/ace-hub#ACE-Hub-20

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			of the ACE Hub is to increase public support for, and engagement in, climate action activities that can help accelerate the implementation of the Paris Agreement across all sectors of society. The ACE Hub's fourth pillar focused on public engagement in climate policy supports ambitious and inclusive climate action for just transitions by enhancing climate literacy and engagement models for effective public participation in, and public access to information and awareness about, climate policy and action, drawing upon the valuable experience of a growing networking of strategic, technical and creative collaborators.			
Good Practices for Integrating Action for Climate Empowerment Elements into Nationally Determined Contributions	23/CP.27 and 22/CMA.4	2025	The conclusion of the first global stocktake at COP 28 in 2023 and the mandated update of NDCs in 2025 present a vital opportunity for Parties to enhance their ambition and commitments to ACE and bring more clarity and depth on how they will boost ACE implementation in transitioning to low carbon, climate-resilient societies. this compendium looks at good practices and showcases potential ways of strengthening the role of ACE in developing and implementing the new NDCs.			https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Good%20Practices%20for%20Integrating%20Action%20for%20Climate%20Empowerment%20into%20Nationally%20Determined%20Contributions.pdf
Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform and its Facilitative Working Group	COP Decisions 1/CP.21, 2/CP.23, 2/CP.24, 16/CP.26, 14/CP.29	Ongoing	The LCIPP was established to enhance the engagement of Indigenous Peoples and local communities in the UNFCCC process. COP and CMA decisions have recognized its role in bringing together Indigenous Peoples, local communities, Parties and other relevant entities. Under the LCIPP workplans, the Facilitative Working Group (FWG) convenes global and regional gatherings of knowledge holders and practitioners from Indigenous Peoples and local communities. In 2026, the FWG convened a biregional gathering for Asia and for Central and Eastern Europe, the Russian Federation, Central Asia and Transcaucasia, as well as a regional			https://lcipp.unfccc.int/

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			gathering for the Pacific. The FWG also facilitates intergenerational dialogues at COP sessions, guided by the seventh-generation principle. Under the Baku Workplan of the LCIPP, the FWG is compiling case stories documenting the diverse knowledge systems, perspectives and experiences of Indigenous Peoples and local communities. These activities can inform discussions and the review of the UAE just transition work programme by providing perspectives on just transition grounded in Indigenous values, worldviews and local knowledge systems.			
COP Presidency ACE Event: Empowering a Fair, Inclusive, and Just Transition	COP CMA	2023	This event raises awareness on how the ACE toolbox could play an important role in providing enabling conditions, in particular through education and public awareness, training, and public participation—in line with the objectives of the Convention and efforts to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement. The ACE toolbox may be incorporated in the design and implementation of strategies for just transitions to ensure inclusive, fair, and equitable outcomes for all, particularly vulnerable communities/workers affected by transitions.	COP28 Presidency		https://unfccc.int/event/ace-in-session-event-empowering-a-fair-inclusive-and-just-transition
10-year enhanced Lima Work Programme on Gender (LWPG) and Belém Gender Action Plan (GAP)	Decision 7/CP.29 and 7/CP. 30 COP	Work programme (2025 – 2034) Action Plan (2026 - 2034)	The 10-year enhanced Lima work programme on gender (LWPG) sets the vision for the work on gender and climate change under the UNFCCC process and the Belém GAP the roadmap for its implementation, through 27 activities and 98 deliverables to be implemented through 2034. Implementation is to be delivered from the international to the local level, by a wide range of actors, including the secretariat, Parties, UN entities, civil society and other relevant organizations. Following its predecessors (decisions 21/CP.22 and 3/CP.25), the 10-year enhanced LWPG takes	In the context of the work on just transition: ILO, NDC Partnership, UNDP, UNRISD, Women & Gender Constituency.		https://unfccc.int/topics/gender/workstreams/the-enhanced-lima-work-programme-on-gender https://unfccc.int/gender/cop31 https://www.cop28.com/en/cop28-gender-responsive-just-transitions-

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			into account the imperative of the just transition for the workforce and the creation of decent work and quality jobs in accordance with nationally defined development priorities (7/CP.29, preambular para. 6). The work programme notes that gender-responsive implementation and means of implementing climate policy and action can raise ambition and enhance gender equality and just transition (7/CP.29, para. 10). The Belém Gender Action Plan (GAP) calls for the realization of a High-level event on how Parties are engaging all women and girls, men and boys as agents of change for socially just transitions at COP 31 (7/CP.30, Annex, Table 1, deliverable A.3.8). A related technical dialogue will also be delivered at COP 31 (7/CP.30, Annex, Table 3, C.4.1). Just transition-related outputs under the enhanced LWPG have included: • COP 28 Mandated in-session workshop by the ILO and the UNFCCC on delivering a gender-responsive just transition for all • COP 28 Gender Day - High-level dialogue on gender-responsive just-transitions and climate action, where the COP 28 Gender-responsive Just Transitions and Climate Action Partnership • COP 28 Gender Day Technical dialogue: Financing for gender-responsive just transitions and climate action • Submission of the technical paper “Just transition: An essential pathway to achieving gender equality and social justice” to COP 27 by the ILO			and-climate-action-partnership https://unfccc.int/gender/cop28

Name of the instrument, initiative or processes	*Mandate/ Governing body*	*Timeframe and status*	*Short description of scope including recent outputs, where relevant*	*Key partners, if relevant*	*Any other relevant information*	*Webpage link (if available)*
Plan to Accelerate Solutions (PAS): Just and Inclusive Planning of the Energy Transition	Climate High-Level Champions and the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action	Active; delivery timeline through 2028 (through GST-2 period).	This Plan to Accelerate Solutions (PAS) supports the development of just transition indicators and inclusive data systems, while advancing gender-responsive policies, finance, and leadership across the global clean energy transition.	Host initiative(s): Global Coalition for Energy Planning (GCEP); Participating initiatives and institutions: Gender and Energy Compact; IEA; IRENA	PAS background: Global Climate Action Agenda five-year vision; Full PAS list: NAZCA portal	https://climateaction.unfccc.int/assets/documents/106_.pdf
Plan to Accelerate Solutions (PAS): Accelerating Coal Transitions	Climate High-Level Champions and the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action	Active; delivery timeline through 2028 (through GST-2 period); with the plan aiming to unlock measurable progress by 2028 and contribute to 2030 coal-transition targets.	This PAS aims to accelerate the coal-to-clean transition in the power sector in a just and orderly fashion, in line with the Paris Agreement, by identifying and scaling up policy, planning and finance solutions. The plan centres on three key pillars: (1) supporting governments in developing and implementing strong enabling policies, (2) scaling up public and private finance for the transition, and (3) accelerating project pipeline development.	Host initiative: Powering Past Coal Alliance	PAS background: Global Climate Action Agenda five-year vision; Full PAS list: NAZCA portal	https://climateaction.unfccc.int/assets/documents/37_.pdf
Plan to Accelerate Solutions (PAS): Collaborative Exporter-Importer Governance for Shared Prosperity Post-Fossil Fuels	Climate High-Level Champions and the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action	Active; delivery timeline through 2028 (through GST-2 period).	This PAS aims to provide an innovative approach for exporter-importer coordination and cooperation to support the implementation of the first GST agreed outcome on transitioning away from fossil fuels in a just, orderly and equitable manner. Among others, it aims to have, by 2028, a tried and tested blueprint on collaborative exporter-importer governance for just oil and gas transitions developed through a multi-stakeholder consultative process as part of on-going EFFECT implementation.	Host initiative: Equitable Framework and Finance for Extractive-based Countries in Transition (EFFECT)	PAS background: Global Climate Action Agenda five-year vision; Full PAS list: NAZCA portal	https://climateaction.unfccc.int/assets/documents/122_.pdf
Plan to Accelerate Solutions (PAS): Plan to Accelerate the Phase-Out of Fossil	Climate High-Level Champions and the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action	Active; delivery timeline through 2028 (through GST-2 period).	PAS on phasing out fossil fuel incentives, including direct and indirect fossil fuel subsidies, through transparency, common methods, national phase-out plans and removal of international barriers. This includes direct transfers;	Host: Coalition on Phasing Out Fossil Fuel Incentives Including Subsidies	PAS background: ; Full PAS list:	https://climateaction.unfccc.int/assets/documents/115_.pdf

Name of the instrument, initiative or processes	*Mandate/ Governing body*	*Timeframe and status*	*Short description of scope including recent outputs, where relevant*	*Key partners, if relevant*	*Any other relevant information*	*Webpage link (if available)*
Fuel Incentives Including Subsidies			incomplete pricing (tax expenditures/exemptions; under-charging for externalities), and measures regulated through international agreements (e.g., aviation & maritime).			
Plan to Accelerate Solutions (PAS): High-level, global dialogue on economic enablers and aligning financial flows to accelerate the transition away from fossil fuels	Climate High-Level Champions and the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action	Active; delivery timeline through 2028 (through GST-2 period).	PAS to make visible progress on implementing a just, orderly and equitable transition away from fossil fuels in global energy systems, in line with the COP28 Global Stocktake outcomes, through High-level, inclusive dialogue on economic incentives, financial flows and enabling conditions to accelerate the orderly and equitable transition away from fossil fuels.	Host initiative: Clean Energy Transition Partnership (CETP) Secretariat (hosted at E3G)	PAS background: Global Climate Action Agenda five-year vision; Full PAS list: NAZCA portal	https://climateaction.unfccc.int/assets/documents/117_.pdf
Plan to Accelerate Solutions (PAS): Decarbonization of the maritime sector	Climate High-Level Champions and the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action	Active; delivery timeline through 2028 (through GST-2 period).	PAS that targets the achievement of Shipping's Breakthrough Goals of 5% (striving for 10%) adoption of scalable zero-emission fuels by 2030 and upskilling and retraining at least 400,000 seafarers by 2030. The scope includes International Shipping and Maritime, and its relation to land-side energy transition, and landside-related energy production, supply and distribution facilities, including on-shore power systems; zero-near-zero fuels (ZNZ) and non-emitting propulsion systems; Just and Equitable Transition (JET); cargo emissions reduction technologies such as refrigerated maritime transport; mitigation measures; and public and private finance.	Host initiative: Green Hydrogen Catapult (GHC) Action / Committed Initiatives: IMO, Getting to Zero Coalition (GtZ), Zero-Emission Shipping Mission (ZESM), ZEMBA, ICCT, Sustainable Freight Transport Framework (UNCTAD), Kuehne Climate Center, Environmental Defense Fund (EDF)	PAS background: Global Climate Action Agenda five-year vision; Full PAS list: NAZCA portal	https://climateaction.unfccc.int/assets/documents/25_.pdf
Plan to Accelerate Solutions (PAS): Green Industrial Hubs / Corridors	Climate High-Level Champions and the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action	Active; delivery timeline through 2028 (through GST-2 period); expected contribution to 2030 energy, industry and finance targets.	PAS to accelerate green industrial hubs and corridors for low-carbon industrial production, cleantech manufacturing and decarbonised infrastructure. Expected impacts include that green hubs and corridors can support just transition and equity by embedding workforce reskilling, SME participation, community-level resilience and gender-equitable access to green jobs and technologies.	Host initiative: Net Zero Partnership for Industrial Decarbonization	PAS background: Global Climate Action Agenda five-year vision; Full PAS list: NAZCA portal	https://climateaction.unfccc.int/assets/documents/12_.pdf

Name of the instrument, initiative or processes	*Mandate/ Governing body*	*Timeframe and status*	*Short description of scope including recent outputs, where relevant*	*Key partners, if relevant*	*Any other relevant information*	*Webpage link (if available)*
Plan to Accelerate Solutions (PAS): Offshore wind as a reliable, scalable, and clean energy solution	Climate High-Level Champions and the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action	Active; delivery timeline through 2028 (through GST-2 period).	This PAS aims at enabling the deployment of offshore wind as it is a reliable, scalable, and clean energy solution, and to contribute to achieving a collective total offshore wind capacity of a minimum of 380 GW by 2030 and 2000 GW by 2050. The PAS is focusing on achieving this ambitious uptake of offshore wind through multistakeholder collaboration, knowledge sharing, clear communication, capacity building, an explicit focus on a nature positive, just energy transition, and strengthening regional collaboration.	Host initiative: The Global Offshore Wind Alliance	PAS background: Global Climate Action Agenda five-year vision; Full PAS list: NAZCA portal	https://climateaction.unfccc.int/assets/documents/116_.pdf
Plan to Accelerate Solutions (PAS): Plan to Accelerate Universal Access to Electricity	Climate High-Level Champions and the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action	Active; delivery timeline through 2028 (through GST-2 period).	This PAS encompasses actions aimed at closing the electricity access gap globally by 2035, while also strengthening the resilience, flexibility, and inclusiveness of power systems to support sustainable and inclusive economic growth and climate goals. As a whole, the PAS acts as a multi-level accelerator—linking last-mile electrification, system resilience, and just transition principles with activities focussed on strengthening enabling environments, building state and institutional capacity, innovative financing mechanisms, and strategic electrification of sectors such as agriculture, industry, health and cooling.	Host initiative: SEforALL Participating initiatives and institutions: Energy Saving Trust, Gender and Energy Compact, Global Energy Alliance, Green Powered Future Mission (GPFM), IEA, Universal Energy Facility, UNOPS	PAS background: Global Climate Action Agenda five-year vision; Full PAS list: NAZCA portal	https://climateaction.unfccc.int/assets/documents/105_.pdf
Plan to Accelerate Solutions (PAS): Building Efficiency, Electrification, and Renewable Integration (BEERI)	Climate High-Level Champions and the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action	Active; delivery timeline through 2028 (through GST-2 period); with expected impacts by 2028 and contributions to 2030 GST.	PAS that defines sectoral sub-targets, aligns national and subnational policies, mobilises blended finance, and embeds transparent MRV systems. It supports governments and industry in accelerating electrification and deep efficiency retrofits, while ensuring measurable contributions to the 2028 Global Stocktake goals. The PAS promotes the adoption of high-impact policy bundles – including MEPS, electrification mandates, and renewable integration requirements—and supports policy coherence	Host initiative(s): World Green Building Council - Building the Transition, with supporting partners C40 and International Energy Agency (IEA)	PAS background: Global Climate Action Agenda five-year vision; Full PAS list: NAZCA portal	https://climateaction.unfccc.int/assets/documents/52_.pdf

Name of the instrument, initiative or processes	*Mandate/ Governing body*	*Timeframe and status*	*Short description of scope including recent outputs, where relevant*	*Key partners, if relevant*	*Any other relevant information*	*Webpage link (if available)*
			across national and subnational levels, with technical assistance for implementation.			
Plan to Accelerate Solutions (PAS): Renewable and Low-Emissions Hydrogen	Climate High-Level Champions and the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action	Active; The plan aligns with the Hydrogen Breakthrough 2030 goal by 2030; with actions and tracking designed to support progress ahead of the second GST.	This PAS responds to the persistent challenge that, while momentum is building, fragmented standards, insufficient demand visibility, and limited access to finance continue to constrain progress across the hydrogen ecosystem. The PAS aims to close that gap by unifying international efforts, providing a bird's eye view of who is doing what, and where support is most needed to ensure tangible progress ahead of the second Global Stocktake (GST). It brings structure to a fragmented landscape, encouraging coherence and enabling mutual accountability under a shared vision.	Host initiative: Global Green Industrialization Agenda (GGIA) Participating Initiatives: AFID, Breakthrough Agenda, Clean Energy Ministerial (CEM), Clean Hydrogen Mission, CCAC, EDF, Green Hydrogen Organisation (GH2), SEforAL and the Clean Energy Economy Transition (CEET)), H2Global, Hydrogen Breakthrough, Hydrogen Council, World Bank, IEA, International Hydrogen Trade Forum (IHTF), International Organization for Standardization (ISO), International Partnership for Hydrogen and Fuel Cells in the Economy (IPHE), Net Zero Partnership for Industrial Decarbonization, OECD, RMI, UNIDO, WBCSD, WCO, WTO.	PAS background: Global Climate Action Agenda five-year vision; Full PAS list: NAZCA portal	https://climateaction.unfccc.int/assets/documents/19_.pdf
Plan to Accelerate Solutions (PAS): Blue Package: Ocean-Based Solutions for the Climate Crisis	Climate High-Level Champions and the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action	Active; delivery timeline through 2028 (through GST-2 period).	PAS to accelerate ocean-based climate solutions under the Blue Package, across marine conservation, shipping, aquatic food systems, offshore renewable energy, coastal tourism, and an exploratory focus on offshore oil and gas transition issues. It sets out science-based and practical targets to support system-wide action	Host initiative(s): Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action's Ocean & Coastal Zones group, Climate Champions Team, Brazilian Ministry	PAS background: Global Climate Action Agenda five-year vision; Full PAS list: NAZCA portal	https://climateaction.unfccc.int/assets/documents/92_.pdf

Name of the instrument, initiative or processes	*Mandate/ Governing body*	*Timeframe and status*	*Short description of scope including recent outputs, where relevant*	*Key partners, if relevant*	*Any other relevant information*	*Webpage link (if available)*
			across key ocean sectors, contributing to a just and equitable transition and providing a common roadmap for governments, non-State actors and other stakeholders.	of Environment and Climate Change		
Plan to Accelerate Solutions (PAS): Integrating Agricultural Development and Methane Mitigation	Climate High-Level Champions and the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action	Active; delivery timeline through 2028 (through GST-2 period); at least one action extending to December 2030.	This PAS provides global coordination to accelerate the integration of climate action implementation and development of livestock and rice systems, positioning agriculture as a solution to bend the climate curve this decade. Acknowledging the interdependency between healthy and sustainable diets for all, emissions abatement (particularly methane), and long-term resiliency of livestock and rice systems, the proposed framework is farmer-centered and recognizes the need to reconcile economic development and food production with the urgent delivery of contextually appropriate climate solutions.	Host initiative(s): Clean Air Task Force, Climate & Clean Air Coalition, Environmental Defense Fund; Participating Initiatives/Partners: Clim-Eat, ILRI, IRRI, World Bank, TNC, Spark Climate Solutions, FAO, Aim for Scale, Soils for Life, Brazilian government (MAPA), Imaflora, Global Roundtable of Sustainable Beef, and a growing coalition of regional partners, research institutions and private sector actors.	PAS background: Global Climate Action Agenda five-year vision; Full PAS list: NAZCA portal	https://climateaction.unfccc.int/assets/documents/91_.pdf
Plan to Accelerate Solutions (PAS): TERRA - Together for the Expansion of Resilient and Restorative Agroecology and Agroforestry	Climate High-Level Champions and the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action	Active; delivery timeline through 2028 (through GST-2 period).	Plan to Accelerate Solution to position Family Farming at the center of the global response to the climate, biodiversity, and food security crises. The goal is to catalyze the adoption by a large number of small and medium producers of economically thriving and socially inclusive Agroecology and Agroforestry systems.	Host initiative(s): Ministry of Agrarian Development and Family Farming (MDA) of Brazil; FAO/Forest and Farm Facility (FFF) FFF; Now Partners Foundation and additional partner institutions (Agroecology Coalition; Alliance Bioversity and CIAT - CGIAR; IFAD).	PAS background: Global Climate Action Agenda five-year vision; Full PAS list: NAZCA portal	https://climateaction.unfccc.int/assets/documents/120_.pdf

Name of the instrument, initiative or processes	*Mandate/ Governing body*	*Timeframe and status*	*Short description of scope including recent outputs, where relevant*	*Key partners, if relevant*	*Any other relevant information*	*Webpage link (if available)*
Plan to Accelerate Solutions (PAS): Multilevel, multisectoral and participatory governance model for implementing the Paris Agreement (MMA & MCid)	Climate High-Level Champions and the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action	Active; delivery timeline through 2028 (through GST-2 period).	This plan aims to unlock measurable progress through three main impact pathways: 1. Institutionalising multilevel governance as an enabler of Paris Agreement implementation; 2 Building institutional capacity and knowledge ecosystems for multilevel action; 3. Unlocking climate finance for subnational implementation (Strengthened means of implementation and alignment between national climate finance strategies and subnational investment pipelines, supporting just, resilient, and low-carbon transitions).	Host initiative: Coalition for High Ambition Multi Level Partnerships	PAS background: Global Climate Action Agenda five-year vision; Full PAS list: NAZCA portal	https://climateaction.unfccc.int/assets/documents/66_.pdf
Plan to Accelerate Solutions (PAS): No Organic Waste (NOW): Prevention, Diversion, and Management to Turn Waste into a Resource for Climate, Livelihoods, and Food Security	Climate High-Level Champions and the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action	Active; delivery timeline through 2028 (through GST-2 period).	Integrated action plan to accelerate food waste prevention, circular and inclusive food and organic waste management systems for methane mitigation, enhanced resource recovery, and strengthened community resilience; Other aspects include food redistribution and recovery, food security, organic waste valorization, municipal finance, cities livability, valorization of waste pickers, indigenous people and women empowerment	Host initiative(s): UN Environment Programme (UNEP) - Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC)/Food Waste Breakthrough & The Global Food Banking Network. Led by Brazilian Ministry of Environment	PAS background: Global Climate Action Agenda five-year vision; Full PAS list: NAZCA portal	https://climateaction.unfccc.int/assets/documents/62_.pdf
Plan to Accelerate Solutions (PAS): Climate-Resilient Social Protection and Smallholder Agriculture Finance Partnership	Climate High-Level Champions and the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action	Active; delivery timeline through 2028 (through GST-2 period).	PAS to reduce the Effects of Climate Change on the Fight against Hunger and Poverty; Contributing to social protection, small-holders and family farming, food systems, financing; with a focus on reaching populations most vulnerable to hunger and poverty. Expected outputs include mobilizing climate finance from all sources promoting projects to promote sustainable and decent jobs and livelihood opportunities for the poor and vulnerable people in regions of high-forest cover and sensitive ecosystems); or increasing the number of countries that include specific actions in the areas of social protection, resilient agri-food systems, and promotion of sustainable livelihoods and just	Host initiative: Global Alliance Against Hunger & Poverty	PAS background: Global Climate Action Agenda five-year vision; Full PAS list: NAZCA portal	https://climateaction.unfccc.int/assets/documents/94_.pdf

Name of the instrument, initiative or processes	*Mandate/ Governing body*	*Timeframe and status*	*Short description of scope including recent outputs, where relevant*	*Key partners, if relevant*	*Any other relevant information*	*Webpage link (if available)*
			transitions in their NDCs, National Climate Plan/Strategies, Nature Strategies and/or NAPs.			
Plan to Accelerate Solutions (PAS): The Belém Health Action Plan for the Adaptation of the Health Sector to Climate Change	Climate High-Level Champions and the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action	Active; delivery timeline through 2028 (through GST-2 period).	This PAS is underpinned by two cross-cutting principles that inform the design and implementation of all actions, which are 1) Health Equity and Climate Justice and 2) Leadership and Governance on Climate and Health with Social Participation. The main expected impact of this PAS is to strengthen the adaptation and resilience of the health sector to climate change by advancing integrated surveillance and monitoring systems, accelerating capacity-building efforts, promoting evidence-based and participatory policy implementation, and fostering innovation and sustainable production—while considering the diverse needs of health systems globally according to their national realities, and recognizing that effective adaptation can also advance mitigation efforts and promote health co-benefits.	Host initiative: Alliance for Transformative Action on Climate and Health (ATACH)	PAS background: Global Climate Action Agenda five-year vision; Full PAS list: NAZCA portal	https://climateaction.unfccc.int/assets/documents/72_.pdf
Plan to Accelerate Solutions (PAS): Just solutions for climate mobility	Climate High-Level Champions and the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action	Active; Actions are framed mainly for delivery by end-2026 and end-2027, with expected impact pathways contributing to 2030 targets.	This Plan to Accelerate Solutions aims to contribute to reducing the effects of climate change on hunger and poverty by promoting just and inclusive solutions for addressing climate mobility, focusing on the people and communities who are at risk of displacement, and communities affected by displacement, including IDPs, refugees, host communities, as well as migrants.	Host initiative: IOM	PAS background: Global Climate Action Agenda five-year vision; Full PAS list: NAZCA portal	https://climateaction.unfccc.int/assets/documents/70_.pdf
Plan to Accelerate Solutions (PAS): New Skills Development for the Future: Empowering Women and Youth for a Just Transition - A Global Multi-Stakeholder Partnership	Climate High-Level Champions and the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action	Active; delivery timeline through 2028 (through GST-2 period); with expected contribution to 2030 skills, jobs, gender equality and youth	This PAS directly advances the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development outcomes by embedding skills development as an important aspect for fostering decent work, gender equality, women's empowerment and youth empowerment at the heart of climate action. The PAS operationalises this vision through practical, multi-stakeholder activities that strengthen youth	Host initiative(s): ILO Global Skills Programme, Gender Energy Compact Host organizations/stakeholders: Care About Climate, UNIDO, Sustainable Energy for All	PAS background: Global Climate Action Agenda five-year vision; Full PAS list: NAZCA portal	https://climateaction.unfccc.int/assets/documents/69_.pdf

Name of the instrument, initiative or processes	*Mandate/ Governing body*	*Timeframe and status*	*Short description of scope including recent outputs, where relevant*	*Key partners, if relevant*	*Any other relevant information*	*Webpage link (if available)*
		empowerment targets.	and women's skills, employability, and leadership for the green economy.	(SEforALL), ENERGIA, Creatives for Climate, WFF Youth Initiative, Student Energy, IRENA		
Plan to Accelerate Solutions (PAS): Protection of Environmental Defenders in the context of the climate crisis and just transition	Climate High-Level Champions and the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action	Active; delivery timeline through 2028 (through GST-2 period).	This PAS seeks to strengthen the protection of environmental defenders through international integration, technological development, data production, and the expansion of financing directed at community and territorial initiatives.	Host initiative(s): Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship of Brazil, Ministry of Indigenous Peoples of Brazil, and Ministry of Racial Equality of Brazil	PAS background: Global Climate Action Agenda five-year vision; Full PAS list: NAZCA portal	https://climateaction.unfccc.int/assets/documents/39_.pdf
Plan to Accelerate Solutions (PAS): Harnessing public procurement in high-impact sectors to drive climate action and a just transition	Climate High-Level Champions and the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action	Active; delivery timeline through 2028 (through GST-2 period); with selected expected outcomes and impact targets extending to 2030.	This PAS includes two complementary public procurement pathways addressing different SDG objectives within high-impact sectors: a) Advancing sustainable public procurement as a comprehensive policy approach across key sectors — including food, health, transport, built environment, and Information and Communication Technology — by operationalizing three complementary approaches; and b) Advancing public procurement of low-carbon products from hard-to-abate sectors, starting with cement, concrete, and steel for construction, to create demand signals that accelerate industrial transformation and reduce embodied carbon. Common to both pathways is an alignment with a just transition that leaves no one behind, and efforts to improve indicators including accounting of embodied GHG emissions to support net zero targets.	Host initiative(s): UNEP/ 10YFP, MGI Brazil, UNIDO/IDDI (on hard-to-abate industrial sectors); Supporting partners: Brazil's Attorney General´s Office (AGU), Jataí Institute; FAO, UNOPS, UN ECLAC, UN Global Compact, Oxford Net Zero and the Climate Policy Hub at the University of Oxford; UNDP, GIZ, SKAO	PAS background: Global Climate Action Agenda five-year vision; Full PAS list: NAZCA portal	https://climateaction.unfccc.int/assets/documents/47_.pdf
Granary of Solutions	Climate High-Level Champions and the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action		The Granary of Solutions is a repository under the Marrakech Partnership for Global Climate Action that brings together existing solutions to accelerate and scale up impact in alignment with the outcomes of the Global Stocktake and the goals of the Paris Agreement. It features initiatives, concrete actions and case studies. The following are illustrative, non-exhaustive case	Various (depending on the solution/case studies)	Various (depending on the case study)	https://cop30.br/en/action-agenda/granary-of-solutions-1

Name of the instrument, initiative or processes	*Mandate/ Governing body*	*Timeframe and status*	*Short description of scope including recent outputs, where relevant*	*Key partners, if relevant*	*Any other relevant information*	*Webpage link (if available)*
			studies that may be relevant for the UAE JTWP, organized around key objectives of the renewed Global Climate Action Agenda 2026-2030, including: • Ensuring Universal Access to Energy: Global Network of Sustainable Energy Centre (GN-SEC) Gender & Youth Network: Driving Inclusive Energy Transitions through Regional Collaboration. • More Resilient, Adaptive, and Sustainable Food Systems: Climate Adaptation Through Community Participation in Timor-Leste. • Education, Capacity Building and Job Creation: ILO's Skills for Energy in Southern Africa (SESA) Project; Enel Foundation and SEforALL launch Open Africa Power initiative to provide technical, business, and regulatory skills to young energy professionals.			
Updated UNFCCC NAP technical guidelines (publication)	LEG Decision 2/CMA.5, para 47	Published in August 2025	The updated UNFCCC NAP technical guidelines are revised guidance developed by the LEG to support countries in the formulation and implementation of NAPs. They provide guidance on how to reflect new developments under the Paris Agreement in the NAPs, particularly the UAE Framework for Global Climate Resilience, and the latest climate science from the IPCC Sixth Assessment Report. The guidelines recognize the NAP process as an important vehicle for embedding just transition pathways into national adaptation planning by ensuring that adaptation efforts are equitable, inclusive and leave no one behind. They emphasize meaningful participation of vulnerable and affected groups, including workers, women, Indigenous Peoples, local communities, children and youth, in decision-			https://unfccc.int/documents/649321

Name of the instrument, initiative or processes	*Mandate/ Governing body*	*Timeframe and status*	*Short description of scope including recent outputs, where relevant*	*Key partners, if relevant*	*Any other relevant information*	*Webpage link (if available)*
			making processes. The guidelines encourage countries to integrate measures that protect livelihoods, strengthen social protection, uphold labour rights, and support education, upskilling and reskilling as part of adaptation planning. They also highlight the need to align NAPs with broader employment, education and social development policies so that adaptation contributes to both climate resilience and inclusive development.			
Framework for non-market approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 8, of the Paris Agreement and in decision 4/CMA.3	Decision 4/CMA.3	Work programme under implementation since 2022 (ongoing)	The framework for non-market approaches under Article 6, paragraph 8, of the Paris Agreement facilitates voluntary international cooperation between Parties, including through finance, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building. With sustainable development and poverty eradication at its core, the framework can support the development and implementation of initiatives aimed at advancing a just transition.		Decision 4/CMA.3 explicitly takes 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.	https://unfccc.int/nma-platform

Annex III

Inputs received from relevant entities in the United Nations system*

Entity name	*Name of the instrument, initiative or processes*	*Mandate, if applicable*	*Geographic scope and target beneficiaries, if relevant*	*Timeframe and status*	*Short description including outputs and type of support provided, as relevant*	*Key partners, if relevant*	*Any other relevant information*	*Webpage link (if available)*
UNIDO	UNIDO Climate Change Strategy	GC.19/Res.2 IDB.51/Dec.8	Global in scope. Special emphasis is placed on developing countries, with priority attention to least developed countries, small island developing States, landlocked developing countries, and other structurally vulnerable economies.	The Strategy was adopted in July 2023. The action plan covers the period 2025–2029 and subject to periodic review and update. Progress is reported annually to the General Conference and the Industrial Development Board.	The Strategy includes a dedicated area of work to "a just transition of the workforce that creates decent jobs, taking into consideration social dimensions of such transition." Circular economy pilots in North Africa and South Asia have generated thousands of green jobs for women and youth. Policy support explicitly incorporates just transition considerations, including impacts on employment in carbon-intensive sectors and informal sector inclusion. UNIDO supports South Africa and Indonesia in assessing industrial transition scenarios that safeguard jobs while pursuing net-zero pathways, providing evidence-based input to national just transition commissions and planning processes.	Please refer to the Strategy.	The action plan explicitly references the UAE just transition work programme as part of the global climate change developments that frame UNIDO's work.	UNIDO Climate Change Strategy Update on the development of the action plan for the implementation of the UNIDO Climate Change Strategy

* Not formally edited or formatted.

Entity name	*Name of the instrument, initiative or processes*	*Mandate, if applicable*	*Geographic scope and target beneficiaries, if relevant*	*Timeframe and status*	*Short description including outputs and type of support provided, as relevant*	*Key partners, if relevant*	*Any other relevant information*	*Webpage link (if available)*
					The Strategy commits to "climate justice," with dedicated attention to women-led MSMEs, youth, and informal sector actors in accessing climate finance, technologies, and skills. UNIDO assists developing countries in incorporating just transition and industry considerations into their NDCs, NAPs, and long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies, ensuring industrial transitions support development gains while enhancing resilience.			
	Knowledge product "Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) Technologies for Climate Change Mitigation in Developing Countries: Renewable Energy" and its dissemination activities		Global (developing countries)	Published in 2025. The dissemination activities were organized in June 2025 at SB62 and International Vienna Climate and Energy Forum in April 2026.	As part of the project "Support to the technology framework under Article 10 of the Paris Agreement", UNIDO, in collaboration with UNFCCC TEC and UNEP-CCC, developed this TNA guidebook. The guidebook is to provide practical guidance for developing countries to conduct updating their TNAs. The guidebook examines mitigation technologies and practices from three categories of 1) energy supply; 2) energy storage; and 3) energy transportation,	UNFCCC TEC, UNEP-CCC	At the side event at the International Vienna Climate and Energy Forum in 2026, the guidebook was disseminated and promoted to the wider audience.	Finance Guide for Implementation of Technology Action Plans

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					transmission and distribution. It highlights aspects of just transition that could be considered to promote a fair and inclusive workforce transition to meet Paris Agreement goals. It was officially launched on 16 June 2025 during the Technology Action Plans for Energy Systems Transformation event, co-organized by UNIDO, UNFCCC, UNEP-CCC. The event featured experiences from countries including Liberia and Brazil, highlighting how Technology Action Plans (TAPs) developed through TNAs are paving the way for tangible implementation of clean energy technologies.			
	Blue Industry Programmatic Framework		Global, with a particular focus on developing countries, SIDS, and coastal and inland water-dependent communities.	Framework development: 2023–2025. Ongoing implementation phase.	The Blue Industry Programmatic Framework supports sustainable and inclusive development of water-based industries through policy advice, capacity-building and technical assistance. It promotes just transition pathways by strengthening livelihoods, decent work and climate resilience for coastal and water-	Member State governments, African Development Bank (AfDB), Government of Norway (Norad), UNCTAD, and IMO		UNIDO Blue Industry Programmatic Framework

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					dependent communities, while enabling MSMEs and small-scale producers to access sustainable and higher-value blue economy markets.			
	Global Matchmaking Platform (GMP)		Global	Ongoing	It supports the design, implementation and scaling of just transition pathways in food systems, oceans and coastal economies by promoting inclusive economic transformation, decent work, resilient livelihoods, and climate adaptation for coastal communities, while strengthening MSME participation and international cooperation. The GMP for industry decarbonization is a facility that supports EMDEs to develop their custom requests for green industrialization projects and programmes and matches these needs with best available technical and financial assistance, creating economic and job creation opportunities as part of national just transition pathways. Since its launch at COP 29, the GMP has matched 27 country requested projects from 11 countries, and convenes a partner network	Climate Club, UNIDO, UNDP, World Bank, Climate Investment Funds, RMI, WRI, dena, GIH, and GIZ		https://globalmatchmakingplatform.org/

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					with over 20 international partner organizations.			
	Net Zero Partnership for Industrial Decarbonization		Global	Ongoing	The Net Zero Partnership for Industrial Decarbonization supports EMDEs to design and implement just industrial transition pathways by providing technical assistance, tailored policy support, technology solutions, finance-related guidance, knowledge products and nationally determined contributions tools for decarbonizing heavy-emitting sectors, including steel, cement and concrete. Doing so positions EMDEs to better establish themselves in new markets for green industrial products, increasing their development outcomes from industrial decarbonization.	Funded by the German International Climate Initiative (IKI)		https://decarbonization.unido.org/projects/net-zero-partnership/
	City-Industry-Climate-Nexus framework		Global	Ongoing	The City-Industry-Climate Nexus framework provides a strategic approach for integrating urban development, industrial transformation, and climate action to support low-carbon, resilient, and just development pathways. Guiding UNIDO's work of UNIDO on urban decarbonization, the framework promotes	Global Environment Facility		Decarbonization of cities and urban communities - UNIDO

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					coordinated governance, infrastructure planning, industrial policy, financing mechanisms, circular economy approaches, and innovation ecosystems across urban-industrial systems. In the context of Just Energy Transitions, the framework emphasizes socially inclusive and economically equitable decarbonization pathways. It highlights workforce reskilling, inclusive industrial modernization, access to transition finance, and participatory governance approaches to ensure that vulnerable communities and industries can actively participate in and benefit from the transition to net-zero urban-industrial systems.			
	Gender and Energy Compact	Global		Ongoing – Launched in 2021 at the HLDE	The ENERGIA International Network on Gender and Sustainable Energy (ENERGIA), Global Women's Network for the Energy Transition (GWNET), Sustainable Energy for All (SEforALL) and United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), are co-leading a Gender and Energy Compact to catalyze action towards	Co-led by UNIDO with ENERGIA, GWNET and SEforAll		https://genderenergycompact.org/

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					gender equality and women's empowerment to accelerate a just, inclusive and sustainable energy transition. Currently the initiative has over 120 members, amongst them 11 governments.			
	Parliamentarians for Climate Finance		Regional - Sub-Saharan Africa	Ongoing project: April 2024 – October 2026	The Parliamentarians for Climate Finance project strengthens the capacity of national parliaments across 15 African countries to design, oversee, and champion just energy transition policies and climate finance mobilisation. Working directly with Members of Parliament, it builds legislative and oversight capacity, improves enabling policy environments, and supports the development of bankable climate investment pipelines. The project contributes to just transition pathways by fostering inclusive parliamentary participation in climate governance, supporting equitable renewable energy expansion, and building institutional capacity for climate finance decision-making at the national level. To date, 464	Climate Parliament, Green Climate Fund (GCF)	Funded by GCF under readiness programme	https://www.climateparl.net/projects/parliamentarians-for-climate-finance

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					parliamentarians have been engaged as climate champions and 15 parliamentary oversight committees on climate finance established.			
	Accelerate-to-Demonstrate (A2D) Facility		Global (developing countries)	April 2023 – March 2031	The A2D Facility is a grant-financing facility managed by UNIDO with GBP 65 million of Official Development Assistance (ODA) from the UK Government's Department for Energy Security and Net Zero. It contributes to a just transition by supporting inclusive low-carbon industrialization in developing countries through demonstration-stage climate innovation projects. Its emphasis on scalable clean energy solutions, public-private partnerships, and institutional safeguards helps ensure that the benefits of the green transition are distributed more equitably while strengthening the industrial and technological capacities of developing economies.	Donor: UK Government (DESNZ)		A2D Facility website
	Global Network of Regional Sustainable Energy		Africa and Arab region, Latin America and Caribbean, Asia	Ongoing since 2010; expanding number of centres and programmes	Coordinated by UNIDO, the GN-SEC is a unique south-south and triangular cooperation (SSTC)	ECOWAS, SADC, EAC, ECCAS, CARICOM, SICA, ICIMOD, ECO,	Funded by Austria, the European Union (EU) and a broad range of	https://www.gn-sec.net

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	Centres (GN-SEC) Platform		and Pacific; covers 120 Member States including 40 least developed countries (LDCs) and 35 small island developing states (SIDS)		platform to accelerate just energy transitions "from the regions, for the regions" in the Global South. Since 2010, UNIDO has partnered with regional economic communities (RECs) to establish and operationalize sustainable energy centers with the official mandate to promote inclusive and integrated markets for renewable energy and energy efficiency products and services. The GN-SEC covers ten regional centers, 120 countries, including 40 of 45 LDCs and 35 of 39 SIDS. The network includes regional centers in Africa, the Arab region, Asia-Pacific, Latin America, and the Caribbean, working to deliver regionally-led energy transition pathways.	national governments, private sector	other bilateral and multilateral donors	
	Global Cleantech Innovation Programme (GCIP)		Global	Ongoing phase 2 work and will operationally conclude in September 2026	The GCIP is a UNIDO-led initiative that accelerates cleantech entrepreneurship and strengthens national innovation ecosystems to support climate mitigation, low-carbon development, and just sustainability transitions in EMDEs. At its core, GCIP helps early-stage cleantech startups become	NGIN, CTG, REEP/PAN at the global level and at the national level respective national government counterparts relevant for energy, environment and industrial development	Funded by Global Environment Facility and Green Climate Fund	https://gcip.tech/

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					market-ready while also building long-term national capacity through policy support, ecosystem development, and international cooperation. Further, the projects support SMEs addressing environmental burdens while improving livelihood, promotes inclusive economic growth supporting startups and enterprises that are women-led. The projects contribute to support the just energy transition by supporting reskilling and upskilling, ensuring there is inclusive and fair opportunities in the transition from traditional energy sources to clean and renewable systems and opportunities to create new green jobs across the energy value chain from energy generation to productive use of energy in urban and industrial systems.			
	Global Impact Programme for Clean Cooking (GIP-CC)		Global, with country-level interventions in developing countries	Ongoing	UNIDO's Global Impact Programme for Clean Cooking accelerates the adoption of clean cooking solutions through a multi-faceted approach involving technology deployment, capacity building, innovative financing and	OPEC Fund, GEF, EU, national governments, regional institutions, financial institutions, clean cooking technology providers	Funded by Opec Fund for International Development, GEF, EU	https://cleancookingcouncil.org/

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					strategic partnerships. Through initiatives such as the Council on Ethanol Clean Cooking (CECC), UNIDO brings together key stakeholders to pursue common action and collaboration towards a sustainable and just energy transition pathway to achieve access to clean cooking.			
	Global Quality and Standards Programme (GQSP) Phase 2		Global	Phase 2: December 2022 – November 2027. Ongoing implementation phase	The GQSP Phase 2 supports the design and implementation of just transition pathways by strengthening quality infrastructure systems, enabling SMEs to comply with international standards and access sustainable markets, enabling inclusive economic transformation through SME integration into sustainable value chains, promotion of decent work, and support to vulnerable and rural economy actors. It provides technical assistance, capacity-building and policy advisory services, promoting climate-resilient and resource-efficient production. Key outputs include strengthened national	Switzerland (SECO), ISO, BIPM, OIML, UNECE, World Bank, INetQI, IQNet, PTB, EUROLAB, Global Accreditation Cooperation Incorporated, IEC, and ITU		UNIDO Knowledge Hub: https://hub.unido.org

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					quality systems, improved SME competitiveness, and global tools such as the QI4SD Index and Quality Policy frameworks. It strengthens climate resilience and women's empowerment while advancing sustainable production, and provides a scalable model for linking quality infrastructure with equitable and inclusive development outcomes.			
	Global Eco-Industrial Parks Programme (GEIPP)		Multi-country. Industrial parks, enterprises, and governments.	Ongoing	The programme contributes to a just transition by helping industrial parks in developing countries decarbonize while improving resource efficiency, competitiveness, and working conditions within. Through cleaner production, energy and water efficiency, waste reduction, and collaboration among firms and local institutions, the programme focuses on capacity building, policy support, and social and environmental performance which help ensure that industrial transformation is both environmentally sustainable and socially equitable, particularly for	GEF, World Bank Group, GiZ, and governments		https://www.unido.org/our-focus/advancing-economic-competitiveness/eco-industrial-parks

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					SMEs and local communities.			
	Resource Efficiency and Cleaner Production (RECP) Programme		Global. Developing countries and economies in transition, SMEs and institutions.	Ongoing	The Programme contributes to a just transition by supporting industries—especially SMEs—in reducing energy, water, and material use and adopting circular production practices. By helping firms adopt cleaner technologies, the programme enables industries to remain competitive and resilient in a low-carbon economy while strengthening local capacities for sustainable industrial development. Its emphasis on inclusive industrial upgrading ensures that environmental improvements are linked with economic resilience and social well-being.	Governments, GACERE, GEF, ADB, private sector, and so on		https://www.recpnet.org
	Promotion of Sustainable Industrialisation Hubs		Africa		By mobilizing bankable projects and strengthening industrial ecosystems, Sustainable Industrialization Hubs (SIHs) can promote resilient, competitive, and low-carbon economic growth with strong national ownership and social inclusion. Example UNIDO Programmes on SIH: Supporting the Just Energy Transition in South Africa	GEF, and so on		Supporting the just energy transition in South Africa by strengthening local value chains and enhancing quality assurance for electric vehicle batteries

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					through strengthened local value chains and enhanced quality assurance for EV batteries: The project aims to build a sustainable and locally anchored electric mobility ecosystem in South Africa as part of the Just Energy Transition by combining policy support, industrial development, quality infrastructure, and skills development to strengthen EV battery value chains and accelerate low-carbon e-mobility. Strengthening Cleantech Value Chains in Africa to Accelerate the Energy Transition: The programme catalyses Sustainable Industrialisation Hubs along regional economic corridors, harmonises regulatory, standards and certification frameworks, strengthens data systems and market intelligence, and develops skills, entrepreneurship and access to finance, including blended-finance instruments that de-risk private investment.			
	Climate resilient and sustainable livelihoods		Pakistan, Afghanistan, Philippines	Ongoing	UNIDO implements projects that strengthen climate-resilient and sustainable livelihoods for vulnerable communities	Member States, donors (EU, Special Trust fund for Afghanistan, Adaptation Fund)		Inclusive Development Across Rural Sindh

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					(for example, in Pakistan, Afghanistan and the Philippines). It contributes to just transition pathways by supporting vulnerable communities through inclusive livelihood development, climate adaptation, job creation and improved access to essential services. The approach focuses on job creation and enterprise development, improved access to basic services and infrastructure, and community empowerment through participatory planning, supporting inclusive and resilient transition pathways.			Harnessing the Water-energy-food Nexus to Address and Adapt to Climate Change Impacts
	Global Green Industrialization Agenda (GGIA)		Global	To be launched at COP 31 by the COP 31 Presidency	The GGIA is the outcome of the "Belém Declaration on Global Green Industrialization", published at COP 30. The Declaration, and the forthcoming GGIA, recognize that green industrialization is not just a requisite for climate objectives. It is a major opportunity to promote sustainable economic development, strengthen resilient supply chains, and promote just and inclusive	Leadership is being provided by Brazil and Türkiye. See full list of 50 partners here.		COP30 launches Belém Declaration Supporters of Belém Declaration advance Global Green Industrialization Agenda

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					energy transition pathways. The GGIA will put particular emphasis on advancing green industrialization opportunities in EMDEs, to ensure that the energy transition does not reinforce existing global imbalances and creates economic opportunity.			
	Guidelines for Sustainable Hydrogen Projects in Developing Countries and Case Studies on Local Beneficiation from Hydrogen Projects		Global emerging markets and developing economies (EMDEs)		This publication presents a set of guidelines to ensure that producing countries benefit equitably, socio-economic and environmental factors must be carefully considered. The Case Studies illustrate the Guidelines' framework by showcasing positive impacts from green hydrogen projects across the four pillars of People, Planet, Prosperity, and Power. Collectively, the cases demonstrate how green hydrogen development can foster inclusive and sustainable growth, which is aligned with the just transition pathway.	UNEP, UNECE, AfDB, UNCTAD, IRENA, ILO, IDOS, JET South Africa, and the MENA Hydrogen Alliance International Hydrogen Trade Forum		Guidelines for sustainable hydrogen projects in developing countries Case studies on local beneficiation from hydrogen projects
ITC	Aligning Small Business and Trade with Nationally Determined Contributions: A		Global. Policymakers and stakeholders.	Published/available; relevant to NDC 3.0 development and	Provides a five-step approach to integrate small business perspectives into NDC development and implementation, supporting	UNCTAD	Highly relevant to JTWP dialogue themes on nationally determined transition pathways	https://www.intracen.org/resources/publications/small-business-and-trade-with-ndc

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	guide for policymakers and stakeholders			implementation processes.	nationally determined climate pathways and implementation planning.		through NDCs, NAPs and LT-LEDS.	
	Green Performance Toolkit		Global. SMEs and business support ecosystem actors. Focus on developing countries.	Ongoing/ Global Public Good	Free online platform helping businesses assess and track environmental performance across energy, water, waste, wastewater, environmental management systems, air emissions, GHG emissions, chemicals and soil. Provides qualitative and quantitative assessments, supports monitoring over time, helps identify improvement areas, reduce costs, increase productivity and prepare for environmental certification.		Relevant to low-carbon operations, resource efficiency, circularity, standards compliance and enterprise-level transition planning.	https://greenperformance.intracen.org/home
	Sustainable Trade Faculty		Global. SMEs, business support ecosystem actors.	Ongoing/ Global Public Good	The Sustainable Trade Faculty provides training, advisory support, tools and learning opportunities on sustainability-related topics including environmental sustainability, standards, responsible business practices, circularity and green competitiveness. Support includes training programmes, expert networks and knowledge-sharing platforms to strengthen institutional and enterprise capacities.		Relevant to JTWP elements related to skills development, institutional strengthening, capacity-building and enabling SMEs to participate in sustainable and inclusive transitions.	https://sustainability.intracen.org/

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	GreenToCompete Hubs		Caribbean, Ghana, Kenya, Lao PDR, Nepal, Peru and Viet Nam; targets SMEs and business support organizations.	Established	GreenToCompete Hubs function as locally hosted one-stop support platforms helping SMEs transition to greener business models. Support includes coaching, workshops, tools and training on climate resilience, resource efficiency and circular production, sustainability standards, market access and green finance. The Hubs also strengthen institutional capacity through local business support organizations and networks.	Local business support organizations	Relevant to JTWP through support for SME transitions, capacity-building, climate resilience, green finance and inclusive economic approaches.	https://environment.intracen.org/hubs/
	Deforestation-Free Trade Gateway		Global; SMEs, smallholder producers, business support organizations and value chain actors, particularly in developing countries.	Ongoing	The Deforestation-Free Trade Gateway is a digital public platform that supports businesses and producers in meeting emerging sustainability and deforestation-related market requirements. The platform provides tools and guidance to strengthen traceability, improve access to information and reduce barriers linked to sustainability transitions. It supports more inclusive and resilient agricultural value chains and helps smaller actors maintain access to international markets.		Relevant to JTWP through support for inclusive transition pathways, SME participation, sustainable livelihoods and reducing transition barriers for rural economy actors and smallholders. Supports people-centred value chain approaches to climate and sustainability transitions.	https://www.intracen.org/resources/tools/deforestation-free-trade-gateway

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	Standards Map		Global; SMEs, producers, exporters, policymakers, business support organizations and value chain actors, especially in developing countries.	Ongoing. Global Public Good	Standards Map is a free online platform and database enabling users to identify, compare and understand sustainability standards related to environmental protection, labour rights, business ethics, due diligence and traceability. It provides knowledge and decision-support tools to help businesses and institutions navigate sustainability requirements and strengthen sustainable trade practices.		Relevant to JTWP through support to SMEs, sustainability transitions, capacity-building and reducing information barriers related to sustainable production and value chains.	https://www.standardsmap.org/en/home
	Youth Ecopreneur Programme (including Youth Ecopreneur Awards)		Global; youth entrepreneurs under 35, especially from developing countries.	Ongoing.	Provides bootcamps, acceleration support, mentoring, networking opportunities and visibility for youth-led green businesses and sustainability solutions. Supports development of entrepreneurship skills and scaling of green enterprises.		Relevant to JTWP through support for green jobs, skills development, inclusive participation, innovation and sustainable livelihood opportunities for youth.	https://social.yecommunity.com/page/youth-ecopreneur-programme
UN Tourism	Regenerative Approaches to Climate Action in Tourism	Deliverable under the Plan to Accelerate Solutions (PAS) for Tourism under the UNFCCC High-Level Climate Champions'	Global scope; Targeting Tourism policymakers, businesses and other tourism stakeholders	Estimated publication date September 2026	UN Tourism is developing the Briefing Paper "Regenerative Approaches to Climate Action in Tourism" as a deliverable of the Plan to Accelerate Solutions "Towards a Global Partnership for Enhanced Climate Action in Tourism" and in	Ministry of Tourism of Brazil	.	Publication forthcoming September 2026 (draft already available and could be shared if needed)

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		Programme of Work.			collaboration with the Ministry of Tourism of Brazil. The paper aims to provide guidance to make climate action in tourism more holistic by applying regenerative principles across measurement, decarbonization, adaptation, collaboration and finance. It contributes to a just transition by promoting place-based, participatory and community-centered climate action in tourism that connects emissions reduction and climate resilience with ecosystem health, local livelihoods, community wellbeing and inclusive governance.			
	Glasgow Declaration on Climate Action in Tourism	A Global Climate Action Initiative (NAZCA portal) launched at COP26 to mobilize tourism stakeholders on climate action.	Global scope; Targeting Tourism policymakers, businesses and other tourism stakeholders	Launched in 2021; ongoing.	The Glasgow Declaration Initiative, led by UN Tourism within the framework of the One Planet Sustainable Tourism Programme and with support from UNEP, is a voluntary commitment that promotes the development of climate action plans by tourism stakeholders and tracks implementation progress annually. By the end of 2024, 381 climate action plans had been developed by signatories. References to climate			Glasgow Declaration in One Planet website Glasgow Declaration in NAZCA portal

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					justice are found in 28% of plans, with related actions including support to local communities and inclusive approaches. Additionally, 92% of plans include collaborative actions across public and private tourism stakeholders globally. The initiative helps track and encourage more inclusive, participatory and community-linked approaches to tourism climate action.			
UNICEF	CRC General Comment No. 26 on children's rights and the environment with a special focus on climate change	Issued by the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child under the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), providing authoritative guidance on States' obligations	Global; States Parties to the CRC; children as primary rights-holders	Adopted in 2023; ongoing relevance and application	Provides normative guidance on States' obligations related to environmental protection and climate change in relation to children's rights, supporting the integration of child rights into climate policies and just transition pathways, including adaptation, mitigation, and decision-making processes.	Committee on the Rights of the Child; UNICEF and other UN agencies supported consultations and dissemination	Recognized as the first comprehensive interpretation of children's rights in the context of climate change and environmental harm. The General Comment also addresses the role of business enterprises, highlighting States' obligations to regulate private sector activities and ensure that business operations do not harm children's rights in the context of environmental degradation and climate change.	https://www.ohchr.org/en/documents/general-comments-and-recommendations/general-comment-no-26-2023-childrens-rights-and
	Global Child Hazard Database	Developed by UNICEF	Global coverage. Beneficiaries include UN country and regional offices,	Will be launched in Q2/Q3 2026	The Global Child Hazard Database provides comprehensive, high-resolution, and globally standardized datasets on	UNICEF	The database compiles a wide range of hazard data at the highest resolution available to provide a detailed sub-national	Will be available once launched.

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			governments, and all stakeholders, supporting informed decision-making.		children's exposure to multiple hazards. The database aims to improve accessibility and provide actionable insights for country and regional offices, host governments, and other key stakeholders, thereby supporting informed decision-making and policy advocacy.		picture of risks to children, covering climate hazards (riverine floods, coastal floods, tropical storms, agricultural and meteorological drought, heatwaves, extreme heat, fires, and sand and dust storms), climate-sensitive hazards (vector-borne diseases such as malaria, and air pollution), geophysical hazards (earthquakes, volcanoes, and landslides), and complex emergencies (conflict). Using the newly released high-resolution under-18 population layer, it estimates the number of children, boys, and girls exposed to each of these hazards.	
	Children's Rights in the Just Green Transition - Research Report	Derived from UNICEF's mandate under the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), and informed by CRC General Comment No. 26 (2023) on children's rights and the environment,	Global; policymakers, UN entities, development partners, and private sector actors across transition-relevant sectors (e.g., energy, extractives, manufacturing); children as primary rights-holders.	Published in 2026 covering desk research and interviews in 2024; available for ongoing use	Analytical report examining the implications of just transition pathways for children's rights, including environmental, social, and economic dimensions. It analyses both current and potential impacts of climate and industrial transitions on children - such as exposure to environmental harm, access to essential services, and socio-economic	UNICEF (lead), with contributions from partners supporting data and analysis	Supports integration of child rights considerations into climate policy, economic transition planning, and responsible business practices.	https://www.unicef.org/childrightsandbusiness/media/1801/file/UNICEF-Research-Report-Just-Transition.pdf

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		and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs)			vulnerabilities - and identifies associated risks and opportunities, providing evidence to inform child-sensitive policy and practice.			
	UNICEF Advocacy Brief: Just Transition and Children's Rights	Derived from UNICEF's mandate under the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), and informed by CRC General Comment No. 26 (2023) and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs).	Global; governments, UN agencies, development partners, and private sector actors; children and vulnerable populations as primary rights-holders.	Published (2026); available for ongoing use	Advocacy-oriented brief outlining key considerations and recommendations for integrating children's rights into just transition policies and processes. It supports decision-makers and stakeholders in aligning climate and economic transitions with equity and child rights principles. It supports governments, and business actors in integrating child rights considerations into climate action, supply chains, and just transition processes. The work also informs private sector due diligence and responsible business conduct in line with international standards on business and human rights.	UNICEF (lead), with contributions from relevant stakeholders	Translates evidence and analysis into policy-relevant messages and recommendations.	http://www.unicef.org/childrightsandbusiness/media/1726/file/UNICEF-Advocacy-Brief-Just-Transition.pdf
	UNICEF Report: Children's Voices on Just Transition	Derived from UNICEF's mandate under	Multi-country/global input;	Published (2026); available for ongoing use	Presents children's and young people's perspectives on climate	UNICEF and Samuel Hall with contribution from	Reinforces child participation as a core principle in the design of	http://www.unicef.org/childrightsandbusiness/media/1731/file/

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		the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), including principles on child participation, and informed by CRC General Comment No. 26 (2023).	policymakers, UN entities, and other stakeholders; children and young people as contributors and primary rights-holders.		change and just transition pathways, including their priorities, concerns, and recommendations. Supports inclusion of children's voices in climate and transition-related decision-making processes.	children and relevant stakeholders	inclusive and equitable transition pathways.	UNICEF-Childrens-Voices-Just-Transition.pdf
ILO[1]	Overall	The ILO is the United Nations agency for the world of work.	Global		The ILO is the only tripartite UN agency, since 1919 the ILO brings together governments, employers and workers of 187 Member States, to set	Governments and employers' and workers' organizations are the ILO's constituents.		https://www.ilo.org/

[1] The initiatives highlighted above represent only a selection of the numerous interventions currently being implemented by the ILO, particularly at the national level. Together, they illustrate the breadth and diversity of the ILO's work, spanning global and national action and a wide range of policy areas aimed at advancing a just transition for all.

The ILO has also developed a wide range of knowledge products on just transition, covering diverse themes and policy areas. Selected examples include:

- World Employment and Social Outlook 2018: Greening with jobs
- Working on a warmer planet: The impact of heat stress on labour productivity and decent work
- Heat at work: Implications for safety and health
- Workforce 2030: Skills for thriving in the green and digital transition
- Employment in the circular economy: Leveraging circularity to create decent work (In partnership with Circle Economy, World Bank Group, PAGE)
- Renewable Energy and Jobs: Annual Review 2025 (in partnership with IRENA)
- Decent Work in Nature-Based Solutions 2024: Unlocking jobs through investment in skills and nature-based infrastructure (In partnership with UNEP and IUCN)
- Just Transition Finance - Pathways for banking and insurance (In partnership with UNEP-FI)
- Just Transition Finance Tool for banking and investing activities (In partnership with LSE Grantham Research Institute)
- Gender, equality and inclusion for a just transition in climate action

Just Transition policy briefs

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					labour standards, develop policies and devise programmes promoting decent work for all. The ILO's leadership role in supporting a just transition has been formally endorsed, including through the International Labour Conference with the ILC Resolution concerning a just transition towards environmentally sustainable economies and societies for all.	The ILO collaborates with other agencies in the UN system and external actors.		
	Resolution concerning a just transition towards environmentally sustainable economies and societies for all	Adopted by the International Labour Conference (ILC).	Global	Adopted in 2023	Resolutions adopted by the International Labour Conference contain formal and authoritative statements reaffirming the importance which Member States attach to certain principles and values. They express the collective will or opinion of the Conference on important issues or serve to follow in-depth tripartite discussions within technical committees, enabling comprehensive exploration of complex topics. The 2023 Resolution, among other aspects, engages with: Guiding	Governments and employers' and workers' organizations	The ILC sets the international labour standards and the broad policies of the ILO. It meets annually in Geneva. Often called an international parliament of labour, the Conference is also a forum for discussion of key social and labour questions.	Link here

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					principles for a just transition for all; the roles of governments and employers' and workers' organizations; and the role of the International Labour Organization. The Resolution endorses the ILO Just Transition Guidelines as the central reference for policymaking and a basis for action.			
	Guidelines for a just transition towards environmentally sustainable economies and societies for all	Adopted following an ILO tripartite meeting of experts.	Global	Adopted in 2015	These Guidelines are both a policy framework and a practical tool to help countries at all levels of development manage the transition to low-carbon economies and can also help them achieve their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals. They provide a comprehensive framework comprising policies in the following key areas: macroeconomic and growth policies; industrial and sectoral policies; enterprise policies; skills development; occupational safety and health; social protection; active labour market policies; rights; and	Governments and employers' and workers' organizations	The Guidelines were drafted by a tripartite meeting of experts convened in 2015. Eight of the experts were nominated by Governments, while the Employers' and the Workers' Group in the ILO appointed another eight for each of the two groups.	Link here

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					social dialogue and tripartism, with gender equality as a cross-cutting element. The Guidelines also underline that the four pillars of the Decent Work Agenda are indispensable building blocks of sustainable development.			
	Just Transition Policy Gateway	Dedicated platform for exploring and advancing just transition policies and policy assistance.	National, Regional, Sectoral, and Global	Conceived in 2024 and due to be launched in June 2026.	The Just Transition Policy Gateway is intended to serve as a global, publicly accessible space that facilitates the translation of just transition commitments and principles into effective policy design and implementation by showcasing policies, plans and strategies. It offers a curated, searchable collection of integrated policies and other instruments that link labour markets, ecological transition and socioeconomic development. It is designed to become a key reference for governments building coherent policy frameworks, employers' and workers' organizations navigating structural transformations, and development partners and practitioners, supporting country level action. The	Development/funding partner: BMZ	The Gateway goes beyond sharing policy documents by examining how these policies were developed, the role played by governments and social partners, the challenges that emerged and how they were addressed; and the impacts that are expected for workers, enterprises, and their communities, turning static documentation into dynamic learning.	To be launched in June 2026.

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					Gateway was developed with support from BMZ. The knowledge-sharing component of the Gateway is complemented by operational support through a Policy Helpdesk. The Policy Help Desk is a function to provide tailored assistance to countries, governments and social partners, in addressing emerging needs on policy development and practical implementation challenges related to just transition. The Gateway and Helpdesk adopt a modular approach, with the view to scaling up support with the expansion of partnerships and collaborations.			
	Integration of just transition and decent work considerations into climate policies and planning processes, including NDCs; and supporting implementation.	Addressing the employment and social dimensions of climate action in climate policies.	National; Global knowledge exchanges	Ongoing	The ILO works with government and social partners to support them in advancing just transition and decent work in climate plans, The ILO has offered technical assistance, capacity building and knowledge sharing in order to support to several countries in this regard. For instance, through cooperation with the German Federal Ministry	BMZ; PAGE; Sida; France; others	The ILO has also provided support on integrating just transition and decent work considerations into NDCs, including through a focus on specific policy areas such as social protection, skills development, and sustainable enterprise development, among others and on social dialogue	ILO's offer on strengthening NDCs for a just transition and decent work; Mapping just transition in NDC 3.0: global trends across 123 countries

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					for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), the ILO supports just transition policies through strengthened social dialogue and the participation of workers' and employers' organisations, including in NDC processes. The ILO has also supported knowledge sharing by organising international workshops and fora bringing together ministries responsible for labour and climate policy alongside employers' and workers' organisations to exchange experiences on advancing a just transition, with different entry points and thematic focuses. Based on a mapping of 123 countries that had submitted updated NDCs by November 2025, explicit references to "just transition" appear in 79 per cent of NDC 3.0 submissions, up from 50 per cent in the previous cycle, with increasing commitments across multiple policy areas, such as skills development, sustainable enterprises,			

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					social protection, occupational health and safety and social dialogue. The ILO continues to offer support to multiple countries as they move towards implementing their just transition and decent work commitments.. It provides assistance as part of the UN system and engaging with the NDC Partnership.			
	Project: Innovation Regions for a Just Energy Transition	The project 'Innovation Regions for a Just Energy Transition' collaborates with countries and actors to plan for and implement regional just energy transition pathways in coal regions.	National	2023 onwards	Focusing on the economic transformations in coal regions, IKI-JET works with government, industry, unions, communities, civil society and academia to spur localized pathways to sustainable energy systems and sustainable and just local economies and jobs. It supports interregional peer-to-peer exchange, learning, capacity building, technical assistance and policy dialogue in an International Network of coal regions from Latin America, Africa and Asia and information sharing on JET and innovation in coal regions.	Implementation partners include: ILO, CAN International, GIZ, IISD, Solidarity Center Wuppertal Institute. Funding partners: International Climate Initiative (IKI) and the European Commission	The project is implemented by the ILO as part of a consortium that includes CAN International, the International Institute for Sustainable Development, GIZ, Solidarity Centre and Wuppertal Institute.	Link here (ILO Development Cooperation Dashboard)

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	United Nations Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE)	The UN-PAGE puts sustainability at the heart of global economic policymaking for a shift in finance and investment towards a just, circular, and green economic transformation.	National, Regional, Sectoral and Global	PAGE was launched in 2013	The partnership brings together five United Nations agencies; UNEP, UNDP, ILO, UNIDO, and UNITAR, whose expertise and support assist and lead partner countries (more than 20 countries) towards their transition to an Inclusive Green Economy by providing policy advice, assessments, capacity building and analytical tools outputs. Within the PAGE programme, which includes three policy pillars (just transition and green jobs; circular economy; sustainable finance), the ILO is leading on the just transition pillar and promoting the 2015 ILO Just Transition Guidelines. For instance, recently, PAGE contributed towards analytical work, such as the report Employment in the circular economy: Leveraging circularity to create decent work; facilitated cross-regional policy dialogue and peer learning on the economic and labour market	PAGE is a collaboration between the ILO, UNEP, UNDP, UNIDO and UNITAR.	PAGE is a demand-driven initiative, well-positioned to respond to the specific needs and priorities of countries. By directly linking to national planning frameworks, PAGE facilitates the integration of green and circular economy principles through evidence-based analysis and policy advice.	Link here

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					dimensions of energy transitions, sustainable finance and circular economy approaches; facilitated a virtual policy dialogue series between policymakers and practitioners from South Africa and Indonesia to explore pathways to a just energy transition; and held a PAGE Regional Academy For Africa on Financing a just transition to green and circular economies.			
	Project: Social Partners as Agents for Just Transition	An initiative to support governments, workers and employers organizations in integrating just transition principles into the 2025 NDCs	10 countries	2024 onwards	As countries revise their climate commitments, this project aims to ensure that the ILO Just Transition principles are reflected through social dialogue and specific capacity-building to enhance social partners' engagement. Focusing on 10 countries, the project strengthens social partner capacities, promotes evidence-based policies, and fosters knowledge-sharing through a Just Transition Gateway. The project facilitates tripartite dialogue in six core countries, with potential expansion. Led by multiple ILO departments, this initiative ensures that climate action supports	Development/funding partner: BMZ	Also see: Tripartite constituents gather in Johannesburg to drive just transition in climate action	Link here (ILO Development Cooperation Dashboard)

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					decent work, economic stability, and social equity.			
	Project: Just transition and environmental sustainability	This project is contributes to promoting decent and green employment opportunities and a just transition towards more sustainable and resilient economies.	Global, National	2022 onwards	The just transition component of the ILO-Sida partnership promotes decent and green employment opportunities and a just transition. It supports countries in advancing just transition and decent work in NDCs and other environmental plans, on developing integrated just transition strategies, on skills for green jobs policies, and on addressing decent work in Nature-Based Solutions. It has a particular emphasis on women, youth and people living in poverty.	Funding partner. Sida	The project connects global processes and guidance and country level support on just transition policy-making.	https://webapps.ilo.org/DevelopmentCooperationDashboard/p/project/108573
	Select project example at National level: Women Work Greener and Better – Green Jobs for Women and Youth in the Saloum Delta	The project seeks to address decent work deficits in the context of climate and environmental challenges in a mangrove region.	Senegal	2022 onwards	This project focuses on the mangrove Saloum Delta in Senegal where in particular women are engaged in subsistence farming, aquaculture and dead wood collection. It improves value chains and creates decent jobs opportunities for women and youth through a market systems development approach and concretely establishing cooperatives and microenterprises. It seeks	Development/funding partners: BMZ. The intervention was designed within the framework of the BMZ's Special Initiative on training and job creation and the UN-wide Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social	The project combines specific interventions such as cooperation with medium-sized and international companies and value chains development for green jobs creation, with existing efforts by the ILO and other actors to create an enabling environment for sustainable development in Senegal.	Link here (ILO Development Cooperation Dashboard)

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					to enhance access to social protection benefits to reduce the risks they face and help secure and sustain these livelihoods. It promotes green entrepreneurship will support economic diversification and increase the demand for mangrove produce and services while creating job opportunities for young men and women.	Protection for Just Transitions		
	Select project example at National level: Advancing Just Transition in Bangladesh	This initiative aims at institutionalizing and operationalizing Just Transition in Bangladesh.	Bangladesh	2025 onwards	Bangladesh is among the most climate-vulnerable countries in the world, already facing heat stress, rising seas and extreme weather that threaten livelihoods—especially for informal and coastal workers. As the country moves toward middle-income status and tighter global sustainability requirements, its labour force and enterprises remain poorly equipped for the transition, and existing Just Transition efforts are fragmented. This initiative, led by the ILO with the Laudes Foundation, aims to institutionalize and operationalize Just Transition in Bangladesh	Development/funding partner: Laudes Foundation	The project also focuses at the sectoral level, and will develop roadmaps and pilot interventions in priority climate-vulnerable sectors - such as Ready-Made Garment (RMG), construction, agriculture and aquaculture - to test practical models for green jobs, enterprise adaptation and climate-resilient livelihoods.	Link here (ILO Development Cooperation Dashboard)

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					by creating a nationally anchored, multi-stakeholder platform that brings government, employers, workers and key partners around one agenda. It strengthens social dialogue, reinforces policy coherence and supports the integration of Just Transition principles into national frameworks such as NDC 3.0 and the evolving employment and sectoral policies.			
	Select project example at National level: Integrated Action for Green Jobs and Skills	Supports the development of skills for green jobs by strengthening policies, capacities, and TVET systems.	Ghana	2024 onwards	The ILO focuses on three main issues: (1) The promotion of policy coherence across skills-development programmes and environmental policies to promote green and digital jobs; (2) The reinforcement of national/sectoral constituents' and stakeholders' capacities to address skills gaps, design and implement skills strategies for green and digital economy; (3) The relevance and accessibility of competency-based TVET programmes that respond to current and future labour market needs.	Development/ funding partner: European Commission	The Integrated Action for Green Jobs and Skills Project developed pursuant to the EU-Ghana Pact for Skills Programme.	Link here (ILO Development Cooperation Dashboard)
	Select project example at	A project to enhance	Iraq	2023 onwards	The project works on three main levels: at the macro	Development/fundi ng partner: Italian	Ultimately the project will benefit vulnerable	Link here

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	National level: Towards more and better employment through enhanced support to private sectors in southern Iraq – with a focus on green business	support to private sector development and decent job creation in Southern Iraq, with a focus on promoting sustainable green businesses.			level, the project aims to support the identification of evidence-based policy options for micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) development through an assessment of the business environment, using ILO's assessment tool 'Enabling Environment for Sustainable Enterprises,' which provides evidence-based recommendations on how to improve the business-enabling environment. At the meso level, the project builds the capacities of banks, and microfinance institutions to design products and services that support the needs of their clients. It also trains staff of business intermediary organizations to sustainably continue to provide the needed skills development for the target clients, who will be referred to financial services. At the micro level, the project trains youth and small business owners looking to grow or develop	Agency for Development Cooperation (AICS)	workers in Iraq, including persons with disabilities and migrant workers, youth and women in the middle and south of Iraq.	

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					their businesses on its Start and Improve Your Business (SIYB) and Financial Education programmes, and support their access to much-needed financial services. Along with ILO social partners, it also engages with the Central Bank of Iraq, Iraqi Company for Banking Guarantee, partner banks, Microfinance Institutions, Business Services Providers, and others.			
	Select project example at National level: Strengthening jobs and social protection systems in response to green and demographic transitions in Viet Nam	The project supports Viet Nam's green and aging transitions by strengthening gender-responsive labour market and social protection systems.	Viet Nam	2025 onwards	Viet Nam is one of the five countries most vulnerable to climate change and the green transition presents significant labour market opportunities. While the transition has large potential to create jobs, it requires skills development and active labour market interventions for all workers, including vulnerable ones. Viet Nam is also one of the fastest aging countries in the world, has a social insurance (SI) system that requires significant reforms in order to meet the ambitious coverage targets.	Development/funding partner: Multi Partner Trust Fund Office, UNDP	This project is part of the Global Flagship Programme on Building Social Protection Floors for All.	Link here

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					The Joint Programme supports Viet Nam in facing the challenges brought about by two megatrends: Aging transition and green transition. The aging challenge is acute, Viet Nam being one of the fastest aging countries in the world, while having low pension coverage, high exit rates of social insurance, and modest contribution of GDP to social assistance programs. While the green transformation brings employment opportunities, including formal employment, gender disparities persist. Career development support systems are not yet adapted to guide workers, including youth and women, to skills and labour market information needed for green jobs. Climate change further exacerbates risks facing vulnerable population groups directly and indirectly. The Programme aims (1) to enhance gender-responsive labour market measures for green transition, and (2) to strengthen gender-			

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					responsive social protection systems.			
	Project: Climate Prosperity Plans, heat stress and decent work	The project has a focus on the implications of heat stress on jobs and productivity.	National – multiple countries	2023 onwards	The CVF-V20's Climate Prosperity Plans enables country-specific development plans that integrate socio-economic development and climate agendas. They are purpose-built to expand finance mobilization across a range of sources for robust socio-economic progress and reduce emissions while building greater climate and disaster resilience as well as safeguarding SDG progress to 2030. The project responds to a growing policy imperative to address heat stress as a core occupational safety and health as well as productivity challenge, with far reaching implications for socio-economic resilience and decent work. This includes the development of country-level research and scenarios related to heat stress and its implications for jobs and productivity that could feed into the CPPs; bringing together relevant government ministries, workers' and	Development/funding partner: Climate Vulnerable Forum and the Vulnerable 20 Finance Ministers (CVF–V20)	For more information on Climate Prosperity Plans.	Link here (ILO Development Cooperation Dashboard)

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					employers' organizations in each country to reflect on policy issues; as well as to explore opportunities for further initiatives to address the challenges arising from heat stress, including through the Green Climate Fund.			
	Trainings	The ILO provides capacity development to governments, employers' and workers' organisations and other stakeholders. This includes national and international training courses.	Global, regional, national	Ongoing	The ILO International Training Centre (ILO-ITC) has a menu of training programmes while also offering tailored on-demand courses. Tripartite capacity development initiatives bring together government institutions, employers and workers to explore practical approaches to advance decent work in the climate transition and integrate just transition into policies across areas such as climate plans, social protection, occupational safety and health, green job creation, skills and enterprises development, among others. These can have either a policy or thematic focus, and selected examples include: • Fostering green business growth	Depending on the training programme, experts from the ILO, other UN agencies, or other relevant organizations may be invited to contribute.	The International Training Centre is the training arm of the International Labour Organization.	To explore the multiple courses offered at the ITC-ILO, see here.

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					• Green Works and Nature-Based Solutions to Respond to Unemployment and Rural Poverty • The social impacts of climate policies: Planning for a just transition • Promoting gender equality in climate action: pathways to a just transition • Making Green Microfinance Work • Just Energy Transition courses			
	Assessment and modelling	The ILO offers assessment and modelling tools to help countries evaluate the impacts of climate and transition policies on jobs, skills, enterprises and livelihoods, and to design evidence-based just transition pathways.	National	Ongoing	Just Transition Assessment Model (JTAM): Provides decision-makers with a powerful platform to simulate and analyse the socio-economic and environmental impacts of key policies. This means that national strategies, from the implementation of NDCs to National Employment Policies, can be tested against multiple scenarios before adoption, offering insights into trade-offs, risks, and opportunities. By projecting how policies affect employment, growth, greenhouse gas emissions, and equity, the JTAM allows government institutions to adopt a more	Such tools may be deployed with diverse partners. For example, in Thailand, a JTAM-related consultation was jointly organized by the ILO, the National Economic and Social Development Council (NESDC), and Thammasat University under the United Nations Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE).	A key strength of such tools is their adaptability to country contexts, allowing the integration of national realities that reflect local economic, sectoral, and labour market conditions.	JTAM country case link; SPEED link; GED link

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					proactive, evidence-based approach. Skills for Productivity, Environment and Economic Diversification (SPEED): The methodology represents an evolution of the established, Skills for Trade and Economic Diversification (STED) initiative developed by ILO and designed to address certain basic realities of today's economic landscape. It represents an integrated sectoral approach to the anticipation of skills needs and development of the needed skills, supporting sectoral development and productivity enhancement while promoting economic diversification in the context of green transition. It provides a systematic framework for analysing current and future skills needs, identifying system-wide challenges while facilitating a just transition towards environmentally sustainable societies and economies for all.			

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					Green Employment Diagnostics for a Just Transition (GED): It provides a comprehensive and practical framework to help countries understand how climate change and environmental transitions are reshaping economies, labour markets and livelihoods - and how these effects can be managed through coherent employment and social policies.			
	Just Transition Pavilion	The Just Transition Pavilion provides a space for knowledge-sharing and policy dialogue on advancing a just transition among governments, social partners and other stakeholders during the climate conferences.	Global	2022 onwards	The Just Transition Pavilion, convened by the ILO and the European Commission in collaboration with the IOE, ITUC and UNFCCC, serves as a platform in the COPs' Blue Zone for knowledge sharing, exchange of experiences, and policy dialogue among governments, workers' and employers' organisations and other stakeholders regarding the employment and social dimensions of climate action. Since 2022, the Pavilion has served as a vital platform for discussion and exchange on topics such as generating more and better	The ILO co-hosts the Just Transition Pavilion with the European Commission and in collaboration with the International Organisation of Employers (IOE), the International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC) and the UNFCCC during United Nations climate conferences.	The Just Transition Pavilion provides a platform for key partners to host events that reflect on and advance a just transition for all.	Links regarding COP27; COP28; COP29 and COP30

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					jobs in the low-carbon economy, skill needs in the transition, social protection, policies supporting vulnerable populations, sustainable enterprise development, labour rights and social dialogue, among others.			
	Global Coalition for Social Justice (Key intervention: A just transition towards environmentally sustainable economies and societies for all)	The Global Coalition for Social Justice, established in 2023 by the ILO at the initiative of Director-General, is a multi-stakeholder platform designed to strengthen multilateral cooperation and turn political commitments into concrete action. .	Global	2023 onwards	14 key interventions - identified through an inclusive and consultative process with partners for their potential to drive transformative, multi-stakeholder impact on the ground, are being deployed under the Global Coalition for Social Justice to accelerate progress toward the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and advance social justice. A key intervention includes - A just transition towards environmentally sustainable economies and societies for all. Priorities for action under this intervention include: • Leveraging alliances among social partners and beyond to support and enhance their engagement for a just transition on all levels.	Governments and employers' and workers' organizations; other stakeholders and international partners	By bringing together a wide range of partners, the Coalition contributes to enhancing coherence, coordination, and efficiency across the multilateral system, in line with the ambitions of the United Nations reform agenda	Link here

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					• Promoting social dialogue as an important tool for sustainable development, economic resilience, regional value creation, social cohesion and decent work in accordance with the relevant international labour standards. • Enabling effective representation of all social partners in transformation processes, including their involvement in local, sectoral, national and transnational networks and partnership formats. • Promoting the development and implementation of strategies and policies to strengthen social dialogue and just transition at the international, national and other appropriate levels. • Supporting engagement in multilateral and regional processes and platforms such as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and related agreements, the G7, the G20 and other UN initiatives that advance a just transition worldwide, including the ILO-led Global Coalition for Social Justice, the UN Global			

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					Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection for Just Transitions, the ILO Climate Action for Jobs initiative, among others.			
UNRISD	Conference: Global Science & Policy Conference on Transitioning Away from Fossil Fuels		Global	24-25 Apr. 2026	UNRISD joined a large coalition of universities and research institutions as a partner to coordinate this two-day Pre-Conference, which convened leading scholars, policy innovators, analysts, and advocacy organizations to advance cutting-edge, interdisciplinary and policy-oriented research on the demand- and supply-side phase-out of fossil fuels. The outcomes directly informed the First Conference on Transitioning Away from Fossil Fuels, convened by the governments of Colombia and the Netherlands.	Co-hosts: Universidad del Magdalena, University of Sussex, Climate Strategies, IISD, The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, Carbon Tracker Initiative, LINGO, University of Flensburg, Climate Analytics. Partners: TRAJECTS, Center for Climate Change Communication, George Mason University, IGDP, ERI, SEI		https://www.unrisd.org/en/activities/events/global-science-policy-conference-on-transitioning-away-from-fossil-fuels
	Webinar: A Just Transition in Environmental Care: A Webinar about Care Work and Just Transition		Global	9 Apr. 2026	This webinar focuses on the environmental care chapter of the recently published report on Care Work in the Just Transition, examining the significance of the just transition strategy for environmental care workers.	Just Transition and Care Network		https://www.unrisd.org/en/activities/events/a-just-transition-in-environmental-care-a-webinar-about-care-work-and-just-transition

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	Webinar: A Just Transition in Education: A Webinar About Care Work and Just Transition		Global	2 Mar. 2026	Education is a major part of the political economy, central to the reproduction of people as workers and as citizens. This webinar draws on the perspectives of three union representatives from the USA, UK and global unions, and an engaged academic advisor, to explore the significance of just transition for educational workers.	Just Transition and Care Network, Center for Environmental Justice at Colorado State University, The Labor Education Action Research Network (LEARN), National Education Union UK (NEU)		https://www.unrisd.org/en/activities/events/a-just-transition-in-education-a-webinar-about-care-work-and-just-transition
	Presentation: A Care-Centred Just Transition Mechanism		Global	19 Feb. 2026	Towards the BAM: Public Hearings on Just Transition	CAN International, Women and Gender Constituency, Youngo		https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Wd2jF-QBvGE&list=PLQd-WCiNEx1gPao-w-K7ARmmt26A2pGia&index=9
	Policy Brief: The Time has come to Take Care Seriously in Climate Policy: A Care Centred Just Transition Mechanism		Global	Published Dec. 2025	The Just Transition Work Programme (JTWP) is one of the negotiation tracks that delivered some of the most significant wins for social justice in Belém (CAN International 2025). This, of course, includes the decision to develop a just transition mechanism, which draws inspiration from the Belém Action Mechanism, an effort led by civil society to build principles of social justice into the institutional architecture of just			https://www.unrisd.org/en/library/publications/a-care-centred-just-transition-mechanism

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					transition implementation globally (CAN International and Women and Gender Constituency 2025). However, another important outcome is the inclusion of care in the final JTWP text. This brief describes the post COP30 moment, highlighting the opportunity it presents, to more thoroughly integrate care in climate policy, especially in the development of the just transition mechanism.			
	Case Study: Restoring Ecosystems, Reshaping Power: Gender and Climate Resilience in Colombia's La Mojana Project		Colombia	Published Dec. 2025	This case study contributes to a broader understanding of gender-transformative approaches to just transitions through grassroots initiatives in the global South. It demonstrates how centring women's leadership in energy transitions creates more equitable and sustainable outcomes.	GI-ESCR		https://www.unrisd.org/en/library/publications/restoring-ecosystems-reshaping-power-gender-and-climate-resilience-in-colombias-la-mojana-project
	Case Study: COSATU's Gender-Just Transition Toolkit: Embedding Gender Equality in South Africa's Labour-Led Transition		South Africa	Published Dec. 2025	This case study contributes to a broader understanding of gender-transformative approaches to just transitions through grassroots initiatives in the global South. It demonstrates how centring women's leadership in energy transitions creates	GI-ESCR		https://www.unrisd.org/en/library/publications/cosatus-gender-just-transition-toolkit-embedding-gender-equality-in-south-africas-labour-led-transit

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					more equitable and sustainable outcomes.			
	Case Study: Micro-Hydro Power in Indonesia: The Role of Decentralized Energy in Just Transition Strategies		Indonesia	Published Dec. 2025	By examining the diverse MHP initiatives, this case study explores the extent to which decentralized renewable energy can advance just transition goals in the global South. The MHP cases highlight how reliable, small-scale renewable systems can generate multidimensional benefits while minimizing negative environmental impacts. Yet, persistent challenges remain including gender inclusion gaps, policy fragmentation, and the difficulty of sustaining initiatives overtime. Through a feminist analytical lens, this study shows that sustained implementation depends largely on the extent of community involvement. Inclusive processes build ownership and continuity, while government-or private-led arrangements that limit engagement often result in weaker attachment and reduced durability. These findings offer lessons for achieving more inclusive, participatory, and equitable energy transitions			https://www.unrisd.org/en/library/publications/micro-hydro-power-in-indonesia-the-role-of-decentralized-energy-in-just-transition-strategies

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					throughout the global South.			
	Report: Just Transition and Care Work: An International Inquiry		Global	Published Nov. 2025	This report is based on an international 'workers' inquiry' process involving actors in different areas of care work, collecting their perspectives on the social and ecological challenges they face and what they see as necessary to tackle them, with particular attention to just transition strategy. The sectors we examined include: 1) housework and care for people, in both domestic and community spaces; 2) peasant and Indigenous food provision; 3) environmental care in community-led conservation and restoration; 4) healthcare; and 5) education. In short, this report claims that, to protect people and the planet, just transition policies must properly include the rights and needs of care workers.	Just Transition and Care Network		https://www.unrisd.org/en/library/publications/just-transition-and-care-work-an-international-inquiry
	Report: Just Energy Transition in Brazil		Brazil	Published Nov. 2025	This report reflects on Brazil's national characteristics and energy history in order to address three questions: The first question discusses multiple kinds of energy in Brazil			https://www.unrisd.org/en/library/publications/just-energy-transition-in-brazil

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					with the aim of identifying how much and what kind of energy transition is actually happening. As in many countries, energy transition in Brazil is uneven and partial, with oil and gas production continuing to grow alongside new low-carbon energy sources. The second question focuses on the justice issues that arose with the historical status quo of Brazil's energy sector before turning to the third question of the justice dimensions of the transition itself. Unfortunately, there is no form of energy in Brazil that is free from negative socioenvironmental and developmental impacts that might present an energy injustice. However, different kinds of energy present different constellations of impacts on different people and groups. Thus, thinking about a just energy transition requires thinking of this bundle of impacts, of both new sources of energy and existing ones. Despite challenges, Brazil retains considerable scope for action to achieve its climate and development			

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					aims in a way that is more just rather than less so.			
	Webinar: Just Transition and Care: An International Inquiry – Report Launch		Global	20 Nov. 2025	This webinar presented new research that contributes to the reframing of just transition by focusing on several forms of care work that bridge formal and informal, waged and unwaged labour.	Just Transition and Care Network		https://www.unrisd.org/en/activities/events/just-transition-and-care-an-international-inquiry-report-launch
	Side Event at COP30: Care, Climate and Just Transition		Global	14 Nov. 2025	This session explores the links between climate change and care to inform work towards a just transition. It sheds light on the gendered impacts of climate change and help understand the structural challenges and opportunities that arise when care is central to how we address the climate crisis.	UN Women, UNCTAD, GI-ESCR, WEDO, Fundación AVINA, IDRC, Global Alliance for Care		https://www.unrisd.org/en/activities/events/care-climate-and-just-transition
	Panel at COP30: A Care-Centred Just Transition: Challenges and Opportunities		Global	13 Nov. 2025	This session highlights the central role of care work (both paid and unpaid, formal and informal) as essential social infrastructure that sustains life, communities, and ecosystems in the face of escalating climate crises. It explores how centering care in just transition strategies not only addresses historical gender inequalities but also	IDRC, Global Alliance for Care, The Global Afro Descendant Climate Justice Collaborative		https://www.unrisd.org/en/activities/events/a-care-centred-just-transition-challenges-and-opportunities

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					expands the scope of climate policy towards inclusive, resilient, life-sustaining economies.			
	Side Event at COP30: Fostering Human and Social Development Amid Climate Change—the Power of Social Protection for All		Global	12 Nov. 2025	This side event at COP30 in Belém, aimed to foster a holistic understanding of social protection's role in climate mitigation, adaptation, loss and damage, and in tackling structural inequalities for a just transition.	ILO, FAO, UNICEF		https://www.unrisd.org/en/activities/events/fostering-human-and-social-development-amid-climate-change-the-power-of-social-protection-for-all
	Report: Just Transition in South Africa: An Overview and Possible Future Scenarios		South Africa	Published Oct. 2025	This report situates the evolution of the different visions for a just transition in South Africa within the social and political context of the country, examining the competing interests of labour, civil society, private capital and the state, and the underlying tensions concerning finance, the nature of ownership, and local governance. It offers historical perspective, exploring the foundations of the country's coal dependency and mapping how key power dynamics between state formation, elite contestation and worker struggles have shaped the terrain of the sector, with a specific focus on the energy			https://www.unrisd.org/en/library/publications/just-transition-in-south-africa-an-overview-and-possible-future-scenarios

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					transition. Ultimately, South Africa's energy transition cannot be separated from the legacies of the coal-based minerals-energy-complex, which entrenched inequality by subsidizing heavy industry at the expense of Black working-class communities. This case study shows how just transition is not only about changing the technologies that generate electricity. It is about rebuilding the social contract, ensuring that decarbonization goes hand in hand with justice, equity, and the creation of a more inclusive economy.			
	Case Study: Sewa's Green Livelihood Campaign: Transforming Lives and Livelihoods in India		India	Published Aug. 2025	By looking at the work of the Self-Employed Women's Association (SEWA), a union representing nearly two million informal women workers across India, this case study examines gender-transformative approaches to just transitions through grassroots initiatives in the global South. SEWA launched its Green Livelihood Campaign in 2009 with a transformative vision: to position energy access as a tool for	GI-ESCR		https://www.unrisd.org/en/library/publications/sewas-green-livelihood-campaign-transforming-lives-and-livelihoods-in-india

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					women's collective empowerment rather than mere service delivery. This spotlight on SEWA's work offers an important example of how collectively organized ownership and operation of energy infrastructure has strengthened women's bargaining power, economic participation, and community status.			
	Report: Ensuring Justice in Transition: A Gender-Transformative Approach		Global	Published Aug. 2025	This report offers a global overview of just transition policy frameworks and an assessment of what is needed in order to ensure that they contribute to greater social justice. Though important progress has been made in advocating for this kind of transition, translating aspirations into concrete policy and programming requires robust analytical tools that can guide implementation at multiple scales. Moreover, as use of just transition language proliferates, and rests heavily on perspectives rooted in the Global North, this research provides grounded examples of what it actually means in the Global South. By drawing on experiences and	GI-ESCR		https://www.unrisd.org/en/library/publications/ensuring-justice-in-transition-a-gender-transformative-approach

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					expertise from the Global South we synthesize and translate key findings into practical insights. We propose a gender-transformative approach to just transition policy and offer a framework to help evaluate and improve existing and future initiatives. The analytical tools elaborated here serve as an overview and guide to help evaluate and develop more socially just and better just transition policies.			
	Side Event at XVI Regional Conference on Women in LatAm and the Caribbean: Towards Just Transitions Centred on Care		Global	14 Aug. 2025	With a focus on care and the sustainability of life systems, and articulating the climate–care nexus through a cross-cutting perspective on just transitions that goes beyond a solely energy-sector analysis, the event highlighted women-led experiences, examines the risks of reproducing inequalities within current climate action frameworks, and proposes structural transformation pathways that put life at the center.	ProDESC, AVINA, OXFAM, Global Alliance for Care, GI-ESCR, Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (SEMARNAT)		https://www.unrisd.org/en/activities/events/towards-just-transitions-centered-on-care-feminist-proposals-in-response-to-the-climate-crisis
	Panel at the Hamburg Sustainability Conference: A Just		Global	3 Jun. 2025	Building on the 2024 HSC Call to Action Fostering Social Dialogue for a Just Transition to a Resilient	BMZ, UNDP, Free and Hanseatic City of Hamburg and the Micheal Otto		https://www.unrisd.org/en/activities/events/a-just-transition-for-

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	Transition for All: From Concepts to Action				Low-Carbon Economy, the session brought together global organizations to accelerate a just transition through scalable job creation, social protection, and inclusive social dialogue. With a focus on action over theory, it spotlights practical solutions that empower youth, elevate women's voices, and protect vulnerable communities in the shift to a green economy.	Foundation, GIZ, FES, IDOS		all-from-concepts-to-action
	Policy Brief: Just Energy Transition Partnerships: Toward a Collective Assessment			Published Dec. 2023	One of the more recent phenomena to emerge on the international climate policy horizon, Just Energy Transition Partnerships (JETPs) promised to deliver quickly and effectively on just energy transitions in a select few developing countries. However, forged among a small group of partners outside the multilateral climate policy space, it is not yet clear how ambitious, just and inclusive they are. UNRISD convened a series of expert conversations and calls for an in-depth collective assessment to improve climate justice outcomes of JETPs.			https://www.unrisd.org/en/library/publications/just-energy-transition-partnerships-toward-a-collective-assessment

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	Webinar: Just Energy Transition Partnerships (JETPs): What Do We Need to Know to Assess Them?		Global	7 Dec. 2023	Just Energy Transition Partnerships (JETPs) promised to deliver quickly and effectively on just energy transitions in a select few developing countries. However, forged among a small group of partners outside the multilateral climate policy space, it is not yet clear how ambitious, just and inclusive they are. This webinar introduced a common framework for assessing JETPs performance on justice and the energy transition.	Rosa Luxemburg Stiftung		https://www.unrisd.org/en/activities/events/just-energy-transition-partnerships-jetps-what-do-we-need-to-know-to-assess-them
	Webinar: Working-Class Environmentalism and Just Transition Struggles in the Americas		Americas	22 Mar. 2022	This session zoomed in on questions of alliance building and seeking common ground in three case studies on working-class environmentalism. The case of Ecuador shows that workers' struggles are not limited to areas typically examined by labour studies, but include struggles of Indigenous peoples and agricultural workers. Our Brazil case study analyses agrarian protest and resistance against environmental degradation, examining the role of faith and religious institutions in enabling resistance through teaching	Centre for Environmental Justice at Colorado State University, Global Labour University (GLU), European Trade Union Institute (ETUI), University of São Paulo		https://www.unrisd.org/en/activities/events/working-class-environmentalism-and-just-transition-struggles-in-the-americas

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					and connecting individuals to social movements. Finally, the example of Canada showcases the challenges of coalition building among different stakeholder groups by comparing a worker-focused approach with a more inclusive campaign for just transition. The session illustrates the diverse challenges of working-class environmentalism and explore strengths and challenges of environmental labour mobilizations for a just transition.			
	Side Event at CSW66: Shifting Narratives and Practices to Achieve Gender Just Climate Transitions		Global	15 Mar. 2022	This CSW66 side event brings together insights from ecofeminist research in global North and South arguing that both narratives and practices must change to secure gender just transitions: ecofeminism offers powerful alternative narratives that value care for people and planet, in contrast to mainstream development. Much just transition policy attention still focuses on male-dominated, formal work such as coal mining. Who is represented in narratives for just low-carbon	IDRC, Climate and Development Knowledge Network		https://www.unrisd.org/en/activities/events/shifting-narratives-and-practices-to-achieve-gender-just-climate-transitions

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					transitions makes a difference. Women's voices and lived experiences need to influence debates and decision making to achieve gender-egalitarian practices and low-carbon transitions that contribute to climate action and justice.			
	Webinar: Challenges and Perspectives of a Just Transition in Europe		Europe	7 Mar. 2022	What are the main challenges of a just transition to a zero-carbon economy in the EU? Taking a broad-based theoretical approach, speakers at this webinar present the current EU context for a just transition, paying particular attention to the European Green Deal and the Fit for 55 package.	Centre for Environmental Justice at Colorado State University, Global Labour University (GLU), European Trade Union Institute (ETUI), University of São Paulo		https://www.unrisd.org/en/activities/events/challenges-and-perspectives-of-a-just-transition-in-europe
	Webinar: Moving Beyond Extractive Industries: Resistance and Alternatives		Global	21 Feb. 2022	This webinar looks at the disastrous impact of extractive industries on working-class communities, both in terms of the environmental crisis but also energy poverty. The main focus of the webinar is on ongoing struggles which are building spaces of resistance and envisioning alternatives beyond extractive industries.	Centre for Environmental Justice at Colorado State University, Global Labour University (GLU), European Trade Union Institute (ETUI), University of São Paulo		https://www.unrisd.org/en/activities/events/moving-beyond-extractive-industries-resistance-and-alternatives

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	Webinar: Just Transitions, Power and Politics		Global	9 Dec. 2020	In this webinar, we focus on power and politics and unpack what has happened to Just Transitions in the five years since the Paris Agreement was adopted. The session explores whether and how narratives of Just Transition have changed in that time, in terms of their ambitions, inclusiveness and the issues they address.			https://www.unrisd.org/en/activities/events/just-transitions-power-and-politics
	Webinar: Community-Based Action for Just Transitions		Global	24 Nov. 2020	Local movements and community organizations are key players in the transition to low-carbon societies. A growing number of frontline groups is mobilizing just transition language and framings to support their fight against racial, gender and social injustices within their communities. This webinar brings together researchers and grassroots activists to discuss the role of community-based efforts in promoting and implementing just transitions and bringing about transformative change at the national and international levels.			https://www.unrisd.org/en/activities/events/community-based-action-for-just-transitions
	Webinar: Financing just transitions		Global	10 Nov. 2020	Can finance for transitions to a low-carbon world be a tool for justice? In this			https://www.unrisd.org/en/activities/events/

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					webinar, we look at how different funding mechanisms operate, what criteria are being used to select projects and allocate funds, and what tensions can arise between different stakeholders. Presentations draw on specific examples from Australia (closure of a power station) and Europe (the EU Just Transition Fund) and then discuss how the Green Climate Fund (the largest multilateral climate fund) can more effectively channel just transition funding to developing countries. The discussion shows how climate finance can be used to advance social justice and identifies key entry points in financing debates to make sure that low-carbon transitions are just transitions.			financing-just-transitions
	Webinar: Gender and Just Transitions		Global	27 Oct. 2020	This webinar explores the interlinkages between gender justice and just transition. How do lived experiences differ for women in the male-dominated industries that receive much of the attention in current just transition debates? And what would a gender just			https://www.unrisd.org/en/activities/events/gender-and-just-transitions

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					transition look like? Based on examples from the US, Europe and Africa, we delve into a debate about what kinds of just transitions hold the potential to achieve gender justice and why changing the value of different kinds of work might be necessary in order to achieve low-carbon sustainable development.			
	Webinar: Just Transition as a Worker Movement in Global North and South		Global	14 Oct. 2020	This webinar examines how the spread of the concept to the international climate policy arena and around the world has influenced the role of workers in just transition efforts. It will highlight the role of both formal and informal workers and their organizations and explore the differences that shape just transitions as a worker movement in global North and South.			https://www.unrisd.org/en/activities/events/just-transition-as-a-worker-movement-in-global-north-and-south
	Webinar: Framings and Design of Politics of Just Transitions		Global	6 Oct. 2020	This webinar offers a discussion of different framings and the design politics of just transitions that shape current debates on low-carbon development and recovery from COVID. The session brings together research on the role of labour and			https://www.unrisd.org/en/activities/events/framings-and-design-politics-of-just-transitions

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					working people in demanding a just transition with a discussion of specific policy responses and proposals based on examples from Latin America. The webinar showcases entry points and key questions that need to be tackled in order to advance justice in low-carbon transitions.			
	Report: Climate Justice from Below—Local Struggles for Just Transition(s)		Global	Published Dec. 2019	This report discusses a selection of urban and local-level transitions to a lower carbon economy. By exploring these examples from both developed and developing countries, it aims to kick-start a conversation on the potential of local just transition policies and frameworks to influence higher level policy change. It calls for safeguarding just transition's original objective of reorganizing the political economy to protect both the environment and workers as a way to mobilize broad-based support for a transformative shift towards sustainability and climate justice.	Just Transition Research Collaborative		https://www.unrisd.org/en/library/publications/climate-justice-from-below-local-struggles-for-just-transitions
	Workshop: Cities in Transition?		Global	14-15 Jun. 2019	This workshop discussed urban approaches and case			https://www.unrisd.org/en/activities/events/

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	Local Struggles for a Just Transition and their Potential in Advancing Climate Justice				studies of just transition, exploring the role of cities in implementing progressive and transformative just transition strategies and plans.			cities-in-transition-local-struggles-for-a-just-transition-and-their-potential-in-advancing-climate-
	Report: Mapping Just Transitions to a Low Carbon World			Published 2018	This report unpacks the different understandings, narratives and framings of Just Transition that underpin the concept's growing popularity and uptake. Six short country case studies then provide insights into how Just Transition is—or is not—being mobilized on the ground. The report suggests ways that Just Transition can inform policy discussions on the role of equity and justice in the shift towards a low-carbon world, and calls for a progressive interpretation of Just Transition to promote transformative change and climate justice for all.	the Just Transition Research Collaborative (JTRC)		https://www.unrisd.org/en/library/publications/mapping-just-transitions-to-a-low-carbon-world
	Just Transition Research Collaborative (JTRC)		Global	2018	The JTRC brings together a global network of researchers working on just transition. It maps and analyses different framings and provides an important contribution to the science-			https://www.unrisd.org/en/activities/events/just-transition-research-collaborative-workshop

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					policy dialogue on how the approach can be used to foster the transition to equitable low-carbon development. It carries out workshops to further develop collective analysis.			
IPCC	AR6 — Working Group III: Mitigation of Climate Change	The IPCC assesses scientific information on climate change, its implications, future risks, and adaptation and mitigation options; it does not conduct its own research and its reports are policy-relevant but not policy-prescriptive.	Global. Main users include governments, policymakers, UNFCCC processes, researchers and other stakeholders.	Published in 2022	Provides assessed knowledge on mitigation pathways, sectoral transitions, enabling conditions, finance, technology, policy instruments, sustainable development linkages, equity and just transition considerations. It can support Parties' understanding of mitigation pathways and associated opportunities, risks, co-benefits and trade-offs relevant to nationally determined just transition pathways.	IPCC member governments; scientific author teams; WMO and UNEP as parent organizations.	Particularly relevant to JTWP elements on low-emission development, energy transitions, workforce and socioeconomic dimensions, technology, finance, international cooperation, and sustainable development.	Link (here)
	AR6 — Working Group II: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability	Same as above	Global, regional and sectoral relevance. Main users include governments, adaptation planners, UNFCCC processes, researchers and stakeholders concerned with climate risks and resilience.	Published in 2022	Assesses observed and projected climate impacts, vulnerability, adaptation options, limits to adaptation, maladaptation, equity, justice and climate resilient development. It is relevant to just transition pathways that integrate adaptation, resilience, poverty eradication, sustainable development,	Same as above	Particularly relevant to JTWP elements on adaptation and climate resilience, inclusive and participatory approaches, social justice, vulnerable groups, ecosystems, food systems, livelihoods and locally led adaptation. WGII states that climate resilient development integrates adaptation and mitigation to advance	Link (here)

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					equity and locally appropriate responses.		sustainable development for all, and involves equity and system transitions.	
	AR6 — Working Group I: The Physical Science Basis	Same as above	Global and regional. Main users include governments, climate service providers, researchers and practitioners needing physical climate information.	Published in 2021	Provides the assessed physical science basis of climate change, including observed and projected changes in temperature, precipitation, extremes, sea level and climatic impact-drivers. It supports just transition planning by providing the climate-risk context within which low-emission and climate-resilient development pathways are considered.	Same as above	Relevant to JTWP elements on adaptation, resilience, risk-informed planning and nationally determined pathways, particularly where transitions need to account for regional climate hazards.	Link (here)
	AR6 WGI Interactive Atlas	Part of the AR6 WGI assessment products	Global and regional; intended for users who need spatial and temporal climate information, including governments, researchers and practitioners	Operational AR6 knowledge product	Provides flexible spatial and temporal analysis of observed and projected climate change information, including variables, indices and warming levels. It can help users explore regional climate information relevant to adaptation, resilience and transition planning	Developed in support of IPCC WGI AR6; linked to underlying climate datasets	The Interactive Atlas includes a selection of extremes and climatic impact-drivers, supporting broader use of the assessment findings for regional climate-risk information.	Link (here)
	AR6 WGI Climatic Impact-Driver and Extreme Indices / data products	Part of the AR6 WGI assessment and supporting materials.	Global and regional; relevant for climate-risk assessment and adaptation planning	Published with AR6 WGI; supporting data products available	Provides assessed information and indices on climatic impact-drivers and extremes, such as changes in temperature, precipitation, snowfall and wind, which can inform understanding of hazards	IPCC WGI; climate modelling and data communities.	Gridded data from global and regional projections are available for variables and indices included in the IPCC Interactive Atlas	Link (here)

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					relevant to resilient and just transition pathways.			
	AR6 Synthesis Report	Synthesizes the three Working Group contributions and relevant Special Reports	Global; intended primarily for policymakers and UNFCCC processes	Published in 2023	Provides an integrated synthesis of physical science, impacts, adaptation, vulnerability and mitigation. It can support holistic consideration of climate-resilient development pathways, including the interlinkages between mitigation, adaptation, sustainable development, equity and finance	IPCC member governments; scientific author teams; WMO and UNEP as parent organizations.	Useful as a concise entry point for Parties and stakeholders seeking integrated findings relevant to just transition pathways, including synergies and trade-offs across mitigation, adaptation and sustainable development	Link (here)
	AR7 — Special Report on Climate Change and Cities	Agreed by the Panel at IPCC-61	Global, with city types and regions; relevant for national and subnational policymakers, urban practitioners and stakeholders	In preparation; approval of the Summary for Policymakers and acceptance of the Special Report are scheduled for March 2027.	The agreed outline includes treatment of urban vulnerabilities, marginalized areas and people, gender, equity, informality and justice; urban mitigation and adaptation options; local risk assessments; and integration of mitigation and adaptation into sustainable development and just transitions	Same as above	Potentially relevant to urban dimensions of just transitions, including informal settlements, local risk assessments, infrastructure, mobility, buildings, air quality, service provision, finance and inclusive governance	Outline link (here)
	AR7 — Working Group III chapter outline	Agreed AR7 assessment product	Global and sectoral; relevant for governments, UNFCCC processes, researchers and stakeholders concerned with mitigation and transitions	In preparation as part of AR7	The WGIII outline includes sustainable development and mitigation, distributional consequences, livelihood and economic impacts of mitigation-related transitions, enabling conditions including technology, finance and	Same as above	The outline also includes enablers and barriers, finance, services and demand, energy systems, industry, transport, buildings, AFOLU, and cross-cutting links to sustainable development, justice, equity, adaptation, Indigenous	Outline link (here)

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					cooperation, and equity and justice with a focus on just transitions at sectoral, national, regional and global levels		Peoples, local communities and gender	
	AR7 — Working Group II chapter outline	Same as above	Global, regional and thematic; relevant for adaptation, resilience, risk and vulnerability communities.	Same as above	The WGII outline includes observed and projected impacts, vulnerability and adaptive capacity, key risks under different warming levels and development pathways, locally led adaptation, barriers and enablers including finance, capacity-building and technology transfer, and the distributional nature of impacts, including human rights, equity and justice	Same as above	Particularly relevant to just transition pathways that integrate adaptation, resilience, food systems, livelihoods, poverty, human mobility, infrastructure, health, ecosystems and social protection	Outline link (here)
	AR7 — Working Group I chapter outline	Same as above	Global and regional; relevant for governments, UNFCCC processes, researchers, climate service providers, adaptation planners and other stakeholders requiring physical climate information	Same as above	The WGI outline includes assessment of large-scale changes in the climate system and their causes; changes in regional climate and extremes; scenarios and projected future global temperatures; global and regional projections of Earth system responses; abrupt changes, low-likelihood high-impact events and tipping points; and climate information and services. It is relevant to just transition pathways by providing the physical climate-risk context needed for planning low-emission	Same as above	Particularly relevant to JTWP elements on adaptation, climate resilience, risk-informed planning and nationally determined pathways. The outline includes climate information from multiple lines of evidence and knowledge sources, including Indigenous Peoples' knowledge and local knowledge, for public awareness, impact and risk assessment, losses and damages, adaptation and mitigation. It also includes climatic impact-	Outline link (here)

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					and climate-resilient development pathways.		drivers, regional extremes, early warning systems, and gaps and disparities in climate data, monitoring infrastructure, climate education, literacy, capacity and training.	
UNDP	Climate Promise: Forward	Direct technical support based on Government requests; part of UN system-wide effort on NDC implementation in response to the UN Secretary General's mandate	Global	Ongoing (2019 – Present)	UNDP supports countries to integrate just transition principles, processes and practices into the design and implementation of NDCs, NAPs and LT-LEDS through the Climate Promise. To date, more than 72 countries have been supported. This support is structured around five building blocks for enabling a just transition • Transition impact assessment; • Stakeholder engagement and social dialogue; • Policy, institutional, and capacity-building support; • Transition finance; • Monitoring and reporting. Key resources and tools 1. Tools and methodologies for transition impact assessment (including the	UN system		Just Transition | Climate Promise

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					self-paced online training module on climate policy impact assessment, providing an evidence base for just transition pathways) 2. Key guidance materials and publications (1. Issue brief: Just Transition 2. How just transition can help deliver the Paris Agreement. 3. Political Economy Analysis for Just Green Transitions: A guide for UNDP practitioner (forth coming)s 4. The case for enhanced NDCs, 5. Sustainability Crossroads: Where Climate and Nature Meet Equity (input paper to G20 sustainable finance working group) 6. Charged for change: the case for renewable energy in climate action 6. NDC x SDG insights series) 3. Engagement and advocacy tools (Just Transition Explainer) 4. Data & Intelligence (NDC insight series on Just Transition)			
	Nature Pledge		Global	Ongoing (2023 – Present)	UNDP Nature Pledge supports over 140 countries to implement the Kunming Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework, advancing nature positive			https://www.undp.org/publications/nature-development

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					development, poverty eradication, gender equality, human rights and the 2030 Agenda.			
	PAGE		Global	Ongoing (2013 – Present)	PAGE supports countries in advancing inclusive green economy transitions through policy advice, analytical tools, assessments and capacity building. It contributes to just transition pathways by promoting inclusive, rights-based and equitable approaches to biodiversity conservation and sustainable development, while supporting livelihoods, resilience and community participation in the transition to low-emission and nature-positive economies.	UNEP, UNIDO, UNITAR, ILO		https://www.un-page.org/responding-to-country-needs/ https://admin.un-page.org/wp-content/uploads/2026/04/formatted-2026-page-sstc-case-study-compilation.pdf
	Swedish EPA-UNDP Environmental Governance Programme on Mining		Global	Ongoing (2015 – Present)	The Environmental Governance Programme (EGP) focuses on responsible mining for a green and just transition. The objective is to minimize negative environmental and social impacts from mining, including extraction of critical raw materials. EGP organizes its activities in thematic areas that cut across the mining cycle:	Swedish EPA		https://www.environmentalgovernanceprogramme.org/publications-and-guides

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					• Environmental and social impacts assessments • Deforestation, biodiversity and ecosystem services • Gender and mining • Participatory Environmental Monitoring (PEM) • Mine closure, waste management and re-mining			
	Advancing indigenous led and managed energy systems through a rights-based partnership: the UNDP/ GEF SGP and REP experience		Global	Ongoing (2018 – Present)	The Indigenous Peoples' Major Group on the SDGs developed the multi-stakeholder Right Energy Partnership (REP) with Indigenous Peoples. To achieve its goal in facilitating access to renewable energy using appropriate technologies for Indigenous Peoples, the REP developed a partnership with the UNDP GEF Small Grants Programmes to pilot access to renewable energy for Indigenous Peoples in seven countries, namely: Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Cambodia, Nepal, Timor Leste, El Salvador, and Honduras.	REP: https://rightenergypartnership.org/ Other: Indigenous Peoples Rights International (IPRI) and IFAD (joint activities)	First report available (English)	https://rightenergypartnership.org/advancing-indigenous-ledenergy-systemsundp-gef-sgp-and-rep-partnerships/
	Financial Centers driving NDC-		Global	2025	Peer-learning on the role of financial centres as	GIZ, Financial Centres f		Catalysing Change Financial

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	aligned transition finance				platforms for operationalizing NDC-aligned transition finance. Workshops were conducted at global level, and at country level in Mexico, Brazil and Singapore.	or Sustainability (FC4S) Network		Centres Driving NDC-Aligned Transition Finance.pdf
	Integrated Energy-for-Development National Pathways		Global	Ongoing (2025 – Present)	Supports countries in developing integrated and inclusive energy transition pathways linked to industrial development, jobs and investment.			
	De-risking Renewable Energy Investment Framework 2.0 (DREI)		Global	Ongoing (2025 – Present)	Quantitative framework supporting governments to design policies that attract private investment in renewable energy.			
	Partnership - UN-Energy		Global		UN system coordination platform on energy bringing together over 30 UN entities to support SDG7 and just energy transitions.			
	UN Task Force on Critical Energy Transition Minerals		Global	Ongoing (2025 – Present)	UN system task force supporting coordinated approaches and country support on critical energy transition minerals.	UNCTAD, UNEP		
	Sustainable Energy Digital Intelligence Platform		Global	Ongoing (2025 – Present)	Digital platform compiling sustainable energy policies, indicators and tools to			

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					support knowledge sharing and decision making.			
	Energy Finance Innovation Labs (EFILs)		Global	Ongoing (2024 – Present)	Develops and tests innovative financing tools for clean energy and just transitions in emerging and developing economies.			
	Sustainable Energy Investment Accelerator (SEIA)		Global	Ongoing (2024 – Present)	Supports national authorities on integrated energy investment planning and policy de risking for energy transitions.			
	Partnership - Mission 300		Africa	Ongoing (2025 – Present)	Supports African countries to accelerate energy access through integrated renewable energy, grid expansion, clean cooking and enabling finance frameworks.	World Bank, African Development Bank		
	Platform for Investment Support and Technical Assistance (PISTA)		Africa	Ongoing (2024 – Present)	Supports African countries to structure climate and decarbonization projects and mobilize blended finance.			https://www.undp.org/romecentre/our-programmes/pista
	Energy for Growth		Africa	Ongoing (2024 – Present)	Supports preparation of bankable clean energy projects across African countries.	G7 Italy Presidency		https://www.undp.org/romecentre/our-programmes/sustainable-energy
	Just transition: People at the center | United Nations Development Programme		Eurasia		The RBEC Just Transition Navigator outlines four integrated areas of engagement that governments, communities, and businesses will need to grapple with to steer			Just transition: People at the center | United Nations Development Programme

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					amidst the complexities of a low-carbon transformation. It is not meant to be all-inclusive but identifies the areas where UNDP can contribute the most over the next years. It emphasizes the need to prioritize social equity and gender equality, foster economic diversification, and support an environment that can regenerate, ensuring the long-term sustainability of our planet's caring capacity for us to thrive. Relevant publication: How Can Europe and Central Asia Achieve Gender Equality Through Green Transition? | United Nations Development Programme			
	Advancing a Just Energy Transition in SIDS		SIDS	Published in 2025	Policy paper outlining opportunities for inclusive and resilient energy transitions in SIDS.	AOSIS		https://www.undp.org/publications/advancing-just-energy-transition-sids
	Una aproximación a las Directrices para la transición justa en América Latina con enfoque de género		Regional (LAC)	Published in 2025. First edition.	Regional publication adapting ILO just transition guidance to Latin America with a focus on gender equality, inclusion, social dialogue and labour rights.	ILO	Available in Spanish and Portuguese	https://doi.org/10.54394/EIYB3601

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	Energy, Digital, and Anticorruption - Leveraging AI and Digital Innovation for Governance in the Just Energy Transition		Global	Published in 2025	This policy paper sets out a practical, integrity-by-design agenda for just energy transitions. It presents a theory of change and concrete entry points that embed accountability across the value chain			https://www.undp.org/publications/energy-digital-and-anticorruption
	Powering the Future: Risk Governance for a Sustainable, Resilient and Inclusive Energy System		Global	Published in 2024	This policy brief advocates for a risk-informed approach to energy governance, aligning with UNDP's initiatives on 'Energy Governance for a Just Energy Transition' and its 'Approach to Risk-Informed Development.'			https://www.undp.org/publications/powering-future-risk-governance-sustainable-resilient-and-inclusive-energy-system
	Monitoring The Right to a Healthy Environment: A Tool for National Human Rights Institutions (R2HE Tool)		Global	2026	The Tool enables NHRIs and other users to identify specific environmental harms and evaluate the effectiveness of local mechanisms. In doing so, it has a catalytic impact on core NHRI mandates, empowering NHRIs to use collected data to handle complaints, launch investigations, protect Environmental Human Rights Defenders, and ensure access to justice, redress, and accountability for communities most disproportionately impacted by environmental violations. The Tool includes specific guidance	Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI)		https://www.undp.org/publications/monitoring-right-healthy-environment-tool-national-human-rights-institutions-r2he-tool

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					in relation to monitoring elements of the right to a healthy environment in the context of the just transition.			
	The Human Rights-Based Approach to Development Programming: HRBA Toolkit		Global	2025	Toolkit supporting rights based approaches to development programming, including in the context of just transition.			https://www.undp.org/publications/human-rights-based-approach-development-programming-hrba-toolkit
	Clean equity energy index and electricity access forecasting model		Africa/Global	2023-2025	UNDP and IBM, with Stony Brook University, developed geospatial tools to help governments and partners identify where clean energy investments can deliver the greatest equity and development impact, including through the Clean Energy Equity Index and electricity access forecasting models.	IBM, Stony Brook University		https://geohub.data.undp.org/dashboards/ceei https://geohub.data.undp.org/dashboards/electricity#2.5/0/0
	Strengthening Women Environmental Human Rights Defenders' and Climate Advocates' Political Participation and Influence initiative & Feminist Just Transition position paper		Regional/ RBA	Published 2026	UNDP and FEMNET strengthened women's and youth-led engagement in climate governance through a regional forum on Africa's Just Transition, bringing together over 50 CSOs, grassroots women leaders, activists and policymakers. The initiative resulted in a Regional Position Paper on Feminist Just Transition, advancing priorities on	UNDP, FEMNET		https://www.femnet.org/2025/12/feminist-just-transition-position-paper/

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					community rights, protection of Environmental Women Human Rights Defenders, climate justice and gender-responsive transitions, while informing regional and global climate policy processes, including COP30 and the UNFCCC Gender Action Plan revision.			
OHCHR	Report of the Secretary-General: Synthesis report on opportunities, best practices, actionable solutions, challenges and barriers relevant to just transition and the full realization of human rights for all people (A/HRC/60/52)	United Nations Secretary General	Global		The present report examines how existing international human rights frameworks can help guide just transition, identifies key barriers and challenges and outlines applicable human rights frameworks. It presents human rights-based opportunities and actionable solutions focused on transforming economic models, securing dignified work and social security, strengthening governance and enhancing international cooperation, and concludes with recommendations for advancing a just transition that realizes the human rights of all.			https://www.ohchr.org/en/documents/thematic-reports/ahrc6052-synthesis-report-opportunities-best-practices-actionable

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	Key Messages on a Just Transition and Human Rights	OHCHR and ILO	Global		OHCHR and the ILO have developed this information material setting out the main human rights obligations for the achievement of a just transition.	Interational Labour Organization		https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/documents/issues/climatechange/information-materials/key-messages-hr-a-just-trans.pdf
	Human rights and climate change (A/HRC/RES/56/8)	Resolution adopted by the Human Rights Council on 10 July 2024	Global		The Council calls on States to implement fair and inclusive policies for transitioning from high-carbon to low-carbon economies, aligned with national development priorities. These pathways must create decent work, strengthen social security, reduce poverty and inequality, and uphold human rights, with specific support for workers, affected communities, and vulnerable populations most impacted by climate change and response measures.			https://docs.un.org/en/A/HRC/RES/56/8
	Access to information on climate change and human rights (A/70/176)	Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and in the context of climate change (Special Rapporteur on human rights	International	Presented to UN General Assembly in October 2024	The present report explores the specificities, challenges and good practices related to access to information on climate change and human rights. It clarifies States' international obligations, individually and as part of international cooperation, as well as the responsibility of businesses. The report offers concrete			https://www.ohchr.org/en/documents/thematic-reports/a79176-access-information-climate-change-and-human-rights-report-special

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		and climate change). The mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights in the context of climate change was established by the UN Human Rights Council at its 48th session in October 2021 (RES/48/14). The mandate was extended by the Human Rights Council for a period of three years in October 2024 (RES/57/31).			recommendations for States, businesses and the United Nations system to enhance access to information as a prerequisite for the transparency, inclusiveness and effectiveness of decision-making processes on climate change at all levels. Paragraphs 73 to 79 of the report provide specific recommendations to States, international organizations and businesses.			A summary of the report is also available at: https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/2025-07/access-information-summary.pdf
	The Imperative of defossilizing our economies A/HRC/59/42	Special Rapporteur on human rights and climate change	International	Presented to the Human Rights Council in June 2025	The present report clarifies States' international human rights obligations and businesses' responsibilities to phase out fossil fuels and related subsidies within the current decade. The interlinked, intergenerational, severe and widespread human rights impacts of the fossil			https://www.ohchr.org/en/documents/thematic-reports/ahrc5942-imperative-defossilizing-our-economies-report-special

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					fuel life cycle, coupled with six decades of climate obstruction, compel urgent defossilization of our whole economies, for a just transition that is effective, human rights based and transformative in protecting the climate, nature, water and food on which life and health for present and future generations depend. Paragraphs 54 to 93 of the report provide specific recommendations to States, international organizations and businesses.			
	A Human-Rights based approach to the energy transition (A/80/188)	Special Rapporteur on human rights and climate change	International	Presented to the UN General Assembly in October 2025	The present report contains a synthesis of evidence of the positive and negative human rights impacts of renewable energy development and its reliance on minerals. It clarifies States' obligations and the responsibilities of other actors to support a human rights-based approach to the energy transition Paragraphs 61-81 of the report provides recommendations to States, international organizations,			https://www.ohchr.org/en/documents/thematic-reports/a80188-human-rights-based-approach-energy-transition

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					businesses and other stakeholders			
WMO	State of the Global Climate (annual flagship report)	WMO convention; reporting mandate to UN system on the state of the global climate	Global; serves Parties, UN system, scientific community, media and the public	Annual since 1993; latest edition published in 2025 (WMO-No.1342); ongoing	Authoritative annual assessment of the state of the climate system, including temperature, greenhouse gas concentrations, ocean heat content, sea level, sea-ice, glaciers, precipitation and extreme events, and their socio-economic impacts. Provides the scientific baseline informing just transition pathways, NDCs, NAPs and LT-LEDS by quantifying climate risks to which transitions must respond. The 2025 edition confirms that 2015–2025 are the hottest 11 years on record.	WMO Members; UN partners (UNEP, FAO, WHO, IRENA, UNDRR, UNHCR, WFP, IFRC, IMF among others); contributing climate research centres	Foundational evidence base for the JTWP, the Global Stocktake and other UNFCCC processes	https://library.wmo.int/idurl/4/69807
	WMO–IRENA Joint Renewable Energy and Climate Reviews (Year in Review series)	Joint WMO–IRENA collaboration translating climate data into renewable energy resource intelligence	Global; supports country and regional energy planners, investors, NMHSs and energy ministries	Annual editions published in 2022, 2023 and 2024; ongoing	Annual reviews demonstrating how climate variability and change affect solar, wind and hydropower potential and energy demand. The 2024 edition showed that climate variability is simultaneously a risk and an opportunity for the energy transition and offers a framework for integrating climate intelligence into national energy planning. Provides a replicable model for moving from	International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA)	Supports the JTWP dialogue stream on just energy transition pathways	https://wmo.int/publication-series/wmo-irena-renewable-energy-reports

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					global climate data to actionable renewable energy planning.			
	National Renewable Energy Atlases (NRAs) for Wind, Solar and Hydropower – WMO Implementation Guidelines	WMO guidance for NMHSs on developing high-resolution wind, solar and hydropower atlases using simulation, observational and climate projection data	Global; pilot implementation in Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Tanzania, Croatia and Malawi; benefits NMHSs, energy ministries, renewable energy developers and local communities	Implementation Guidelines published in 2026; country pilots ongoing	Comprehensive technical guidelines and capacity-building supporting countries to produce high-resolution national renewable energy atlases. Strengthens countries' capacity to assess renewable energy potential, improve long-term energy planning, and support progress toward net-zero emissions and SDG 7. Pilots use participatory, locally grounded approaches: in Malawi, seasonal climate information for hydropower was co-produced with local stakeholders drawing on generational knowledge of river behaviour, soil moisture and timing of floods and drought; in Peru, Andean communities provided detailed observations of glacier retreat, snowline changes and dry-season spring behaviour critical for hydropower planning. Reduces physical climate risks and enhances project bankability, supporting equitable access to climate-	NMHSs in pilot countries; national energy authorities; local communities (in pilots); renewable energy sector partners	Directly contributes to inclusive and participatory just energy transition pathways in developing countries	https://library.wmo.int/idurl/4/69779; https://energymeteorology.info/reatlas/

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					informed energy investments.			
	Best Practices on Early Warning Systems for the Energy Sector and Electricity Industry: Case Studies from China	Joint WMO–China Meteorological Administration publication under WMO services for the energy sector	Global relevance, with case studies from China; serves NMHSs, grid operators and infrastructure managers	Published December 2025.	Best practices and operational case studies on delivering targeted, impact-based early warnings for storms, floods, icing, wind variability and power shortages, tailored to grid operators and infrastructure managers. Demonstrates how NMHSs can deliver actionable services that safeguard energy workers, protect critical infrastructure and maintain reliable, affordable energy access during climate-related shocks — ensuring the durability of the net-zero transition.	China Meteorological Administration (CMA)	Replicable model for integrating climate services into resilient energy systems as part of just transition pathways	https://library.wmo.int/idurl/4/69701
	Supporting the renewable electricity transition through trade: Unlocking re-globalization opportunities via interconnection (WMO–WTO joint publication)	Cross-institutional WMO–WTO collaboration linking climate services to trade and finance policy for renewable electricity	Global; regional case studies on the Caspian Sea–EU Green Energy Corridor, the Lao PDR–Thailand–Malaysia–Singapore Power Integration Project, and African power pools	Published in 2024, alongside the COP29 Presidency initiatives on Green Energy Zones and Corridors	Joint publication examining how cross-border interconnection of renewable electricity, underpinned by robust meteorological services, can lower the cost and accelerate the pace of the net-zero energy transition (potential savings of up to USD 3 trillion globally). Brings together climate services, trade policy and finance perspectives, with concrete regional	World Trade Organization (WTO)	Supports the JTWP focus on international cooperation as an enabler of just transition pathways	https://library.wmo.int/idurl/4/69077

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					interconnection case studies.			
	Developing the Climate Science Information for Climate Action (WMO-No. 1287) and NDC 3.0 country-level climate science analyses	WMO technical assistance methodology developed under WMO-GCF Readiness; supports the integration of climate science into NDCs, NAPs and related sectoral planning	Global; supports developing countries, including LDCs and SIDS; benefits ministries of planning, environment, energy, agriculture, health and water, and NMHSs	Methodology published in 2022; NDC 3.0 country analyses ongoing in 2025–2026	Authoritative methodology that helps countries translate observed and projected climate risks into sector-relevant insights for water, agriculture, energy and health, while highlighting differential impacts on livelihoods and vulnerable populations. By linking climate hazards with exposure and sensitivity, it provides an evidence base for identifying climate-resilient development options that safeguard jobs, incomes and essential services. The cross-cutting analyses can serve as a common scientific reference linking sector strategies, disaster risk reduction frameworks and early warning systems with just transition pathways.	Green Climate Fund (GCF); NMHSs; national line ministries	Directly supports the JTWP objectives of integrating climate science into national climate policy instruments and strengthening the climate rationale for just transition pathways	https://library.wmo.int/records/item/53280
	WMO Weather, Climate and Water Intelligence Commons (incl. WMO Unified Data Policy and Global Basic Observing Network	Established by WMO Congress decisions: Unified Data Policy (2021) committing Members to openly share core Earth	Global; all 193 WMO Members, with particular benefit for developing countries	Unified Data Policy and GBON adopted in 2021 and 2019 respectively; Commons under implementation; ongoing	The WMO Commons pools public, philanthropic and private resources to safeguard the public backbone of weather forecasting, ensuring that data flows freely, systems remain interoperable and innovation reaches those who need it most. Built on	WMO Members; private sector; philanthropic partners; UN agencies	Provides the global public data layer on which national just transition planning and climate finance accountability depend	https://commons.wmo.int/

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		system data; GBON (2019) mandating consistent global observation coverage			the Unified Data Policy and GBON, it reinforces a system of cooperation in which no Member is left behind and advanced data-sharing capabilities are accessible to all nations — a precondition for equitable just transition planning.			
	Systematic Observations Financing Facility (SOFF)	UN multi-partner trust fund established to close basic weather and climate observation data gaps, in line with the Global Basic Observing Network (GBON) standards	Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS); 71 beneficiary countries identified	Operational since 2022; ongoing; pipeline expanding	Grant-based financing and technical assistance enabling countries to generate, exchange and use surface and upper-air observations meeting GBON requirements. Closing observation gaps unlocks the climate intelligence needed for renewable energy resource assessment, climate-resilient infrastructure planning, early warnings, and accountability frameworks underpinning just transition finance. Early results from SOFF-supported countries show rapid improvements in data availability and service delivery	WMO, UNDP and UNEP (founding agencies); donor countries; regional implementing entities including peer NMHSs	Recognised as foundational enabling infrastructure for transition finance architectures	https://un-soff.org
	Global Atmosphere Watch (GAW) Programme and Integrated Global Greenhouse Gas Information System (IG3IS)	WMO Programme for systematic global monitoring of atmospheric composition;	Global observation network; serves Parties, UNFCCC processes, scientific and policy communities	GAW: ongoing since 1989; IG3IS: ongoing since 2016	GAW operates a worldwide network of stations measuring greenhouse gases, aerosols, reactive gases, ozone, UV radiation and precipitation chemistry. IG3IS builds on	WMO Members; research institutions; UNEP; ICOS; NOAA; ECMWF and others	Supports the transparency and accountability dimensions of nationally determined just transition pathways	https://community.wmo.int/en/activity-areas/gaw

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		GAW established 1989; IG3IS launched 2016 under the WMO Research Board			GAW to provide independent, science-based verification of greenhouse gas emission trajectories, complementing self-reported national inventories. Together they offer a credible accountability layer for transition milestones, including those of the COP30 Roadmap on Transitioning Away from Fossil Fuels.			
UNCTAD	Trade policies to advance national climate plans: Guide for policymakers	Geneva Consensus (UNCTAD's mandate), para. 80.50: Assist Member States to design and implement Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) measures related to trade and investment policies.	All Member States, especially developing countries	2025, Completed	The guide provides a step-by-step checklist and tools for policymakers to harness trade measures to advance national climate plans aligned with the SDGs. The guide shows how public procurement, subsidies, and tax exemptions can drive the adoption of sustainable goods and support low-carbon transitions. The guide also noting these measures must be designed to comply with international principles and avoid discrimination. The Guide has been translated and operationalized into a	—	—	https://unctad.org/publication/trade-policies-advance-national-climate-plans

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					technical cooperation tool that allows national stakeholders from developing countries to initiate a country-level dialogue on trade and climate change.			
	Leveraging foreign direct investment to advance national climate plans: Guide for policymakers	Geneva Consensus, para. 80.50 (ibid)	All Member States, especially developing countries.	2025, Completed	The Guide offers policymakers a practical roadmap to integrate investment and FDI needs into NDCs, align national policy frameworks with climate objectives, and strengthen promotion efforts to attract bankable climate-aligned projects. The Guide contributes to just transition by encouraging policymakers' attention to making infrastructure and training accessible, affordable and responsive to the needs of all people, enabling equal participation in the low carbon transition and ensuring that climate aligned investments are consistent with national long-term development goals.	—	—	https://unctad.org/publication/leveraging-foreign-direct-investment-advance-national-climate-plans
	Mapping Trade-Related Measures in the Nationally Determined	Geneva Consensus, para. 80.50 (ibid)	All Member States, especially developing countries	2023, Completed	The report mapped 60 developing countries' NDCs and identified 680 trade-related measures. The mapping showed that	—	—	https://unctad.org/publication/mapping-trade-related-measures-nationally-

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	Contributions: Technical Note				trade-related measures, such as technical regulations and market-based measures, can contribute to advancing climate goals. Especially for developing countries, harnessing trade and trade policy can facilitate access to environmentally preferable goods and lower the cost of transition. The report provides guidance for countries to integrate trade and investment policy into their NDCs to further accelerate their climate change goals.			determined-contributions
	Trade Regulations for Climate Action: New Insights from the Global Non-Tariff Measures Database	Geneva Consensus, para. 80.50 (ibid)	All Member States	2023, Completed	The report identified 2366 climate change-related Non-tariff Measures from UNCTAD's global NTM database TRAINS. TRAINS comprises detailed information on trade-related regulations from over 142 countries, accounting for over 95 per cent of global trade. The report helps policymakers and other stakeholders better understand the linkages between trade and climate policies and make more informed decisions to use	—	TRAINS database: https://trainsonline.unctad.org/home	https://unctad.org/publication/trade-regulations-climate-action-new-insights-global-non-tariff-measures-database

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					trade as a driver for climate action. The report further points out that NTMs have a disproportionate effect on least developed countries and vulnerable groups, and suggests that the technical complexity of requirements and the lack of transparency can be prohibitive. This is important for just transition and future international coordination.			
	eLearning course: Harnessing trade to advance national climate and development goals	Geneva Consensus, para. 80.50 (ibid)	All Member States. Target audiences include government officials, academia, regional organizations, private sector and finance professionals, and civil society.	1st edition: 2025, Completed. 2nd edition: 2026, Ongoing.	The online course enhances public and private stakeholders' ability to harness trade as a driver of low-carbon development, climate resilience, and mitigation. Drawing on UNCTAD's research and technical cooperation experience on trade and climate change, the course guides participants to identify climate-strategic sectors and design relevant trade policies to contribute to the attainment of the climate and other sustainable goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, while promoting coherence and alignment with other national development strategies.	UN ECA, ISO, ITC, STDF, Forum on Trade, Environment & the SDGs (TESS), Curtin University, Chalmers University of Technology and the University of Gothenburg, Global South Nexus	—	1st edition: https://unctad.org/meeting/elearning-course-harnessing-trade-advance-national-climate-and-development-goals； 2nd edition: https://unctad.org/meeting/elearning-course-harnessing-trade-advance-national-climate-and-development-goals-2nd

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					The 2nd edition of the course lasts over 6 weeks. It combines short self-paced modules, curated readings and one live introductory webinar with UNCTAD experts.			
	Harnessing Trade Policy for NDCs, Low-Carbon Economic Diversification and Climate Resilience	Geneva Consensus, para. 80.50 (ibid)	All Member States, especially developing countries	2026-, Ongoing	As a contribution to the Global Climate Action Agenda, the initiative focuses on systemic implementation, including scaling up the adoption of trade-related climate measures, harmonizing product and finance standards, and embedding trade into the delivery of just and resilient transitions. The initiative is built on strengthened cooperation across international organizations and UN agencies, with businesses and financial networks. Key activities include policy-oriented research, national consultations, and capacity building.	Forum on Trade, Environment and the SDGs (TESS), International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), International Trade Centre (ITC), Net-Zero Export Credit Agency Alliance (NZECA), ResponsibleSteel, United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative (UNEP FI), World Bank Group (WBG), World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD), World Economic Forum (WEF), World Trade Organization (WTO)		https://unctad.org/topic/trade-and-environment
	National green export reviews	Geneva Consensus, para. 80.51:	Angola, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Lebanon, Madagascar,	2014-2018, Completed	The project is aimed at improving the ability of public and private	UNEP, ECA, ECE, ECLAC, ESCWA and ESCAP		https://unctad.org/project/supporting-member-states-

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		Support developing countries in identifying relevant trade and investment policies to contribute to the climate and environmental goals of the 2030 Agenda	Morocco, Oman, Republic of Moldova, Senegal, Vanuatu		stakeholders in developing countries to build national productive and export capacity in the area of sustainable products. The project identifies and selects sectors for the national production and export of green/sustainable products; Assess the policy, regulatory and institutional requirements for supporting the development of selected sustainable product sectors; Prepare and adopt recommendations and action plans for building productive and export capacity in selected sustainable product sectors.			developing-and-launching-sustainable-product-export-strategies
	Green Export Strategies	Geneva Consensus, para. 80.50: Assist Member States to design and implement Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) measures related to trade and investment policies. Geneva Consensus,			UNCTAD supports developing countries in identifying and harnessing green export opportunities, promoting low-carbon economic diversification, climate resilience, and improved market access.		Technical cooperation upon request and available resources. Please submit support requests to carpentier@un.org.	https://unctad.org/topic/trade-and-environment/green-export-strategies

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		para. 80.51: Support developing countries in identifying relevant trade and investment policies to contribute to the climate and environmental goals of the 2030 Agenda.						
UNCTAD and UNDESA	Evidence-based climate action through artificial intelligence and data innovation for Caribbean SIDS	Geneva Consensus, para. 80.52. UNCTAD should continue to support developing countries to sustainably harness the ocean economy and the effective implementation of relevant international commitments on maritime transport and ocean governance as well as in the design and implementation of economic development	Barbados, Belize, Dominican Republic and Trinidad and Tobago	2025-2028	Evidence-based Climate Action through Artificial Intelligence and Data Innovation for Caribbean SIDS, is a project focused on using AI and data to enhance climate action in the Caribbean. Specifically, it aims to improve the ability of four Caribbean Small Island Developing States (SIDS) to monitor and analyze maritime transport, trade, fisheries, and their greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The project aims to build skills in data science, econometrics, and data wrangling, enabling these SIDS to better utilize data from sources like Automatic Identification System (AIS) data and national fishing vessel registers.	CARICOM and the IMO	Technical cooperation is limited to beneficiary countries and other countries in the Caribbean Region. For information please contact: David Vivas Eugui at david.vivaseugui@un.org	https://unctad.org/project/evidence-based-climate-action-through-artificial-intelligence-and-data-innovation-caribbean

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		strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of oceans and their resources.						
Entries below were submitted after the Initial interim output on the mapping of relevant instruments, initiatives and processes under the Convention and the Paris Agreement and relevant entities in the United Nations system								
UNFPA	Resilient Futures: Empowering National Climate Actors for Gender-Transformative Adaptation (Funded by the African Development Bank's Africa Climate Change Fund - ACCF)	Support countries in utilizing demographic data to integrate health and gender equity into national climate adaptation strategies. It supports just transitions by building local institutional capacities and safe social protection mechanisms	Multinational scope covering 10 East and Southern African countries, with primary focus on Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique, and South Sudan, alongside Ethiopia, Malawi, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. Targets: National and sub-national government officials, climate negotiators, National Gender and Climate Change Focal Points (NGCCFPs), youth-led civil society networks, and climate-vulnerable communities	2023 – 2026; Active and ongoing.	This initiative provides multi-sectoral technical assistance and capacity-building to national actors to integrate gender-transformative approaches into national climate policies. It directly addresses the workforce readiness and human capital dimensions of just transition pathways by embedding technical skills within youth networks. Key outputs and types of support include: • Conducting national-level capacity gap assessments and hosting multi-stakeholder policy formulation workshops across 10 ministries. • Delivery of integrated Climate Change and Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE) modules to build	African Development Bank (AfDB) Group, national line ministries (Environment, Health, Gender, Youth, and Finance), civil society organizations, and local youth networks		AfDB ACCF Project Portal https://accf.afdb.org/en/projects/ongoing/multinational-strengthening-climate-resilience-through-enhanced-capacity

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					community-level youth resilience. • Provision of technical support to scale up youth and women-led circular economy and low-carbon climate initiatives.			
	UNFPA Climate Hacklab Initiative (including the "Let's Hack Climate Change" Hacklab framework)	Operationalized under the regional Safeguard Young People (SYP) flagship programme, the ACCF Resilient Futures project, and Zonta International's ClimateEmpower project to center meaningful youth participation and innovation in climate resilience systems	East and Southern Africa region, with country-specific implementation hubs in Kenya, Madagascar, Mozambique, South Sudan, Zambia, and Tanzania Targets: Young African entrepreneurs and innovators (under 35 years), youth-led social enterprise hubs, adolescents, and specifically girls and young women who face disproportionate climate shocks	Launched in 2021; Active, ongoing, and currently expanding into multi-country cohorts	An innovation crowdsourcing and business incubation platform that enables young people to co-create and scale commercially viable solutions addressing the intersection of climate change and human well-being. The Hacklab actively addresses the workforce and socioeconomic dimensions of the Just Transition by shifting youth from passive recipients of climate aid to active producers of green jobs, circular economy supply chains, and localized resilience technology. Type of support includes: • Technical and entrepreneurial capacity-building through intensive design-thinking and business development bootcamps. • Provision of early-stage seed capital funding ($5,000 to $10,000 per winning solution) to de-	Swiss and Dutch Governments (via SYP funding), AfriLabs (regional incubation network partner), Zonta International, and national ministries responsible for Youth and ICT		UNFPA Innovation and Youth Portal https://micro.page/UNFPA

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					risk and launch youth enterprises. • Ongoing business coaching, customer acquisition, and brand-positioning mentorship via regional incubator networks. • Key scaled outputs include women-led micro-credit solar irrigation projects and solar-powered zero-emission motorcycle medical supply chains for remote maternal health clinics.			
	Demographic Intelligence for Disaster Risk Reduction: Estimating Population Exposure to Multiple Hazards in Latin America and the Caribbean	UNFPA mandate on population data and demographic intelligence; supports evidence-based, inclusive disaster risk reduction, climate adaptation and resilience.	Latin America and the Caribbean; national and subnational authorities and populations exposed to climate-related and other hazards, with demographic disaggregation.	Published; methodology available for national and global application.	Joint UNFPA–UNDRR regional analysis integrating high-resolution gridded population data with probabilistic hazard information for earthquakes, riverine floods and hurricane winds. It produces spatially explicit estimates of exposed populations, including by age and sex, and identifies multi-hazard exposure. The analysis estimated that 19.2% of the LAC population is exposed to earthquake hazards, 15.4% to hurricane winds and 9.8% to riverine floods. It provides an evidence base for geographically targeted disaster risk reduction,	UNDRR.	Provides a methodological basis for identifying populations and territories disproportionately exposed to hazards and for prioritizing adaptation and resilience investments. Subsequent phases envisage incorporating socioeconomic and other dimensions of vulnerability.	https://lac.unfpa.org/en/publications/demographic-intelligence-drr-population-emergency-hospital-lac?page=0

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					adaptation, preparedness and resilience planning.			
	National Demographic Intelligence and Vulnerability Assessments / Country Pilots	UNFPA mandate on population data, censuses and demographic intelligence, applied to climate adaptation, disaster preparedness and resilient systems.	Initial country applications in Latin America and the Caribbean, including El Salvador, Brasil, Mexico and Cuba; national institutions responsible for statistics, planning, disaster risk management and service delivery, and populations living in vulnerable and hazard-exposed areas.	Ongoing / under development.	National applications integrate census and population data with geospatial hazard information and other socioeconomic and sectoral data to move from population exposure analysis toward vulnerability assessment. Support includes methodological development, spatial analysis, technical assistance and national capacity-building. Intended applications include preparedness and territorial planning, continuity and targeting of health and SRHR services, vulnerability mapping and development of evidence for climate-finance proposals.	National statistical and government institutions; UNDRR; other technical partners depending on the country.	Designed to institutionalize demographic intelligence within national planning rather than produce stand-alone analyses. The approach can help identify populations and territories requiring differentiated support in climate adaptation and transition processes.	
	Risk-Ready Futures / Public-private partnership for demographic intelligence and climate resilience	Supports UNFPA's work on demographic resilience, disaster preparedness, climate adaptation and innovative financing.	Latin America and the Caribbean, with country-level applications and potential regional scaling; national institutions and populations exposed and vulnerable to	Ongoing / scaling phase.	Partnership model to scale demographic intelligence from regional exposure analysis toward national vulnerability assessment and operational application. It combines demographic, hazard and service-related information to support preparedness, adaptation and resilience	Bayer; UNDRR; IFRC, national institutions and other technical partners.	Demonstrates a public-private partnership model for applying demographic intelligence to climate resilience and mobilizing resources. The initiative provides an avenue for translating demographic evidence into national planning and investment decisions,	

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			climate and disaster risks.		decisions, while developing approaches for mobilizing additional climate and resilience financing.		particularly where climate risks and social vulnerabilities intersect.	
	High-resolution gridded population datasets for Latin America and the Caribbean	UNFPA mandate to strengthen population data systems and make demographic information available for development, humanitarian action and evidence-based planning.	Latin America and the Caribbean; governments, national statistical offices, UN entities, humanitarian and development partners and researchers.	Completed and available; datasets can be updated and applied to subsequent climate and risk analyses.	UNFPA, WorldPop and the German Aerospace Center developed high-resolution gridded population datasets based on the best available official subnational population projections, disaggregated by age and sex. The datasets provide spatially detailed information on where people live and can be overlaid with climate, environmental, infrastructure and hazard information to support adaptation, preparedness and localized planning.	WorldPop, University of Southampton; German Aerospace Center (DLR); national statistical offices and UN humanitarian partners.	Provides foundational demographic data for assessing where populations are potentially affected by climate hazards and other environmental changes. These datasets underpin subsequent UNFPA demographic-intelligence applications in Latin America and the Caribbean.	https://data.worldpop.org/repo/prj/UNFPA_LACRO/?utm_source=chatgpt.com
International Organization for Migration (IOM)[2]	The Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and	IOM is the UN Migration Agency and coordinator of the UN	Global	2018	The GCM provides the most comprehensive framework on managing mobility, including in the context of climate change.			https://docs.un.org/en/A/RES/73/195

[2] In providing its submission, IOM provided the following contextual information: Human mobility, including migration, displacement and planned relocation, has been integrated in several decisions and discussions under the UNFCCC. Key decisions and mechanisms include: The Cancun Adaptation Framework, in paragraph 14(f) invites Parties to undertake measures to enhance understanding, coordination and cooperation with regard to climate change induced displacement, migration and planned relocation. The Doha Decision (3/CP.18) in paragraph 7(a)(vi) acknowledges the need to further advance the understanding of how impacts of climate change are affecting patterns of migration, displacement and human mobility. At COP21 in 2015, the Task Force on Displacement (TFD) was established to develop recommendations for integrated approaches to avert, minimize and address displacement related to the adverse impacts of climate change (Decision 1/CP.21). In 2018, the TFD's mandate extended at the recommendation by the Executive Committee of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage (WIM ExCom). Human mobility considerations are also integrated in the outcome of the first global stocktake concluded in 2023, in the Belem Adaptation Indicators, and in the Belem Gender Action Plan, and has been identified as a priority for action on loss and damage. amongst others. Human mobility has furthermore been included as

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	Regular Migration (GCM)	Network on Migration			GCM Objective 2 addresses the climate drivers of displacement, while Objective 5 calls for flexible, expanded pathways for regular migration, especially relevant for regular labour mobility, including in the context of the just transition. Objective 18 covers skills development and recognition to prevent labour and skill gaps in the context of shifting labour market needs.			
	Migration Governance Framework	IOM is the UN Migration Agency	Global	2016	In the context of internal migrants, IOM's Migration Governance Framework may provide the necessary guidance during just transition planning and policy design. It presents a set of principles and objectives which, if respected and fulfilled, would ensure that migration is humane, orderly and benefits migrants and society.			Migration Governance Framework | IOM Publications Platform
	Green Light: Unlocking Labour Migration Pathways for a Just Transition		Asia	2025	This paper investigates: existing frameworks connecting labour migration and just transition; the role of migrant workers in Asia's			Unlocking Regular Labour Migration Pathways for a Just Transition

an important consideration in NAPs and NDCs.

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					just transition, primarily their contributions to green jobs, financing just transition and the impact of decarbonization on their jobs; key issues and actions to support migrant protection in just transition; and recommendations for leveraging regular labour migration pathways for just transition within the framework of the UAE JTWP. The paper is intended for government policymakers negotiating the future of the UAE JTWP, as well as ministries and other actors developing just transition strategies and climate action plans at the regional and national levels.			
	Multi-country Case Study on the Opportunities and Challenges of Engaging Diasporas in Climate Action		Global	2025	This report assesses the opportunities for and challenges in engaging UK-based Bangladeshi, Ghanaian and Jamaican diaspora communities in climate action in their respective countries of heritage. It presents actionable recommendations on how to effectively capitalize on diaspora contributions to climate action in their			Multi-country Case Study on the Opportunities and Challenges of Engaging Diasporas in Climate Action | IOM Publications Platform

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					countries of origin, including in support of just transition processes.			
	Diasporas as Catalysts for Climate Action: Bridging Local Realities and Global Solutions		Global	2025	This report provides an overview of IOM's approach to engaging diaspora for climate action, including just transitions.			Diaspora and Climate Action
	Technical guide on integrating human mobility and climate change linkages into relevant national climate change planning processes		Global	2024	Technical guide developed by the Task Force on Displacement under the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage. It offers practical recommendations to integrate 11 mobility dimensions, ranging from labour migration to diaspora engagement, into climate adaptation planning. This guide was prepared under the plan of action of the TFD and led by IOM.	UNHCR, ILO		WIM_ExCom_human-mobility_TFD_2024.pdf
	Green Futures: The Role of Labour Migration in Advancing Climate Actions		Global	2024	The report explores the intersection of labour migration and climate change. It highlights the potential of labour migration to contribute to just transitions and climate adaptation. The report delves into the GCM objectives, emphasizing the need to minimize adverse			Green Futures – The Role of Labour Migration in Advancing Climate Actions | Migrant Protection Platform

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					drivers compelling people to migrate due to climate change and environmental degradation. It also discusses the importance of creating flexible pathways for regular migration, supporting vulnerable populations, and integrating climate considerations into labour migration policies. The report aims to provide actionable recommendations and practical tools to policymakers, practitioners, and community actors to foster sustainable and inclusive labour mobility pathways.			
	Migration and the Green & Just Transition		Global	2024	This policy brief outlines the linkages between migration and the green and just transition, highlighting the role of migrant workers and labour market demands.			https://www.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbdl486/files/documents/2024-05/information-sheet-migration-and-the-green-and-just-transition.pdf
	Harnessing Labour Migration to Respond to the Climate Crisis		Global	2024	This policy brief presents an overview of labour migration as a climate change adaptation strategy, illustrating how migrant workers can contribute to the green transition in both the country of origin and destination. To maximize the benefits of labour			https://www.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbdl486/files/2024-01/harnessing-lm-to-respond-to-the-climate-crisis.pdf

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					migration in the context climate change, a set of recommendations for policy makers is provided.			
	Diaspora and Climate Action		Global	2024	This policy brief highlights diaspora as actors of change in the green transition.			https://www.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbdl486/files/documents/2024-05/information-sheet-diaspora-and-climate.pdf
	Labour Migration and Climate Change		Global	2024	This policy brief highlights the potential of regular migration to constitute an adaptation strategy.			https://www.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbdl486/files/documents/2024-05/information-sheet-migration-and-the-green-and-just-transition.pdf
	International Labour Migration in a Changing Climate: Insights from Malaysia and Thailand		Asia	2023	This report provides insights from Malaysia and Thailand on how, and in what contexts, international labour migration can be a viable adaptation strategy to climate change, including as these countries undergo transitions towards a green economy. The report provides experiences and perspectives of migrant workers, employers and government representatives on the topic.	Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI)		International Labour Migration in a Changing Climate: Insights from Malaysia and Thailand | IOM Publications Platform
	Process for operationalization of Just Transition Mechanism			March 2026	This input was provided pursuant to the invitation to submit views on the			Download here

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					process to develop a just transition Mechanism. It emphasized that the Just Transition Mechanism should integrate human mobility considerations across its functions, including international cooperation, technical assistance, capacity building and knowledge sharing. This will be critical to ensure that States and other stakeholders consider both the potential impacts on, and contribution of, migrants and migration to a just transition. It included 5 key recommendations: • Ensure that migrants and displaced persons can contribute effectively to the Mechanism's development and implementation • Facilitate capacity building and knowledge sharing on human mobility and the just transition • Provide technical assistance to integrate human mobility into just transition monitoring, implementation and reporting frameworks			

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					• Ensure coherence and complementarity with other UNFCCC workstreams • Strengthen linkages to relevant non-UNFCCC processes.			
	Fourth Dialogue			August 2025	This input was provided pursuant to the invitation to submit views on opportunities, best practices, actionable solutions, challenges and barriers relevant to the topic of the fourth dialogue "Just energy transition pathways and holistic approaches to just transitions including socioeconomic, workforce, social protection and other dimensions, based on nationally defined development priorities." It emphasized that migration is a key factor in efforts to achieve a just transition and highlighted an emerging agreement that human mobility should be addressed in the JTWP, as well as key opportunities.			https://submissions.unfccc.int/api/files/download?serverRelativeFilePath=/submissions/Archive/20250811 2030---IOM%20Submission%20-%20UAE%20JTWP%20Fourth%20Dialogue.pdf
	Topics for the Dialogues			February 2025	This input was provided pursuant to the invitation to submit views on work to be undertaken under, as well as possible topics for the			

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					dialogues under the UAE Just Transition Work Programme in 2025. It emphasized that the work to be undertaken under as well as possible topics for the dialogues under the work programme in 2025 could better integrate human mobility considerations, given the growing discourse on this topic. Noting the emergent nature of knowledge in this area, the initial work could be focused on 1) canvassing the views and experiences of groups impacted by or who could contribute to the just transition, including migrants; and 2) obtaining better data and information to inform Parties' consideration of the issues over the medium to long term.			
	Topics for the Dialogues			February 2024	This input was provided pursuant to the invitation to submit views on work to be undertaken under, as well as possible topics for the dialogues under, the work programme on just transition pathways. It emphasized that the work programme on just transition pathways,			https://submissions.unfccc.int/api/files/download?serverRelativeFilePath=/submissions/Archive/202402160940---IOM%20UNFCCC%20Submission%20on%20Just%20Transition%20Work%20Programme.pdf

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					including its two mandated dialogues and annual high-level ministerial round table on just transition, should include sessions and workstreams to address: 1) the role of labour migration in helping countries achieve a just transition, and 2) the impacts and implications of the just transition for migrants accessing labour pathways. Each of these topics is strongly aligned with elements that Parties have decided shall be part of the work programme, including just transition pathways; just and equitable transition (encompassing energy, socioeconomic, workforce and other dimensions); opportunities, challenges and barriers relating to sustainable development and poverty eradication; approaches to enhancing adaptation and climate resilience; just transition of the workforce and the creation of decent work and quality jobs; inclusive and participatory approaches to just transitions; and international cooperation.			

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	Global Initiative on Labour Migration and Climate Resilience		Albania, Brazil, Kyrgyzstan, Morocco, Tanzania	2025-2027	This initiative aims to connect climate action with labour migration policies and programming at in five countries: Albania, Brazil, Kyrgyzstan, Morocco and the United Republic of Tanzania. The project responds to the urgent need to link labour mobility with climate resilience and just transitions, ensuring that migration pathways contribute to adaptation, skills development and sustainable livelihoods for vulnerable populations. It aims to: support integrated policy development; strengthen evidence and knowledge; and promote global level advocacy.			CAD and LMU Launch Global Initiative on Labour Migration and | Environmental Migration Portal Empowering climate resilience through labour migration: A global initiative | International Organization for Migration
	Diaspora 4 Climate Action: Strengthening Climate Resilience through Diaspora Engagement in Zambia		Zambia	2025-2027	This initiative aims to harness the resources and expertise of the Zambian diaspora to support the country's efforts in combating climate change impacts on vulnerable local communities. The programme seeks to do this through increasing the Government of Zambia’s engagement with the Zambian diaspora to contribute their skills,			

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					expertise and financial resources in support of local climate resilience initiatives.			
	Diaspora for climate action and food security		Italy, Ghana, Senegal	2025-2028	This project, led by IOM Italy, aims to strengthen diaspora engagement in climate and food security initiatives with the aim of supporting them in implementing projects that benefit their countries of origin, namely, Ghana and Senegal. Building on national climate change, food security, diaspora, and migration policy frameworks and initiatives in targeted countries, the project will support diasporas in shaping national climate and food security policies and programming alongside governments and other actors.			DIASPORA FOR CLIMATE ACTION & FOOD SECURITY (D4CAFS) | IOM Italy
	The Climate Resilience Against Trafficking and Exploitation (CREATE) project		United Kingdom, Philippines, Ethiopia	2023-2025	The CREATE project was a pilot initiative led by IOM UK and implemented by IOM Philippines and Ethiopia. It brought together climate adaptation with trafficking prevention. Climate change strains livelihoods and worsens vulnerabilities, leading some people to migrate in search of better			The Climate Resilience Against Trafficking and Exploitation | IOM United Kingdom

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					opportunities – but this can come at a cost when smugglers are used.			
	Diaspora for Climate Action (D4C)		United Kingdom, Bangladesh, Ghana, Jamaica, Moldova	2023-2024	This project aimed to engage diaspora communities in the U.K. from Bangladesh, Ghana, Jamaica and Moldova in climate action, specifically for strategic climate change documents like Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), and National Climate Change Adaptation Strategies.			Unlocking the potential of diaspora for climate action | IOM United Kingdom
	Kyrgyzstan: Leveraging Diaspora Funding for Climate Action		Kyrgyzstan	2020-2022	This project aimed to support the Government of Kyrgyzstan to improve its knowledge on challenging diaspora funding to support climate action. It focused on the willingness of diaspora members to provide financial support as well as how they can contribute to developing relevant climate related documents such as NDCs and NAPs.			Project | International Organization for Migration

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United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR)	Guidance: Promoting synergy and alignment: between Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction in the context of National Adaptation Plans	A tool on NAP Central	Geographic scope: Global to local Target: policymakers; Climate change, disaster risk reduction, biodiversity, desertification and drought, and other focal points, civil society entities, etc.	Published (2021)	The supplement to the National Adaptation Plans (NAP) guidelines is available for countries to use in better streamlining and integrating disaster risk reduction (DRR) into their NAPs.	UNDRR		https://www.undrr.org/quick/65984 (short URL) https://www.undrr.org/publication/promoting-synergy-and-alignment-between-climate-change-adaptation-and-disaster-risk
	Course: Thought leadership course - Synergizing Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Action Learning Path	--	Geographic scope: Global to local Target: policymakers; Climate change, disaster risk reduction, biodiversity, desertification and drought, and other focal points, civil society entities, etc.	Open, ongoing	The course has two modules, the first designed to lay the foundations for a comprehensive, integrated approach to bridging disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation. The second builds on this foundation, demonstrating use cases and areas of joint implementation for climate action, disaster risk reduction (DRR), biodiversity and desertification, among others. It is a resource for countries considering holistic approaches in designing just transition pathways, including integration in national adaptation plans, DRR strategies, nationally	UNDRR, UN System Staff College (UNSSC)	The course is free of charge. Certificates are issued on completion of each module.	UNSSC: https://www.unssc.org/courses/thought-leadership-course-synergizing-disaster-risk-reduction-and-climate-change-1 UNDRR: https://www.undrr.org/quick/80847

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					determined contributions (NDCs), etc.			
	Report: Global synthesis report on Comprehensive Risk Management: Charting a path towards resilient futures	--	Geographic scope: Global to local Target: policymakers; Climate change, disaster risk reduction, biodiversity, desertification and drought, and other focal points, civil society entities, etc.	Published	The report provides a snapshot of how countries, regions, and institutions are advancing integrated approaches to disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate action for sustainable development. It highlights progress, gaps, and good practices in translating global frameworks—such as the Sendai Framework, the Paris Agreement, and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development—into integrated, risk-informed policies and actions. Drawing on analysis of National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and national DRR strategies from selected countries, the report identifies trends, persistent gaps, and practical pathways for coherence across governance, financing, and implementation.	UNDRR, Risk-informed Early Action Partnership (REAP)		https://www.undrr.org/quick/96363 (short URL) https://www.undrr.org/publication/documents-and-publications/global-synthesis-report-comprehensive-risk-management
	Guidance and toolkit: Nature-based solutions for comprehensive disaster and climate	--	Geographic scope: Global to local Target: policymakers; Climate change,	Published	This toolkit is designed to support countries in integrating nature-based solutions (NbS) across climate action and disaster risk reduction measures. It		UNDRR, UNU-EHS	https://www.undrr.org/quick/87276 (short URL) https://www.undrr.org/publication/nature-

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	risk management: Toolkit for integrated planning and implementation of disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation		disaster risk reduction, biodiversity, desertification and drought, and other focal points, civil society entities, etc.		provides tools on how to conduct stocktaking exiercises, identify suitable NbS options, ensure an inclusive approach is adopted, and developed integrated planning systems. It includes case studies/examples to assist in application of different NbS solutions. As nature is a critical element of just transition, it will be essential for countries to be equipped with resources for appropriate solutions to be adopted; this toolkit can assist in this regard.			based-solutions-comprehensive-disaster-and-climate-risk-management-toolkit
	Database and analytical tool: Disaster & Hazardous Events, Losses and Damages Tracking & Analysis (DELTA) Resilience	--	Geographic scope: Global to local Target: UN Member States	Launched 2025; Ongoing	DELTA Resilience is a tool to collect, manage and analyze hazardous events and losses and damages in countries. It is available for UN member states to use for capturing their losses and damages from both climatic and non-climatic hazards, and disaggregated to the lowest administrative level in the countries. It captures impact (economic and non-economic losses) from extreme and rapid onset events, as well as slow-onset events. It has multiple applications, including planning support, monitoring, reporting under UNFCCC and other	UNDRR, WMO, UNDP	DELTA Resilience is replacing the previous system, DesInventar, and there is support available	deltaresilience.org DELTA Resilience: Disaster losses and damages tracking system

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					processes, and tracking the effectiveness of action to respond to the threats of climate change.			
	Initiative: Early Warnings for All (EW4ALL)	Initiative of the UN Secretary-General	Geographic scope: Global Target: all countries, with targeted interventions in selected countries	2022-2027	This initiative was launched by the UN Secretary-General to facilitate global coverage of multi-hazard early warning systems. Four pillars of action comprise the early warning chain, including risk knowledge, observations and monitoring, warning dissemination and preparedness to respond. Resources produced under the initiative can help countries in designing climate-resilient measures that safeguards lives and livelihoods.	UNDRR, WMO, ITU, IFRC		WMO, UNDRR, ITU, IFRC: Early Warnings for All Dashboard – MHEWS capacity UNDRR, WIN, DRR, ActionAid 2022: Inclusive and accessible multi-hazard early-warning systems: learning from women-led early-warning systems in the Pacific Monitoring and Evaluation: Monitoring and evaluation of Early Warning for all
	Guidance: Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems		Geographic scope: Global to local Target: policymakers; Climate change, disaster risk reduction, biodiversity, desertification and	Published	This guidance is available to support the integration of multi-hazard early warning systems in plants, policies and strategies, as appropriate for country circumstances.			UNDRR, WMO and UNOSA 2023: Words into Action guidelines: Multi-hazard early warning systems | UNDRR Global Status of Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems

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			drought, and other focal points, civil society entities, etc.					(MHEWS) 2025 | Target G | UNDRR Early Warnings for All Dashboard – MHEWS capacity
	Guidance: Integrating disease outbreaks and strengthening of health in whole-of-society disaster risk management		Geographic scope: Global to local Target: policymakers; Climate change, disaster risk reduction, biodiversity, desertification and drought, and other focal points, civil society entities, etc.		The supplement can assist countries with integrating health consideration into their DRR strategies. Where health is a priority for just transition action, this can be a useful resource.	UNDRR, WHO		UNDRR and WHO 2024: Integrating disease outbreaks and strengthening of health in whole-of-society disaster risk management | UNDRR
	Guidance: Technical guidance on the application of climate information for comprehensive risk management	--	Geographic scope: Global to local Target: policymakers; Climate change, disaster risk reduction, biodiversity, desertification and drought, and other focal points, civil society entities, etc.	Published (2022)	The guide provides a practical way for using climate information in conducting comprehensive assessments, and subsequently integrated this information in climate action and DRR strategies, among others. It identifies how different time horizons are relevant for action; this is especially important for just transition approaches that span the short to long terms.	UNDRR, GIZ		Technical guidance on comprehensive risk assessment and planning in the context of climate change

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	Standard and guidance: Hazard Information Profiles (2025)	--	Geographic scope: Global to local Target: UN Member States, researchers, educators, DRR practitioners, etc.	Published (2025)	The Hazard Information Profiles (HIPs) is a trusted source of scientifically grounded, standardized hazard information. They support risk assessment, disaster preparedness, loss tracking and multi-sectoral planning, among other things. The HIPS classifies different types of hazardous events, and thus enhances impact and risk assessments that will be essential for just transition pathways and activities.	UNDRR, International Science Council (ISC)	The HIPS was used in DELTA Resilience for standardizing how countries record and track losses and damages.	Hazard Information Profiles (HIPs): 2025 version
	Sendai Framework Monitor (SFM)	The SFM is aligned to the Sendai Framework 2015-2030, adopted by Member States in 2015.	Geographic scope: Global to local Target: UN Member States	2015 to 2030	The Sendai Framework Monitor is used to collect official statistics from Member States in progress to achieve the seven targets of the Sendai Framework. Thirty-eight indicators for the targets help to track progress in: 1) reducing mortality, morbidity, affected populations, and economic impact for diverse types of hazards, including climatic ones; and 2) increasing disaster risk reduction strategies (national and subnational levels), finance and cooperation, and early warning systems. The targets are particularly relevant for climate-resilience in just transition	UNDRR	UNDRR is the custodian of these official statistics, coordinating with disaster risk reduction focal points in Member States. These data are also fed directly into relevant Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including Goals 1 (no poverty), 11 (sustainable cities and communities) and 13 (climate action)	Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 sendaimonitor.undrr.org/analytics/country-global-targets/18?countries=138

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					pathways, particularly to ensure that actions do not create new or worsen existing risks.			
	Guidance: Framework towards assessing climate change and disaster-related losses of biodiversity and ecosystem services (FRAME-ECO)	--	Geographic scope: Global to local Target: policymakers; Climate change, disaster risk reduction, biodiversity, desertification and drought, and other focal points, civil society entities, etc.	Published (2026)	FRAME-ECO aims to: i) achieve a better understanding of losses of biodiversity and ecosystem services; ii) guide countries through comprehensive assessments of losses in ecosystem extent, condition and services; and iii) support country-level programming to avert, minimize and address these losses. It is a useful tool for countries to enhance their understanding and reporting of losses to these natural assets, and to track changes overtime. Such information will be instructive in shaping decisions relating to just transition, for mitigation, adaptation and responding to loss and damage.	UNEP, UNU-EHS, UNDRR	The application of the framework was done in the Philippines and the results will be published for lessons and future application to be identified.	A framework towards assessing climate change and disaster-related losses of biodiversity and ecosystem services (FRAME-ECO) | UNDRR
	Policy brief: Loss and damage	--	Geographic scope: Global to local Target: policymakers; Climate change, disaster risk reduction, biodiversity, desertification and	Published (2025)	The brief emphasizes the need for integrated strategies combining climate action, disaster risk reduction, and sustainable development. It underscores how these impacts transcend traditional adaptation limits and require comprehensive,	UNDRR	Available in all six official UN languages	https://www.undrr.org/quick/93621

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			drought, and other focal points, civil society entities, etc.		systemic risk management approaches that include robust financing, data collection, and policy implementation. It calls for more coherent financing, enhanced data ecosystems, and stronger integration of risk assessments to support countries in managing both economic and non-economic losses.			
	Report: Financial arrangements for addressing losses and damages: A disaster risk reduction primer	--	Geographic scope: Global to local Target: policymakers; Climate change, disaster risk reduction, biodiversity, desertification and drought, and other focal points, civil society entities, etc.	Published (2023)	The report provides an understanding of existing loss and damage finance arrangements from a DRR perspective and identifying gaps in coverage at the national level, using examples from low- and middle-income countries to show where these need to be strengthened and scaled up. It proposes a national loss and damage finance framework for extreme and slow-onset events based on risks, nature of the impact, and volume of finance needed over time.	UNDRR, ODI		https://www.undrr.org/quick/82169 (short URL) https://www.undrr.org/publication/financial-arrangements-addressing-losses-and-damages-disaster-risk-reduction-primer
International Telecommunication Union (ITU)	ITU Resolution 182 (Climate Change and Protection of the Environment)	Adopted by the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference; provides the	Global; ITU Member States, regulators, industry, academia	Ongoing	Supports the use of digital technologies and telecommunications/ICTs to address climate change, improve environmental	UN agencies, Member States, private sector, academia.	Provides the policy framework for leveraging digital technologies to support sustainable development, climate	ITU and Climate Change - Resolution 182

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		mandate for ITU's work on climate change mitigation, adaptation, environmental sustainability and the role of ICTs in addressing climate challenges.	and other stakeholders.		sustainability, develop standards and methodologies, build capacity and facilitate international cooperation. Relevant to just transition pathways through promotion of inclusive digital transformation, climate resilience and sustainable development.		action and inclusive digital transformation while promoting environmentally sustainable ICT ecosystems.	
	Giga	Joint ITU-UNICEF initiative supporting universal school connectivity.	Global, with implementation in multiple developing countries.	Ongoing	Maps schools, mobilizes financing and supports connectivity infrastructure to connect every school to the Internet. Contributes to a people-centred and inclusive transition by expanding access to digital services, education, skills development and economic opportunities, particularly for underserved communities.	UNICEF, governments, development banks, private sector partners.	Reduces digital divides by expanding affordable connectivity and digital opportunities for underserved schools and communities, supporting inclusive access to education, skills development and participation in the digital economy.	Giga | Connect every school | UNICEF - ITU
	Early Warnings for All (EW4All)	ITU co-leads Pillar 3 (Warning Dissemination and Communication) of the UN Secretary-General's Early Warnings for All initiative.	Global, with a focus on vulnerable developing countries.	Ongoing; target of universal protection by 2027.	Supports countries in strengthening warning dissemination systems and communication networks to ensure that populations receive timely and actionable warnings of hazardous weather, water and climate-related events. Contributes to adaptation, resilience and the protection of vulnerable communities in line with	WMO, UNDRR, IFRC, governments and development partners.	Enhances the resilience of vulnerable populations by ensuring equitable access to life-saving climate and disaster warnings, helping communities adapt to increasing climate risks and reducing disproportionate impacts on those most at risk.	Early Warnings for All

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					people-centred just transition approaches.			
	Green Digital Action Initiative	Multi-stakeholder initiative advancing implementation of the COP29 Declaration on Green Digital Action.	Global	Ongoing	Supports collaboration among governments, international organizations, industry and other stakeholders to leverage digital technologies for climate action while addressing the environmental footprint of the digital sector. Promotes innovation, capacity development and partnerships relevant to just transition pathways.	Government, UN entities, private sector and civil society, including GIZ, CODES, Anatel, UNITAR, World Bank, EGDC and GGGI.	Facilitates collaboration on both "greening the digital sector" and "digitalizing climate action." Includes workstreams on digital innovation, emissions reduction, sustainable digital infrastructure, data-driven climate solutions, and capacity-building.	Green Digital Action
	United for Smart Sustainable Cities (U4SSC)	Global UN collaboration, coordinated by ITU, UNECE and UN-Habitat, and supported by a network of key partners, to advance smart and sustainable urban development.	Global; cities, local authorities and national governments.	Ongoing	Provides standards, key performance indicators, policy guidance, capacity-building and knowledge products for sustainable, resilient and inclusive urban development. Supports just transition pathways through digital solutions for sustainability and climate resilience.	UNECE, UN-Habitat, other UN entities, cities, academia and private sector.	Promotes people-centred, inclusive and sustainable urban transformation.	https://u4ssc.itu.int/
	WTSA Resolution 73 (ICTs, environment, climate change and circular economy)	Adopted by the World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly; guides ITU-T work on ICTs, environment,	Global; Member States, industry, academia and standards bodies.	Ongoing	Supports international standards, methodologies and best practices to reduce the environmental impact of ICTs and enable climate action across sectors.	ITU members, standards organizations, industry and academia.	Contributes to sustainable digital transformation and low-carbon development.	Resolution 73 – Information and communication technologies, environment, climate change and circular economy

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		climate change, energy efficiency and circular economy.						
	WTDC Resolution 66 (ICTs, environment, climate change and circular economy)	Adopted by the World Telecommunication Development Conference; guides development-sector activities on ICTs, climate change, environmental sustainability and circular economy.	Global, with emphasis on developing countries.	Ongoing	Supports capacity-building, policy development, technical assistance and knowledge-sharing to leverage digital technologies for climate and environmental action.	Member States, development partners, private sector, academia and international organizations	Focuses on inclusive development and practical implementation support.	RESOLUTION 66 - Information and communication technology, environment, climate change and circular economy
UN Joint SDG Fund	Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection for Just Transitions (Global Accelerator) ILO, FAO, ILO, UNDP, UNICEF, UN Women and WFP. UN Joint SDG Fund as financing vehicle.	Launched by the UN Secretary-General on 28 September 2021, building on the UN Secretary-General's report "Our Common Agenda" and related road maps on social protection, the care economy, informality, jobs and just transitions,	Global initiative implemented through a group of "pathfinder" countries (20 as of 2026) that volunteer and secure high-level political commitment; open to any UN Member State. Target beneficiaries include workers (including informal-economy workers), people excluded from	Ongoing since September 2021; contributes to the 2030 Agenda/SDG timeline and, per ILO reporting, offers an action platform for the 2025 Second World Summit for Social Development and the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development (FFD4) follow-up. Status: operational, with 47 joint programmes and	A UN system-wide platform to support the creation of decent jobs and the extension of social protection to ensure just ecological, digital, demographic and economic transitions. It operates through three pillars: (1) integrated, evidence-based national strategies and policies on jobs and social protection; (2) integrated financing combining domestic resources and international financial support; and (3) enhanced multilateral cooperation.	UN agencies as implementers. UN Resident Coordinators and UN Country Teams; pathfinder-country governments; social partners (employers' and workers' organizations); international financial institutions and public development banks; donors; and civil society.	Governed by a Steering Group (pathfinder-country governments, UN entities, social partners, public development banks, donors, civil society) and National Steering Committees chaired by a lead ministry in each pathfinder country.	https://www.unglobalaccelerator.org/

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		youth and financing. Operates under a multi-stakeholder governance structure (Steering Group, Technical Support Facility, National Steering Committees).	social protection, and countries pursuing job-rich, climate-resilient and digital transitions. Pathfinder countries are: Albania, Bhutan, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Colombia, DRC, Guinea, Indonesia, Malawi, Namibia, Nepal, Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Tunisia, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Zambia	USD 56 million mobilized as of 2026.	Support to countries includes national roadmap development, a Technical Support Facility providing expert/technical assistance at global, regional and country level, financing-strategy guidance, and knowledge products (policy briefs, country case studies, thematic briefs e.g. on youth). Aims collectively to help generate 400 million decent jobs (including green, digital and care-economy jobs) and extend social protection to the 3.8 billion people currently excluded. The majority of pathfinder countries have identified climate change and just transition as a key priority in their national roadmaps and several are actively working to strengthen their social protection and employment systems in this context. For example, the Philippines are currently assessing social protection investment priorities for a just transition in the construction and transport sector, while Nepal is developing a National Just	UN Joint SDG Fund as financing vehicle for the TSF and joint programmes.		

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					Transition Stratgey and Action Plan to enhance the decent work imapcts of its NDC.			
	Multi-Stakeholder Engagement to Implement the UN Global Accelerator and the World Bank Social Protection and Jobs (SPJ) Compass (M-GA) ILO, FAO, ILO, UNDP, UNICEF, UN Women and WFP. World Bank and Joint SDG Fund as financing vehicles.	A joint UN-World Bank partnership initiated in 2023, with support from the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), later joined by the Governments of Ireland and Spain, to accelerate progress toward universal social protection and decent, productive employment by aligning the UN Global Accelerator and the World Bank's SPJ Compass. UN Joint SDG Fund as financing	Global mechanism operating through Global Accelerator pathfinder countries and additional pre-selected countries. Funding Round 1 (2024) supported 9 countries; Round 2 (2025) supported 23 proposals across a Pathfinder Track (18 countries) and a Thematic Track (covering fragility, climate change and informality) spanning Africa, Asia, Central Asia, Europe, Latin America & the Caribbean, and the Middle East & North Africa. Target beneficiaries include workers, women, youth, informal-economy workers, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups.	Ongoing since 2023; two funding rounds completed (2024 and 2025) with a third round in preparation, financed by a USD 17.5 million commitment from BMZ via the World Bank's Social Protection Response (SPR) Umbrella Trust Fund. Status: operational, having mobilized approximately USD 44.7 million to date supporting 32 joint UN-World Bank country programmes and 4 global knowledge products.	M-GA gives countries a single point of entry to harmonized UN-World Bank diagnostics, programming and funding for integrated social protection and jobs policy. It pursues five development objectives: (1) integrated national policies and strategies; (2) national financing frameworks for social protection and employment; (3) strengthened national programmes/systems; (4) national ownership and consensus-building; and (5) knowledge generation and dialogue. Financing is channelled through two dedicated windows, split equally between the UN Joint SDG Fund and the World Bank's Social Protection Response (SPR) Umbrella Trust Fund, which together finance joint country programmes, global knowledge products and the M-GA Management Team's operations. Country	ILO, World Bank, FAO, UNDP, UNICEF, UN Women and WFP (M-GA Management Team); the UN Joint SDG Fund and the World Bank's Social Protection Response (SPR) Umbrella Trust Fund (the two financing windows/vehicles through which M-GA resources are channelled); the Governments of Germany (BMZ), Ireland and Spain (donors); the Global Partnership on Universal Social Protection (USP2030); pathfinder-country governments, social partners and civil society.	Governed by an M-GA Coordinating Council (donors, UN agencies, international financial institutions, pathfinder countries, social partners, civil society), coordinating with the Global Accelerator Steering Group; day-to-day design/monitoring led by the Management Team. Financing structure: donor contributions are split equally between the UN Joint SDG Fund and the World Bank SPR Umbrella Trust Fund, giving the mechanism a joint UN-World Bank financing architecture rather than a single trust fund. Three funding rounds have taken place between 2025 and 2026, with the first two going through both the UN Joint SDG Fund and the World Bank.	https://www.unglobalaccelerator.org/m-ga

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		vehicle for the UN entities.			support: two-year joint programmes (typically USD 500,000-1,325,000 each) covering themes such as formalization of informal workers, TVET/skills systems, disability-inclusive social protection, green-transition labour policies, and social insurance reform. Global knowledge products include harmonized cross-country data on active labour market policies, research on climate change and social protection, guidance on extending social protection in the agrifood sector, and a standard social-protection module for labour force/household surveys. The M-GA had two calls for proposals with a thematic focus on Climate change and Just Transition which provided support to a total of 10 countries (Botswana, BiH, Kenya and Jordan in 2025 and Cote d'Ivoire, Malawi, Uzbekistan, Jamaica, Tunisia and Cambodia in 2026).			
Joint SDG Fund -	Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social	The Joint SDG Fund serves as	Global; participating and	Global Accelerator launched in 2021;	Provides catalytic financing for government-	National governments;	Directly relevant to JTWP dimensions on	https://jointsdgfund.org/sdg-

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Received as a follow-up submission from the Joint SDG Fund dated 9 October 2026. It is separate from, and does not replace, the two Joint SDG Fund entries immediately above, which were received earlier on 1 September 2026.	Protection for Just Transitions - Joint SDG Fund financing support	a dedicated financing vehicle for the UN Secretary-General's Global Accelerator, supporting country-led measures to create decent jobs, extend social protection and ensure that green, digital, care and other transitions leave no one behind.	pathfinder countries. Beneficiaries include workers in formal and informal employment, unemployed people, women, youth, persons with disabilities and people without adequate social protection coverage. Pathfinder countries are: Albania, Bhutan, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Colombia, DRC, Guinea, Indonesia, Malawi, Namibia, Nepal, Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Tunisia, Uzbekistan, Viet Nam, Zambia	Joint SDG Fund-supported country programming is ongoing.	led national roadmaps and reforms linking employment, social protection, skills and transition policies. Support includes policy design, institutional coordination, capacity-building, social dialogue, evidence generation, integrated registries, financing strategies and partnerships with international financial institutions. The portfolio has approved 45 joint programmes in 27 countries, including 28 programmes implemented with World Bank country offices through the M-GA mechanism. Reported results include 18 reforms and policy changes under adoption, more than 1.1 million additional people covered by social benefits or gaining enhanced access to employment and skills opportunities, and at least US$170 million in additional resources expected to be leveraged.	Resident Coordinators and UN country teams; ILO-led Technical Support Facility, including FAO, UNICEF, UNDP, UN Women and WFP; World Bank; employers' and workers' organizations; international financial institutions; bilateral partners; civil society.	decent work, quality jobs, labour rights, skills, social dialogue, social protection, gender-responsive policies, whole-of-government coordination and protection of groups affected by transition processes.	transitions#social-protection-and-jobs https://annualreport.jointsdgfund.org/2025-a-new-era-of-financing/ https://www.unglobalaccelerator.org/
	Building Climate Resilience with the Urban Poor (BCRUP) - Joint SDG Fund implementation programme	BCRUP began in 2019 under the UN Secretary-General's Climate Ambition	Kenya pilot linked to a regional programme involving 20 African countries. Target groups include residents of	BCRUP launched as a programme in 2023; regional readiness, investment-pipeline development and implementation	Develops neighbourhood investment plans and project pipelines for climate-resilient housing, basic services, clean energy, water and sanitation, urban	Governments of Kenya and Brazil; participating African countries; UN-Habitat; UNDP; UNDRR; Green Climate	Strong relevance to JTWP themes on adaptation and climate resilience, locally led and participatory approaches, green jobs and livelihoods, inclusive	https://kenya.un.org/en/323715-kenya-leads-push-climate-finance-informal-settlements

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		Initiative and is co-led by Kenya and Brazil. The Joint SDG Fund supports the development of financing and implementation pathways that strengthen climate resilience, social inclusion and sustainable livelihoods in low-income urban communities.	informal settlements and low-income urban communities, women, youth, small enterprises and workers vulnerable to climate shocks.	preparation are ongoing.	livelihoods, climate-risk information and institutional strengthening. The Joint SDG Fund provides US$3 million in catalytic grant financing for Kenya, intended to unlock additional public and private investment. Planned 36-month targets in Kenya include improved services for 600,000 people in seven counties, financing for 10,000 small businesses and creation of 20,000 green jobs. BCRUP is explicitly designed around locally led action and combines adaptation, inclusive economic opportunities, finance, partnerships and skills.	Fund; Global Environment Facility; Equity Group; KCB Group; Habitat for Humanity International; development-finance and private-sector partners.	urban services, institutional capacity and mobilization of climate finance. The current US$70.1 million figure includes both committed and pipeline resources and should not be presented as fully committed.	
	Joint SDG Fund catalytic financing model for SDG transitions	The Joint SDG Fund is the UN development system's inter-agency pooled financing mechanism for integrated sustainable-development action through Resident Coordinators and UN country teams. As part of its acceleration of	Country-level investments led by Resident Coordinators and implemented by UN country teams with national governments. Priority includes countries and people at risk of being left behind, including LDCs, LLDCs and SIDS.	Ongoing	Provides seed and high-impact financing to translate national development and transition priorities into integrated financing solutions and investable pipelinesfor SDG promotion. Support addresses upstream policy, regulatory, institutional and market barriers and connects country demand with coordinated UN expertise and financing partners. Since 2019, the Fund has committed approximately US$170	National governments; Resident Coordinators and UN country teams; participating UN organizations; international financial institutions and development banks; bilateral partners; private-sector and philanthropic partners; UN Multi-	Relevant to JTWP implementation because it supports nationally determined and integrated transition pathways through financing solutions and partnerships with a majority of the Fund's investment portfolio related to climate in areas of climate-smart agriculture, renewable energy or blue economies. Gender equality, human rights, youth, disability	https://jointsdgfund.org/sdg-financing https://annualreport.jointsdgfund.org/2025-a-new-era-of-financing/

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		SDGS, it promoted catalytic investments on the SDGs including blended/innovative financing and technical assistance to advance the financing for development agenda.			million in SDG financing including support of Integrated National Financing Frameworks, SDG blended and catatytic investments, as well as promoting financing solutions at the subnational levels. This approach has contributed tounlocking more than US$8 billion in additional resources through thematic and SDG bonds, blended finance and co-financing, and policy-driven replication.	Partner Trust Fund Office.	inclusion and Leaving No One Behind are cross-cutting dimensions.	
	Joint SDG Fund Just Energy Transition portfolio	The Joint SDG Fund's Just Energy Transition portfolio is a strategic investment promoting a just, green, and equitable energy future. In 2024, it allocates $6.3 million across 25 joint programmes, providing up to $250,000 per country for a maximum 12-month implementation period. The	25 countries (Angola, Barbados MCO, Belize, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, CAR, Costa Rica, Djibouti, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eswatini, Guyana, Jordan, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Mongolia, South Africa, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Zambia)	Completed seed funding round (2024-2026)	Provides catalytic funding and coordinated UN technical support for inclusive energy-transition frameworks, inter-ministerial coordination, stakeholder consultation, data and evidence, national roadmaps, financing pathways and larger climate-finance proposals. Examples include support to Mongolia's first Just Energy Transition Framework, developed through consultations involving more than 850 stakeholders and engagement with more than 2,600 young people; and support in Botswana combining a school biogas demonstration with a	National governments; Resident Coordinators and UN country teams; participating UN organizations including UNDP, UNEP, UNICEF and UNIDO according to country context; international financial institutions; multilateral development banks; climate funds; bilateral partners; civil society and private investors.	Directly relevant to JTWP themes on nationally determined energy-transition pathways, universal and affordable energy access, clean cooking, inclusive participation, technology, capacity-building, gender equality, employment and international cooperation.	https://jointsdgfund.org/sdg-transitions#energy-transition https://annualreport.jointsdgfund.org/2025-a-new-era-of-financing/

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		initiative aligns with the UN system-wide push for third-generation national climate plans (NDCs 3.0) due in 2025, strengthening collective efforts to enhance countries' climate commitments while ensuring sustainable energy transitions.			national clean-cooking assessment that is informing a National Clean Cooking Roadmap.			
UN Women	UN Women and Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI): Tools for a gender responsive transition to the green economy: a step-by-step methodology to integrating gender in long-term low emissions development strategies (LT-LEDS) based in the		Burkina Faso	2022-2023 - completed	This note presents a methodology to integrate gender in Long-Term Low Emissions Development Strategies (LT-LEDS), developed by the Global Green Growth Institute and UN Women in the context of the formulation of Burkina Faso LT-LEDS in 2022.	Government of Burkina Faso	The methodology presented in this note can be applied in other countries or regions to help countries maximize gender co-benefits as part of LT-LEDS processes.	https://africa.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2023/10/tools-for-a-gender-responsive-transition-to-the-green-economy-a-step-by-step-methodology-to-integrating-gender-in-long-term-low-emissions-development-strategies-lt-leds-based-in-the-case-of-burkina-faso

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	case of Burkina Faso							
	Financing Gender Equality in the Green Transition in Sub-Saharan Africa: A Tolkit to Integrate Gender in Climate Policies		Eastern and Southern Africa and Western and Central Africa Regions	2025 - completed	This toolkit helps governments and other stakeholders involved in the process of formulation or revision of climate change and green transition policies such as NDCs or NAPs to identify opportunities to maximize co-benefits of gender equality and climate action. An important focus of the toolkit is on financing of gender equality priorities in the NDCs, by helping decision-makers to identify opportunities for financing of gender equality actions in the NDC process.	Governments and relevant partners	Not strictly focussed on just transitions, but complementary	https://africa.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2025/03/financing-gender-equality-in-the-green-transition-in-sub-saharan-africa-a-toolkit-to-integrate-gender-in-climate-policies
	UN Women and UNEP: EmPower: Women for Climate Resilient Societies Programme		Asia and the Pacific Climate action, renewable energy and disaster risk reduction Women, climate vulnerable communities, indigenous peoples	2018-ongoing	Through strengthening women's leadership in climate and energy governance, promoting green livelihoods and entrepreneurship, enhancing climate resilience, expanding access to clean energy, generating evidence for policymaking, and fostering regional cooperation, EmPower has demonstrated practical approaches to achieving equitable and people-centred transitions	Governments, private sector, and CSO partners from across Asia and the Pacific – Sample of partners: Bangladesh: BRAC University Centre for Entrepreneurship Development (CED) Cambodia: National Committee for Subnational		https://asiapacific.unwomen.org/en/focus-areas/humanitarian-action-and-disaster-risk-reduction/gender-and-climate-change Publications | UN Women – Asia-Pacific Webpages are hyperlinked

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					consistent with the goals of the Paris Agreement and the principles of just transition. Examples of outputs: • Regional Snapshot of Gender in the Third Generation of Nationally Determined Contributions in Asia-Pacific: From Integration to Implementation (2026) • Sectoral Action Plan: Gender Action Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change (GAPACC) (2026) • Powering Women's Climate-Resilient Livelihoods: A Gender-Responsive Decision Framework for Value Chains, Low-Carbon Technology and Finance (2026) • Gendered Climate Risk Dashboard: EmPower Districts in Bangladesh (2026) • Toolkit for Youth-Led, Gender-Responsive Climate Action in Indonesia (launched on 9 February 2026) • Gender-mainstreaming recommendations for the Philippines' NDC, National Adaptation Plan 2023–2050 and Just	Democratic Development Secretariat (NCDDS) Philippines: Microfinance Council of the Philippines Vietnam: Vietnam's Women Union Philippines: Department of Energy Regional: ASEAN Centre for Energy (ACE), The Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multisectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC), International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD), Asia Pacific Regional CSO Engagement Mechanism (APRCEM), Right Energy Partnership (REP)		

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					Transition Framework, presented to the Climate Change Commission, Department of Energy and Department of Labour and Employment (2026) • Indigenous Peoples Renewable Energy Pathfinders Network, established through the Community-Based Renewable Energy Training of Trainers (2026) • EmPower II National Learning Sharing Workshop – Bangladesh (2026) • Regional consultation on the ASEAN Declaration on the Right to a Safe, Clean, Healthy and Sustainable Environment and its forthcoming Regional Plan of Action (Internal 2026) • ASEAN Plan of Action for Energy Cooperation 2026–2030, incorporating gender-responsive provisions supported through EmPower (2025) • ASEAN Inclusive Passive Cooling Strategy Roadmap (2026) • Cambodia's Third Nationally Determined Contribution, incorporating gender-responsive			

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					provisions supported through EmPower (2025) • Cambodia National Action Plan on Disaster Risk Reduction 2024–2028 (2025) • DRR Roadmap on Gender Mainstreaming in Disaster Management 2025–2029 – Indonesia • Gender-responsive monitoring and evaluation framework for Viet Nam's NDC 3.0 mitigation recommendations (Internal 2025) • Mainstreaming Gender Equality in the Third Viet Nam's Nationally Determined Contributionn to Paris Agreement (NDC 3.0) (Internal) • Declaration of the Regional Conference Highlighting the Voices of Indigenous Women and Youth for a Just and Sustainable Energy Transition (2024) • Asia Indigenous Women and Youth Roadmap for a Just and Sustainable Transition to Renewable Energy (2024)			
	UN Women and the Kaschak Institute for Social Justice for Women		Global	2024-2026. Ongoing	This global monitoring tool assesses the latest round of NDCs for their gender responsiveness and		Not strictly focused on just transitions, but complementary	https://www.unwomen.org/en/climate-scorecard

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	and Girls at Binghamton University: Gender Equality and Climate Policy Scorecard				features an online repository of NDC gender commitments to action, showcasing positive policy examples that can foster cross-country learning. Using 50 indicators, it evaluates NDC performance across six key gender equality dimensions: women's economic security, unpaid care, gender-based violence, health, participation and leadership, and gender mainstreaming. Examples of outputs mapping results from 67 countries include: • Online dashboard and repository of NDC gender commitments to action: https://www.unwomen.org/en/climate-scorecard • Scorecard Factsheets: https://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2025/11/progress-of-the-worlds-women-fact-sheets			
UNESCO	Overall	UNESCO is the United Nations Educational, Scientific and	Global		UNESCO is the United Nations specialized agency for education, science, culture and communication and information. Through			

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		Cultural Organization.			its global normative mandate, intergovernmental programmes, networks and country-level support, UNESCO helps Member States strengthen the knowledge, skills, institutions and participatory approaches needed for inclusive, low-emission and climate-resilient development pathways. UNESCO's contribution to just transitions spans education and skills for climate action; science, technology and innovation policy; climate adaptation and resilience; freshwater and ocean science; biodiversity and ecosystem-based approaches; culture and local and Indigenous knowledge; access to reliable information; and the meaningful participation of youth and communities. Across these areas, UNESCO supports Member States through normative instruments, policy guidance, scientific			

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					cooperation, technical assistance, capacity development, knowledge and data systems, and global and regional networks. Particular attention is given to developing countries and populations and communities facing heightened vulnerability or unequal access to knowledge, science and technology. The initiatives highlighted below represent a selection of UNESCO's relevant instruments, programmes and activities. Together, they illustrate UNESCO's contribution to nationally determined just transition pathways by strengthening the enabling conditions for transformations that are environmentally sustainable, socially inclusive, locally appropriate and informed by science and knowledge			
	UNESCO Strategy for Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) 2022–2029 and UNESCO-	The UNESCO Strategy for TVET 2022–2029 guides UNESCO's support to Member States	Global; Member States, TVET authorities and institutions, policymakers, teachers and trainers, youth and		UNESCO supports Member States in strengthening TVET systems so that young people and adults acquire the skills needed for changing labour markets	Member States and national TVET authorities; UNESCO-UNEVOC Network; TVET institutions;	Directly relevant to the UAE Just Transition Work Programme's emphasis on education and skills development, including upskilling and reskilling in response to	UNESCO Strategy for TVET 2022–2029; UNESCO-UNEVOC Greening TVET.

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	UNEVOC work on Greening TVET	in transforming technical and vocational education and training for successful and just transitions. It promotes skills development for empowerment, productive employment and decent work, and supports transitions towards more digital, green and inclusive economies and societies.	adult learners, employers and other labour-market and skills-development stakeholders.		and more sustainable economies and societies. Through UNESCO-UNEVOC, support includes policy and institutional capacity development, peer learning and international cooperation, practical guidance for greening TVET institutions and curricula, skills anticipation and knowledge exchange on emerging green occupations and sectors. UNESCO-UNEVOC's Greening TVET work supports TVET institutions in integrating sustainability across institutional planning, curricula and pedagogy, teacher and trainer development, learning environments, engagement with communities and workplaces, and research, innovation and entrepreneurship. Practical guidance developed with partners supports TVET systems and institutions in responding to skills needs arising from the green transition. Recent country-level work has also supported TVET authorities and institutions	employers and industry partners; bilateral and multilateral development partners; Cedefop; GIZ; BMZ and other relevant partners.	labour-market needs, and on the creation of decent work and quality jobs. UNESCO's TVET work helps countries align skills-development systems with nationally determined pathways towards low-emission, climate-resilient and inclusive economies, while supporting access to employment and lifelong learning.	

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					in identifying skills and policy gaps and strengthening coordination between education, training and employment stakeholders for a just and green transition.			
	International Decade of Sciences for Sustainable Development (IDSSD), 2024-2033	Proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly through Resolution A/RES/77/326, with UNESCO designated to lead implementation in collaboration with Member States and relevant partners.	Global; Member States, scientific and research communities, policymakers, youth and other stakeholders, with particular attention to strengthening scientific capacities and reducing scientific and technological divides.	2024-2033; ongoing.	Global framework to mobilize sciences for sustainable development and strengthen the capacities of countries to generate and use scientific knowledge for their development priorities. Supports international scientific cooperation, interdisciplinary and transdisciplinary approaches, capacity-building, access to scientific knowledge and infrastructure, and initiatives addressing sustainability challenges. Provides a platform through which scientific communities and partners can contribute knowledge and solutions relevant to nationally determined sustainable and just transition pathways.	Member States, UN entities, international scientific unions and organizations, UNESCO Chairs and Category 2 Centres, universities, research institutions, private sector and civil society.	Particularly relevant to the JTWP through its emphasis on international scientific cooperation, capacity development, equitable access to science and technology, and locally relevant knowledge for sustainable development.	https://www.un-sciences-decade.org/en
	Remote Access to Scientific Equipment /	Implemented under UNESCO's mandate to	Developing countries, with initial focus on Africa; researchers,	Ongoing	Expands equitable access to advanced scientific equipment by enabling researchers and students to	International research institutions, scientific	Relevant to just transition through reducing inequalities in access to scientific infrastructure	https://www.unesco.org/en/basic-sciences-engineering/remote-access

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	UNESCO Remote Access Initiative	strengthen capacities in basic sciences, engineering and scientific research, particularly in developing countries.	students, universities and research institutions with limited access to advanced scientific equipment.		access instruments and associated expertise remotely. The initiative addresses infrastructure and capacity gaps that limit scientific participation in developing countries and supports training, research collaboration and generation of locally relevant knowledge without requiring equivalent infrastructure to be available nationally.	organizations and equipment-hosting laboratories.	and strengthening the technical and institutional capacities of developing countries to develop and assess locally appropriate solutions.	
	Global Quantum Initiative (GQI)	UNESCO initiative building on the International Year of Quantum Science and Technology, supporting international cooperation and more inclusive participation in emerging quantum science and technologies.	Global, with particular attention to developing countries and regions currently underrepresented in quantum science and technology; governments, researchers, universities, young scientists and innovation ecosystems.	Launched in 2026; ongoing	Global multi-stakeholder platform promoting equitable access to quantum science and technology through capacity-building, skills development, international scientific cooperation, access to expertise and infrastructure, and dialogue on inclusive and responsible development of emerging technologies. It seeks to reduce emerging technological divides and enable developing countries to participate in and benefit from rapidly evolving technologies.	Member States, international scientific organizations, universities and research institutions, industry and other quantum science and technology stakeholders	Relevant to the broader technology-equity dimension of just transition, particularly the need to ensure that developing countries are not excluded from emerging technologies, skills and innovation ecosystems.	https://www.unesco.org/en/global-quantum-initiative
	UNESCO Media in Crisis Preparedness and Response	UNESCO's mandate in communication and information includes	Global; media institutions, media professionals, policymakers, associations of	Ongoing	The Media in Crisis Preparedness and Response action of UNESCO provides tools, resources, training, and coordinated	Media institutions, regulators, governments, international journalism	Supports people-centric and equitable just transitions by strengthening information ecosystems	https://www.unesco.org/en/media-crisis?hub=370

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		strengthening media systems, promoting freedom of expression, supporting media outlets, and enhancing public access to reliable information, especially in crisis contexts.	media professionals, local media, and populations affected by crises including climate-related disasters.		support to strengthen media resilience in crisis situations, including climate-related emergencies. It supports crisis-sensitive reporting, countering mis/disinformation circulating through media, and ensuring people have access to reliable information during transitions. Outputs include guidance materials, training programmes, needs assessments, crisis-response coordination, and partnerships that enhance public awareness, inclusive participation through media, and community engagement in just and equitable transition pathways. This contributes to JTWP priorities such as "whole-of-society approaches, public awareness, participatory processes, and locally led adaptation", as highlighted in Decision 2/CMA.7 (e.g., "the importance of participatory approaches and of involving affected communities…").	networks, UNESCO field offices, media professionals' associations, and other related UN programmes.	through media, enabling informed public dialogue, and empowering people to engage meaningfully in climate-related issues or matters.	

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	UNESCO International Programme for the Development of Communication (IPDC)	UNESCO IPDC promotes media development and seeks to secure a healthy environment for the growth of free and pluralistic press. Key working areas include safety of journalists, journalism education and media viability.	Global; media organizations; media professionals; journalism education institutions; universities; journalism educators and students; policymakers	2024-present, ongoing	The manual "Reporting the Environment: A Practical Manual for Journalists" was developed and published in 2026 by UNESCO IPDC in cooperation with the OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media (RFoM). The manual aims to equip journalists with the knowledge, tools, and strategies to cover environmental topics from politics and business to culture and local communities. The manual explores the functions, methods, and evolving role of environmental journalism. An accompanying curriculum "Teaching Reporting the Environment: A Handbook for Journalism Educators" is currently under development. It aims to translate the content of the manual into a structured curriculum framework for journalism schools and universities, including learning objectives, teaching guidance, and practical exercises.	Media organizations; media professionals; journalism education institutions; universities; journalism educators and students	The manual offers practical guidance on how to: - Investigate environmental harm and accountability; - Use data and AI tools responsibly; - Promote journalists' safety in the field; - Build newsroom capacity for environmental coverage; and - Strengthen accuracy, inclusion, and a rights-based approach in storytelling. With examples, resources, and strategies from around the world, this manual supports journalists in strengthening media's contribution to an informed public discourse that drives more sustainable decisions and policies.	Reporting the Environment: https://www.unesco.org/en/articles/reporting-environment UNESCO's Series on Journalism Education: https://www.unesco.org/en/ipdc/journalism-education-series?hub=67168

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	UNESCO Media and Information Literacy (MIL) Programme	UNESCO's mandate in the field of communication and information	Global; policymakers, educators, youth, media and information professionals, civil society organizations and communities.	Ongoing	UNESCO's Media and Information Literacy (MIL) Programme strengthens the capacities of individuals and communities to critically access, assess and engage with information. Through policy support, curricula and learning resources, capacity-building, international cooperation and awareness-raising, MIL supports informed public participation, youth and community engagement, and whole-of-society approaches that are relevant to inclusive and equitable just transition processes.	Governments, educational institutions, media organizations, civil society organizations, youth organizations and members of the UNESCO Media and Information Literacy Alliance.	MIL can contribute to enabling individuals and communities to engage critically and meaningfully with information concerning environmental, technological and socioeconomic transformations and to participate in related public dialogue and decision-making processes.	https://www.unesco.org/en/media-information-literacy
	UNESCO Recommendations on Open Science (2021) and on Science and Scientific Researchers (2017)	UNESCO's General Conference adopted these two Recommendations, which are non-binding normative instruments guiding Member States on policies and practices in the field of science.	Global Policy-makers; scientific communities and stakeholders, private sector, civil society	Ongoing	UNESCO's 2017 Recommendation on Science and Scientific Researchers provides a vision for science that goes beyond growth and productivity and puts human wellbeing and inclusion at the centre. The Open Science Recommendation provides an international framework for open science policy and practice. It outlines a common definition, shared values, principles and standards for open science at the international level	Member States, Regional entities, UN and development partners	These Recommendations aim to bridge the science, technology and innovation gaps between and within countries and to fulfill the human right of access to science.	UNESCO Recommendation on Open Science - UNESCO Digital Library Recommendation on Science and Scientific Researchers - UNESCO Digital Library

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					and proposes a set of actions conducive to a fair and equitable operationalization of open science for all.			
	Call to Action and Assessment Tool on the Freedom and Safety of Scientific Researchers	The Call to Action was co-sponsored by 60 Member States and welcomed by the Executive Board in 2024 (219 EX/Decision 30)	Global; policy makers, scientific researchers, scientific institutions	Call to Action is from 2024 (implementation ongoing); Assessment Tool was launched in 2026.	This Call to Action urges UNESCO Member States, scientific institutions, and stakeholders to strengthen the freedom, protection, and safety of scientific researchers worldwide. It promotes open and inclusive scientific ecosystems, safeguards researchers from threats and harassment, supports evidence-based policymaking, and calls for stronger international cooperation, data collection, capacity-building, and monitoring mechanisms. The initiative seeks to ensure that science can flourish independently and safely, enabling researchers to contribute effectively to sustainable development, public trust in science, and solutions to global challenges.	Member States, scientific communities, organizations	Climate scientists play a critical role in generating the evidence needed to inform climate action, assess risks, guide adaptation and mitigation strategies, and support equitable decision-making. Protecting their freedom, safety and ability to work without intimidation, harassment or political pressure is therefore essential for the effective implementation of the JTWP. By fostering open scientific ecosystems, protecting researchers, and strengthening trust in science, the Call to Action helps ensure that climate policies are informed by the best available evidence.	Call to Action on the Freedom and Safety of Scientists Assessment tool on the freedom and safety of scientific researchers
	UNESCO Citizen Science for Water Initiative	Implemented under UNESCO's Intergovernmental Hydrological	Global, with focus on the Global South, SIDS and Ukraine. Beneficiaries: local communities, youth	Ongoing	Particularly relevant to the JTWP through its contribution to people-centred, bottom-up and whole-of-society approaches, meaningful	Member States, UNESCO Field Offices, UNESCO Chairs and Category 2 Centres (Water Family),	UNESCO IHP promotes citizen science for water management through participatory monitoring, capacity-building and digital tools that enable	https://ihp-wins.unesco.org/citizens4water/projects

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		Programme (IHP-IX), in particular Output 1.10 of the IHP-IX Strategic Plan (2022–2029).	and schools, citizen scientists, researchers, practitioners, civil society and public authorities.		participation of affected and marginalized communities, locally led adaptation and the co-production of knowledge. Citizen science can strengthen the participation of communities in the design, implementation and monitoring of adaptation and climate-resilience measures, while improving access to locally generated evidence and supporting inclusive decision-making.	citizen science organizations (Scivil)	communities to collect, interpret and share hydrological and environmental data. The Citizen Science Toolbox supports standardized mobile and web-based data collection and visualization, while the Citizens4Water platform facilitates knowledge exchange and networking. These activities strengthen locally relevant evidence for water management, climate adaptation and resilience, while supporting community engagement and environmental awareness.	
	Climate Risk Informed Decision Analysis (CRIDA)	Implemented under UNESCO's Intergovernmental Hydrological Programme (IHP-IX), in particular Output 1.3 of the IHP-IX Strategic Plan (2022–2029).	Global; more than 25 case studies in 23 countries; Beneficiaries: water managers, planners, policymakers, affected stakeholders/ communities	Established in 2018, ongoing application	Participatory, bottom-up 5-step methodology for climate-resilient water resources planning under deep climate uncertainty. It helps identify system vulnerabilities and inequalities in adaptive capacity, assess risks and inequity under different future conditions, and develop robust and flexible adaptation options and pathways, considering social indicators. Outputs can include vulnerability assessments, adaptation	ICIWaRM, Deltares AGWA and USACE Institute for Water Resources, alongside other implementation partners.	Recognized by the World Bank as an A+ method for resilient water projects and by the Green Climate Fund as a key methodology for adaptive planning; manual available in 5 languages; more than 3000people trained.	https://www.unesco.org/en/crida?hub=88428

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					pathways and implementation/monitoring plans; support includes guidance, training and technical application.			
	UNESCO Science Report	As specialised agency for monitoring and promoting science cooperation, science policy and knowledge sharing, UNESCO produces the Science report to observe global and regional trends in science, technology and innovation.	Global Policymakers, academia, researchers, science practitioners	Publication every 5 years, next edition in 2027	The UNESCO Science Report series monitors the evolution of the support system for science, technology and innovation worldwide over time. Published every five years, since 1993, the report identifies key emerging trends of these systems within their socio-economic and political context.	Independent experts, scientific institutions	The report serves as UNESCO's flagship global assessment of trends in science, technology and innovation, providing evidence and analysis to support policymaking and capacity development among Member States.	https://www.unesco.org/en/articles/experts-over-70-countries-contribute-eighth-edition-unesco-science-report
	UNESCO Science Diplomacy programme	UNESCO convened the Global Ministerial Dialogue on Science Diplomacy in Paris in March 2025 to develop a renewed global framework for science diplomacy.	Global Member States and governments; scientists, diplomats	Ongoing	UNESCO has supported Member States in strengthening science advice and science diplomacy by strengthening the interface between science and policy, fostering international scientific cooperation, and supporting countries use science to address shared global challenges such as climate change,	TWAS, Member States	The science diplomacy is a key mechanism under the International decade of Sciences for Sustainable Development (2024-2033) for using science to promote peace, sustainable development, and international collaboration.	Global Ministerial Dialogue on Science Diplomacy | UNESCO

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					biodiversity loss, and emerging technologies.			
	UNESCO Science, Technology and Innovation Policy programme	Since its inception, UNESCO has held a unique UN mandate in science, supporting Member States in the development of science, technology and innovation policies that contribute to peace and development.	Global Policymakers, academia, researchers, science practitioners	ongoing	UNESCO collaborates with countries to assess the performance of their national STI systems, by using the Global Observatory of Science, Technology and Innovation Policy Instruments (GO-SPIN) methodology, which identifies policies, institutions, funding mechanisms and other STI programmes in place and potential gaps. UNESCO supports countries as well to design and implement evidence-based and inclusive science policy while focusing on the development of STI policy instruments that translate policy objectives into concrete operational mechanisms. Promoting gender equality is a core objective of STI policy.	UN entities, development agencies	The science policy dimension evolved over time, particularly as countries increasingly recognized the importance of science, technology, and innovation (STI) for development. Today, UNESCO's science policy work includes supporting STI governance, strengthening science-policy interfaces, providing policy advice, and producing analytical tools	Global Observatory of Science, Technology and Innovation Policy
	UNESCO Virtual Science Museum	Developed under UNESCO's mandate to promote science popularization, equitable access to scientific	Global, with the possibility of selecting pilot countries or regions for the adaptation, testing and dissemination of educational and public-engagement	Launched in December 2025; ongoing. A second phase of exhibitions and educational resources is under development for 2026–2027.	A global digital initiative co-created with museums, scientific institutions and other knowledge institutions worldwide, providing access to scientific content through thematic exhibitions and educational and public-	Science museums, research centres, universities, scientific networks, UNESCO Category 2 Centres, National Commissions and Field Offices, with additional regional	Particularly relevant to the JTWP through its contribution to equitable access to scientific knowledge, public awareness, education and whole-of-society engagement on climate change, biodiversity and	https://www.unesco.org/en/virtual-science-museum

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		knowledge and international scientific cooperation, including in the framework of the International Decade of Sciences for Sustainable Development (2024–2033).	resources. Target beneficiaries include the youth, educators, science communicators, museums, research institutions and other knowledge institutions.		engagement resources. As part of its next phase, UNESCO would like to develop an exhibition on biodiversity preservation, climate change and ecosystem resilience, subject to available resources and partnerships. It could combine scientific knowledge, locally relevant experiences and perspectives from different regions through case studies and regional focuses, alongside adaptable multilingual and printable educational toolkits. Selected countries or regions could also serve as pilots for adapting and disseminating these resources.	and national partners identified through co-creation.	resilience. Its co-created approach can bring together perspectives and experiences from different regions and make them available in accessible formats, supporting informed participation in nationally determined transition pathways adapted to diverse national circumstances.	
	Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme	Intergovernmental	Global	Ongoing since 1971	The MAB programme strengthens the bond between people and nature by empowering communities in the World Network of Biosphere Reserves to protect their environment. Spanning 797 biosphere reserves in 145 countries and over 5% of the Earth's terrestrial surface, MAB advances sustainable development, dialogue and knowledge sharing, cultural respect,	National/Local Governments and relevant ministries Biosphere Reserves Local communities	Regional and thematic MAB networks link biosphere reserves with common foci and goals https://www.unesco.org/en/mab/networks	https://www.unesco.org/en/mab https://biodiversity.unesco.org/

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					poverty reduction, and community resilience. Biosphere reserves are learning places for sustainable development, where communities, scientists, and policymakers work together to reconcile biodiversity conservation with the sustainable use of natural resources. Through this model, MAB helps countries test interdisciplinary approaches to managing social and ecological change, including biodiversity loss, climate resilience, and social and economic development. The Programme coordinates the designation, review, and governance of biosphere reserves through its International Coordinating Council and regional and thematic networks. It also leads flagship initiatives that turn scientific research into community benefits. By linking science, policy, and local knowledge, MAB helps Member States build more resilient relationships between people and the environment.			

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	Hangzhou Strategic Action Plan	Intergovernmental	Global		The Hangzhou Strategic Action Plan (2026–2035) is the guiding framework for UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere (MAB) Programme and its World Network of Biosphere Reserves (WNBR) for the decade ahead. It was adopted at the 5th World Congress of Biosphere Reserves in Hangzhou, China, and positions biosphere reserves at the core of a renewed global vision for sustainability, addressing both current and future environmental and societal challenges. The Plan aligns with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF), and other key sustainable development and environmental agreements and frameworks.	National/Local Governments and relevant ministries Biosphere Reserves Local communities	34 voluntary Action Targets guide implementation across the three objectives by 2035. Countries are encouraged to adapt them to national circumstances, in cooperation with Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities, with enhanced support foreseen for developing countries and Small Island Developing States.	https://www.unesco.org/en/node/133044
	UNESCO-MAB prizes and awards	Reflect the MAB Programme's broader commitment to advancing science, knowledge-sharing, and inclusive	Global		1. The UNESCO Sultan Qaboos Prize for Environmental Conservation is a biennial award "to afford recognition to outstanding contributions by individuals, groups of individuals, institutes or organizations in the			https://www.unesco.org/en/mab/awards

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		governance as foundations for sustainable development, core pillars of the Hangzhou Strategic Action Plan (2026–2035)			management or preservation of the environment, consistent with the policies, aims and objectives of UNESCO, and in relation to the Organization's programmes in this field". This prestigious Prize has been made possible through a generous donation to UNESCO by His Majesty Sultan Qaboos Bin Said Al-Said of Oman in 1989. 2. The MAB Young Scientist Awards can grant up to US$ 5,000 to young researchers in support of their research on ecosystems, natural resources and biodiversity. They were created in 1989. 3. MAB Young Scientist Awards - Prince Albert I of Monaco. Since 2022, additional annual fellowships specifically benefitting studies on marine, island and coastal issues in biosphere reserves. This generous support from Monaco reinforces the contribution of the MAB Programme towards the UN Decade of Ocean Science for Sustainable Development.			

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					4. Michel Batisse Award for Biosphere Reserve Management: This US$12,000 award is given every two years during the MAB Council, in memory of Dr Michel Batisse, for outstanding achievements in the management of the biosphere reserves in line with the recommendations of the Seville Strategy.			
	MangRES initiative		Latin America (7 countries)	2022-2025 (1st phase) 2025-2028 (2nd phase)	The UNESCO MangRes project restores mangroves in seven biosphere reserves in the region through community-led, science-based initiatives. This project is funded by the Government of Flanders (Belgium) and supported by the National Parks Autonomous Agency (OAPN) from Spain. Initiated in 2022 for an initial three-year period, the project entered a new three-year phase in 2025, building on further on its early success, expanding its focus to include the sustainable management of mangrove ecosystems alongside ongoing restoration and conservation efforts.	Governments Government of Flanders (Belgium) OAPN (Spain) Biosphere Reserves		https://www.unesco.org/en/mab/mangres

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	Women for Bees initiative		10 countries Beneficiaries: women beekeepers in UNESCO designated biosphere reserves	2020-2026 (1st phase) 2026-2029 (2nd phase)	The Women for Bees project empowers women through expert-led, sustainable beekeeping initiatives in UNESCO-designated biosphere reserves around the world. Launched by UNESCO with support from Guerlain in 2020, the project empowers women and preserves biodiversity. It also raises awareness of the importance of all bee species - managed and wild - bearing in mind that most of the planet's flowering plants, including crops and wildflowers, depend on animals such as insects or birds for pollination.	Private sector (Guerlain) National/Local Governments FAO Biosphere Reserves Local communities		https://www.unesco.org/en/mab/women-bees
	UNESCO Youth Climate Action Network (YOU-CAN)		Global. Currently a community of 84 member networks, mobilizing more than 10 million young people, from 184 countries.	Launched during COP 25 in 2019	Innovative platform connecting youth climate networks from all over the world to enhance cooperation and upscale youth-led climate action and research. The network works on identifying innovative actions and solutions to respond to local needs and challenges; supports youth in the creation and dissemination of knowledge; strengthens youth capacities to upscale their climate action impact and ensures youth voices are heard by participating	Youth climate networks; UN entities; Mohammed VI Foundation for Environmental Sustainability (Morocco)		https://www.unesco.org/en/youth/climate-action-network?hub=390

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					in high-level climate events and dialogues, notably the UNFCCC COPs, as well as UNFCCC Subsidiary Bodies. You-CAN is notably implementing with UNESCO the African Youth Research Challenge in support of youth-led research on climate change, supported by the Mohammed VI Foundation (Morocco), building capacities of 10 young African scholars to translate their academic research on the impact of climate change into policy briefs with a view to informing policymaking in the continent. In 2024-2025, YoU-CAN notably organized 8 online youth-led capacity-building webinars, with 450 youth participants from 50 countries, and developed 3 community, national and regional projects.			
	UNESCO Global Youth Grant Scheme		Global	Launched in 2023, including a Multi-Donor Special Account	The Global Youth Grant Scheme supports youth-led research and action for social impact. It has so far provided 240 young people worldwide with the resources and skills they need to implement youth-led innovative solutions and achieve positive social	Nestlé; K-pop group and UNESCO Goodwill Ambassador SEVENTEEN. The Grant Scheme can be supported		https://www.unesco.org/en/youth/global-grant-scheme?hub=390

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					impact, through funding, capacity-development and mentoring, impacting more than 1 million youth and other community members. Youth-led projects supported by the Grant Scheme focus, among others, on climate action and environmental sustainability (e.g. 100 projects supported through the "YOUTH IMPACT: BECAUSE YOU MATTER", the Global Youth Grant Scheme led by UNESCO, in collaboration with Nestlé in 2025-2026)	by private sector and governments, notably through contributions to a Multi-Donor Special account		
	Greening Education Partnership	Launched by UNESCO at the 2022 Transforming Education Summit as a global multi-stakeholder initiative to support countries in transforming education systems to address climate change and sustainable development challenges. It builds on	Global; governments, ministries of education, learners, teachers, education planners, schools, communities, civil society, youth organizations, academia, development partners, foundations, private sector. As of 2025-2026, the partnership includes 99 countries and more than 2,000 organizations.	2022-present; ongoing	Global platform supporting countries to strengthen the contribution of education to climate action, resilience and sustainable development through four pillars: greening schools, greening curriculum, greening teacher training and education systems' capacities, and greening communities. Provides technical guidance, capacity-building, policy support, knowledge-sharing, peer learning, monitoring tools and global standards, including Greening Curriculum Guidance, Green School	Member States, UN entities, intergovernmental organizations, civil society organizations, youth networks, academia, foundations and private-sector partners.	Particularly relevant to the UAE Just Transition Work Programme through its focus on lifelong learning, institutional capacity-building, whole-of-institution and whole-of-society approaches to climate adaptation and sustainable development. The Partnership also promotes education for transitions towards sustainable and post-carbon economies, including through the Greening Curriculum Guidance, which supports the integration	https://www.unesco.org/en/sustainable-development/education/greening-future

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		UNESCO's mandate on Education for Sustainable Development (ESD).			Quality Standards, Educators at the heart of greening education: a climate resilience toolkit for policymakers, and Greening Communities Guidance. The partnership supports countries in equipping learners with the knowledge, skills, values and attitudes needed to participate in green and just transitions and climate-resilient development pathways.		of climate change, sustainability and green transition competencies across curricula and lifelong learning systems.	
	GPE funded-Climate Smart Education Systems Initiative (CSESI) - Curriculum, Pedagogy and Teacher Training Component	UNESCO's contribution to the Climate Smart Education Systems Initiative (CSESI) falls within its mandate on Education for Sustainable Development (ESD), which supports learners and education systems in addressing climate change and sustainability challenges.	Multi-country initiative (35 countries) operating in climate-vulnerable countries and territories across Africa, Asia and the Pacific. Target beneficiaries include ministries of education, curriculum developers, teacher training institutions, teachers, education planners and learners.	Ongoing	Provides technical assistance, capacity-building and knowledge products to integrate climate change adaptation, environmental sustainability and resilience into national curricula, pedagogy, learning materials and teacher education systems. Support includes curriculum reviews and gap analysis, teacher training reviews and gap analysis, development of teaching and learning materials and strategic guidance for CC integration in teaching and learning, strengthening pre-service and in-service teacher training, stakeholder consultations	Global Partnership for Education (GPE), IIEP-UNESCO, Save the Children, ministries of education, curriculum bodies, teacher education institutions, universities and national education stakeholders.	Relevant to the UAE Just Transition Work Programme through its focus on developing the knowledge, competencies and institutional capacities required for climate adaptation, resilience-building, sustainable livelihoods, while supporting governments to mainstream climate considerations into education sector policies and systems.	https://www.unesco.org/en/sustainable-development/education/climate-start-systems

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					and institutional capacity development. The initiative aims to ensure that learners acquire the competencies needed to understand climate risks, contribute to resilient societies and participate in sustainable and just transition pathways.			
		Implemented by UNESCO under the Global Partnership for Education (GPE)-funded Climate Smart Education Systems Initiative in partnership with IIEP-UNESCO, Save the Children and participating governments. The initiative supports the integration of climate change adaptation and environmental sustainability into education sector policies, planning and implementation. UNESCO leads support related to curricula, pedagogy and teacher training.						

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	UNESCO Recommendation on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence (2021)	Adopted by UNESCO's 41st General Conference in November 2021. First global normative instrument on the ethics of AI.	Global; Member States, policymakers and regulators.	Adopted 2021; ongoing.	Sets out values, principles and eleven policy action areas for the ethical governance of AI across the AI lifecycle. Includes a dedicated policy area on Environment and Ecosystems, addressing AI's environmental impact and the use of AI for climate action, including ecosystem protection, sustainable energy, pollution monitoring and disaster resilience.	193 Member States; United Nations system entities; regional organisations.	Anchors the workforce, skills and inclusion dimensions of just transition pathways in an agreed global standard and sets expectations for governing the environmental footprint of the AI systems deployed to support them.	https://www.unesco.org/en/legal-affairs/recommendation-ethics-artificial-intelligence
	AI for Environment and Ecosystems Toolkit for Policymakers		Global; national policymakers responsible for AI, environment and climate policy.	To be officially launched in September 2026.	Guidance for governing AI within planetary boundaries, structured around four implementation steps covering foundations, policy establishment, public sector leadership and stakeholder awareness.	C-Minds; Patrick J. McGovern Foundation (funder).		https://www.unesco.org/ethics-ai/en/node/288
	Readiness Assessment Methodology (RAM)	Implementation tool under the Recommendation on the Ethics of AI.	Global; national governments and ministries.	Ongoing since 2022.	Country-level diagnostic mapping legal, institutional, social, economic and technical preparedness for ethical AI governance. Produces a national report with tailored recommendations, developed with government counterparts	National ministries; European Commission (DG INTPA); Japanese Funds-in-Trust; Patrick J. McGovern Foundation.		https://www.unesco.org/ethics-ai/en/ram

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					through multi-stakeholder consultation and published on the Global AI Ethics and Governance Observatory.			
	Ethical Impact Assessment (EIA)	Implementation tool under the Recommendation on the Ethics of AI.	Global; public authorities developing, procuring or deploying AI systems.	Ongoing.	Structured assessment of whether an AI system complies with the ethical norms of the Recommendation on the Ethics of AI, applied across the lifecycle from design through procurement, deployment and monitoring. Surfaces risks to human rights, inclusion, the environment and affected communities before deployment. Available in English and French, with technical accompaniment from the AI Ethics Experts Without Borders Network.	National and local public authorities; AI Ethics Experts Without Borders Network.		https://www.unesco.org/ethics-ai/en/eia
	AI Literacy Training Programme for Civil Servants	Capacity-building activity under the Recommendation on the Ethics of AI.	Global; civil servants and public officials across ministries and agencies.	Ongoing.	Training programme covering AI fundamentals, governance frameworks, ethical considerations, public sector procurement and regulatory approaches. Reaching around 100 officials from 23 institutions in Egypt and nearly 70officials from over 30 departments and agencies in Sri Lanka, delivered bilingually.	National ministries; AI Ethics Experts Without Borders Network; Center for AI and Digital Policy; European Commission (DG INTPA).	Responds to the work programme's emphasis on education systems and skills development, including upskilling and reskilling, by equipping the public officials who design and administer transition policies.	https://www.unesco.org/ethics-ai/en

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					Trainings are given by members of the AI Ethics Experts Without Borders Network. Complemented by the Global MOOC on the Ethics of Artificial Intelligence, available free of charge on Coursera.			
	Global Network of AI Supervisory Authorities (GNAIS)	Established under the Recommendation on the Ethics of AI.	Global; national authorities supervising and regulating AI.	Launched June 2025; ongoing.	Standing network of public supervisory bodies for the exchange of regulatory practice on matters such as regulatory sandboxes, audits and impact assessments, with access to shared tools, guidance, specialised training and a repository of good practices. Support provided includes capacity-building for authorities in regions with emerging oversight frameworks.	National AI supervisory authorities; Saudi Data and AI Authority (SDAIA) as Chair; European Commission.		https://www.unesco.org/ethics-ai/en/global-network-ai-supervisory-authorities
	MONDIACULT 2025 World Conference on Cultural Policies and Sustainable Development	Mandated by the Ministers of Culture of UNESCO Member States via the Barcelona Outcome Document (September 29 – October 1, 2025), building	Global; UNESCO Member States, Associate Members, cultural and creative industries, and cultural workers	Barcelona Outcome Document adopted in October 2025; implementation is ongoing	Establishes a global strategic framework to firmly anchor culture as component and pillar of sustainable development. It calls for an independent goal for culture in the post 2030 Development Framework. Key action areas include: • Policy Integration: Integrating cultural and creative	UNESCO Member States, UNFCCC Secretariat, International Labour Organization (ILO), civil society, and academic networks	Aligns directly with JTWP workforce and socioeconomic dimensions (elements b and e) by emphasizing decent work and social protection within the transition of the cultural and creative sectors. It also advocates for culture as a standalone SDG beyond 2030	https://www.unesco.org/en/mondiacult2025

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		on the MONDIACULT 2022 Declaration			dimensions directly into national climate adaptation and mitigation strategies. • Socioeconomic Transition & Decent Work: Ensuring social protection, fair remuneration, and transitioning to formal economies for artists and cultural workers within sustainable creative ecosystems. • Societal Mobilization: Leveraging the educational and transformative capacities of cultural institutions to inspire public and community-led climate action			
	UNESCO's Cultural Heritage Conventions (World Heritage Convention and Intangible Cultural Heritage)	Grounded in UNESCO's core cultural conventions (including the 1972 World Heritage Convention and the 2003 Intangible Cultural Heritage Convention) and underpinned by the decisions of statutory bodies of the conventions, notably	Global; Member States, local communities, Indigenous Peoples, heritage custodians, and cultural professionals	Ongoing; reinforced by the Barcelona commitment of MONDIACULT 2025	Provides a policy and operational framework to safeguard tangible (World Heritage) and intangible (Living Heritage) assets from climate risks while utilizing them as resources for adaptation and resilience. Both conventions developed specific workstreams related to climate action, leading to the adoption of dedicated policies and guidance documents endorsed by the governing bodies. Main outputs/support areas include: • Safeguarding Solutions: Developing	UNESCO Member States, UNFCCC, Advisory Bodies (ICOMOS, ICCROM, IUCN), local communities, and Indigenous Peoples' organizations	Directly supports the JTWP by advocating for place-based, community-driven, and rights-based adaptation pathways. It addresses JTWP element (d) on adaptation and climate resilience and element (f) on inclusive, participatory approaches that leave no one behind	https://whc.unesco.org and https://ich.unesco.org

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		intergovernmental committees.			adaptive strategies for safeguarding physical heritage sites, ecosystems, and traditional practices from climate hazards.• Indigenous & Traditional Knowledge: Integrating local and Indigenous knowledge systems, land-use management, and community-based practices into localized adaptation and disaster preparedness plans.• Cultural Coherence: Connecting cultural and biological diversity to support ecosystem-based adaptation			
	UNESCO Framework for Culture and Arts Education (2024)	Adopted by acclamation at the UNESCO World Conference on Culture and Arts Education (Abu Dhabi, February 2024), establishing a global strategy to systematically align cultural and educational policies	Global; Member States, ministries of education and culture, schools, teachers, learners, cultural institutions (museums, heritage sites), and creative professionals	Adopted in February 2024; implementation is ongoing	A global guiding framework that promotes the systematic integration of culture, heritage, and the arts into formal, non-formal, and informal educational settings. It provides technical guidance, policy recommendations, and curriculum toolkits to transform educational systems. Key action areas and outputs include:• Curricular Reform & Critical Skills: Supporting Member States in greening and culturalizing curricula to foster critical thinking, creativity, and ecological awareness.• TVET and	Member States, national curriculum development bodies, teacher training institutions, civil society, and international cultural networks	Directly supports the JTWP's focus on skills upskilling and reskilling, whole-of-society approaches to climate adaptation, and the promotion of rights-based, culturally sensitive transitions. It also aligns with the education commitments of the MONDIACULT 2025 Outcome Document	https://www.unesco.org/en/culture-arts-education

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					Creative Livelihoods: Promoting technical and vocational education and training (TVET) and lifelong learning to prepare workforces for decent, sustainable jobs in the cultural and creative sectors.• Indigenous & Local Knowledge: Embedding traditional ecological practices and local environmental sciences within educational systems to support community-led adaptation.• Museums as Learning Spaces: Transforming cultural spaces and museums into accessible environments for public climate education and community dialogue			
	Group of Friends on Culture-based climate action (GFCBCA)	The GFCBCA is a community of practice created in 2023 at COP28 to advocate for and support the inclusion of culture in climate action. The mandate of the Group, enshrined in its terms of reference,	Global – Currently chaired by Brazil and UAE, the Group brings together 55 UNFCCC Parties and 20 intergovernmental or civil society organizations, including UNFCCC and UNESCO.	Established in 2023 - ongoing	As part of its 2026-2027 workplan, the group has launched a focused workstream on the inclusion of culture in national adaptation plans. A series of 5 knowledge building webinars were organized and a global survey was launched to collect data and map countries' experience. A policy guidance instrument will subsequently be	UNESCO, UNFCCC	The work of the GFCBCA is directly relevant to the Just Transition programme as it supports place-based, community driven adaptation pathways, anchored in rights and whole-of-society approaches.	

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		focuses on advocacy, knowledge building and policy advice at the global and national levels.			prepared as a supplement to the NAP guidance tool. A high-level ministerial meeting of the Group will be organized at COP31 (further to the three high level meetings organized in 2023, 2024 and 2025). UNESCO has been serving as a knowledge partner to the Group since its creation, providing technical assistance and supporting high level advocacy.			
FAO	Just transition in agrifood systems: policy framework, country support and knowledge	FAO Strategy on Climate Change 2022–2031 and its Action Plan; FAO Strategic Framework 2022–2031 (Better Environment 1).	Global. National governments and climate-policy institutions; women, youth, family farmers, small-scale producers, rural communities and Indigenous Peoples.	Ongoing. Policy brief published November 2025; deliberative dialogues July–September 2025; detailed policy framework to be released Feb 2027; thematic briefs in preparation.	Generates knoweldge and evidence on how to delievr a just transition via agrifood systems. Provides technical expertise and knowledge to help countries integrate agriculture, food production and rural development into just transition planning, including through the Just Transition Mechanism, NDCs, NAPs and LT-LEDS. Outputs include a policy brief Pathways towards a just transition in agrifood systems (FAO, 2025), a policy framework for delivering just transitions in and through	CGIAR; ODI Global; ILO; UNRISD	Direct just transition support, based on inclusive governance and rights-based approaches. JTWP relevance: E(a), E(b), E(c), E(f); P(a), P(b), P(e), P(q), P(s).	https://www.fao.org/climate-change/thematic-areas/just-transition-in-agrifood-systems/en https://doi.org/10.4060/cd7550en

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					agrifood systems (FAO 2027), a series of multistakeholder dialogues and a meeting report (FAO 2025) and submissions to the JTWP. A monitoring and performance framework is in preparation.			
	NDC Agrifood System Help Desk	FAO Strategy on Climate Change 2022–2031; responds to country requests for NDC enhancement. FAO Strategic Framework 2022–2031 (Better Environment 1; Better Life 1 and 2; Better Production 4).	Global. National governments preparing and implementing NDCs, particularly developing countries.	Ongoing. Established to support third-round NDCs (NDC 3.0) and second-round submissions.	Provides technical and capacity-building support on the agrifood components of NDCs through five pillars, including a dedicated just agrifood system transition pillar that strengthens local capacities and facilitates multistakeholder engagement to formulate inclusive and equitable climate solutions. The other pillars cover adaptation, mitigation targets, transparency and access to climate finance. Promotes alignment with NAPs, LT-LEDS, NBSAPs and food systems transformation pathways.	NDC Partnership; GIZ; Germany's Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ, funding); coordination with IFAD, World Bank and CGIAR.	Dedicated just transition pillar within national climate-plan support. JTWP relevance: E(a), E(f), E(g); P(a), P(q), P(r), P(s).	https://www.fao.org/climate-change/what-we-do/policy-support/nationally-determined-contributions-and-long-term-strategies-3-0/en
	Scaling up Climate Ambition on Land Use and Agriculture through NDCs and NAPs (SCALA)	Joint FAO–UNDP programme funded by Germany's International Climate Initiative (IKI).	Argentina, Cambodia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast), Egypt, Ethiopia, Mongolia, Nepal, Senegal, Thailand,	2021–2028; ongoing. EUR 26 million.	Supports countries to turn NDC and NAP priorities in land use and agriculture into appraised, budgeted and financed actions, through whole-of-government planning and private-sector engagement.	UNDP; German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Climate Action, Nature Conservation and	Builds equity and participation into how national climate pathways are designed and budgeted. JTWP relevance: E(a), E(d), E(f), E(g); P(a), P(c), P(g), P(q), P(r), P(s).	https://www.fao.org/in-action/scala/en

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			Uganda. Agriculture, environment, planning and finance ministries; private sector; farmers' and women's organisations.		Its Gender and Social Inclusion Strategy requires social analysis, inclusive consultation and equitable allocation of resources. The UNDP–FAO Climate Action Review Tool scores proposed actions on gender equality, social inclusion and Indigenous and traditional knowledge.	Nuclear Safety (BMUKN/IKI).		
	Food Security and Agriculture: Accelerating Adaptation (SAGA 2)	FAO–Government of Quebec financial and technical partnership.	Côte d'Ivoire, Haiti and Senegal. National and local institutions; agricultural producers, particularly women farmers.	2023–2027 (second phase), following a 2019–2023 pilot in Haiti and Senegal. Ongoing.	Supports planning, implementation and monitoring of the adaptation components of NDCs and NAPs for agricultural sectors through a multistakeholder, multiscale partnership. Support includes capacity development for climate-integrated government planning, design of bankable climate projects, gender-sensitive Farmer Field Schools and savings groups, and pilots that let women's networks access and manage adaptation funds directly.	Government of Quebec; national ministries and local authorities.	Inclusive, locally led adaptation as part of just transition pathways. JTWP relevance: E(d), E(f); P(a), P(g), P(h), P(i), P(s).	https://www.fao.org/in-action/saga/en/
	Energy-Smart Agrifood Systems programme, including the Bioenergy and Food Security (BEFS) Approach and Global	FAO is a founding partner of GBEP and has hosted its Secretariat since 2006.	Global. Governments, agrifood value-chain actors and small-scale producers.	Ongoing.	Supports access to renewable energy, energy efficiency, sustainable bioenergy and clean cooking in agrifood systems. The BEFS Approach assesses the technical, economic and	GBEP partners (23 countries and 16 international organisations); UN Joint SDG Fund.	Assessment of the socioeconomic risks and opportunities of energy transitions (2/CMA.7). JTWP relevance: E(a), E(b), E(g); P(c), P(k), P(l), P(m), P(n), P(o).	https://www.fao.org/energy/en https://www.fao.org/energy/resources/tools/bioenergy-and-food-security/the-bioenergy-and-food-

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	Bioenergy Partnership (GBEP) sustainability indicators				social feasibility of bioenergy options against food-security and rural-development priorities. GBEP's voluntary indicators assess the environmental, social and economic sustainability of bioenergy. Country examples include Joint SDG Fund just energy transition programmes in Burkina Faso and Equatorial Guinea.			security-(befs)-approach/en
	Food and Agriculture for Sustainable Transformation (FAST) Partnership	Implements the FAST Initiative launched by the COP27 Presidency (2022); implementing mechanism for COP Presidency initiatives, including the Baku Harmoniya Climate Initiative for Farmers (COP29) and RAIZ (COP30).	International. Member countries and partners; agrifood-system actors, with emphasis on food and economic security for the most vulnerable.	Ongoing. 2026 Partnership meeting held 16–18 September 2026.	Multistakeholder partnership to increase the quantity and quality of climate finance for agrifood systems. Its access-to-finance pillar maps funding opportunities, provides country climate-finance snapshots, reviews proposals and hosts a finance help desk; a multi-country climate-finance access methodology is forthcoming. A 2026 FAO–CIRAD review on the quality of climate finance examines who pays and bears risk, the equity–efficiency trade-off, and the just transition framework for agrifood systems.	FAST Partnership members. https://www.fao.org/food-agriculture-sustainable-transformation-partnership/about-fast/members/en	International cooperation on finance for transition pathways. JTWP relevance: E(g); P(c), P(q), P(r). [Specify how support reaches small-scale producers and vulnerable groups]	https://www.fao.org/food-agriculture-sustainable-transformation-partnership/en

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	Forest and Farm Facility (FFF)	Multi-donor partnership hosted by FAO, established in 2012.	Forest and farm producer organisations representing smallholders, rural women's groups, local communities and Indigenous Peoples' institutions. Phase II core countries: Bolivia, Ecuador, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Nepal, Togo, Tanzania, Viet Nam and Zambia.	Established 2012; Phase II launched 2018. Ongoing	Provides grants directly to producer organisations, with technical assistance to strengthen their participation in policy processes, enterprises, access to markets and finance, and management of climate-resilient landscapes. Enables organisations of smallholders, women, Indigenous Peoples and local communities to manage climate finance and advocate for enabling policies.	IIED; IUCN; AgriCord. Funded by Sweden, Germany, the United Kingdom, Finland, the United States, the Netherlands and IKEA.	Direct-finance mechanism for affected rural producers. JTWP relevance: E(d), E(f), E(g); P(a), P(c), P(f), P(h), P(r).	https://www.fao.org/forest-farm-facility/en/
	FAO support for REDD+ and forest climate finance, including the UN-REDD Programme	UNFCCC REDD+ framework, including the Cancun safeguards and decisions 12/CP.17 and 12/CP.19 on safeguard information; UN-REDD Programme (FAO, UNDP, UNEP) 2026–2030 Strategy.	Over 40 forest countries [to confirm]; Indigenous Peoples, local communities and forest-dependent producers.	Ongoing since 2008; UN-REDD Strategy 2026–2030.	Supports countries to ensure that Indigenous Peoples, local communities and forest-dependent producers benefit from REDD+ and forest climate finance and participate meaningfully in its governance. FAO supports governments to secure land and customary rights, clarify carbon rights, design participatory benefit-sharing arrangements, and establish safeguard information systems that demonstrate respect for community rights and full and effective participation	UNDP, UNEP (UN-REDD); Green Climate Fund.	JTWP relevance: E(b), E(f), E(g); P(a), P(e), P(f), P(q), P(r).	https://www.fao.org/haltingdeforestation/about/our-work/en https://mptf.undp.org/sites/default/files/documents/2026-05/unredd_2025_annual_report.pdf

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	Responsible governance of water tenure: assessment methodology and Global Dialogue on Water Tenure	Mandated by the FAO Committee on Agriculture (COAG); complements the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests.	Global, with national assessments in Cambodia, Colombia, Indonesia, Rwanda, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam; small farmers, fisherfolk, pastoralists and Indigenous Peoples whose customary water rights are often unrecognized.	Ongoing. Draft Principles for the Responsible Governance of Water Tenure under multi-stakeholder review in 2026.	A water tenure assessment methodology, combined with water accounting, gives decision makers an inclusive overview of water users and rights to support equitable and sustainable allocation under climate change and water scarcity. The Global Dialogue on Water Tenure is developing non-binding principles for water security, food systems and climate resilience through national, regional and global dialogues.	Governments; civil society; academia	JTWP relevance: E(c), E(f); P(a), P(e), P(f), P(i), P(u).	https://www.fao.org/land-water/water/governance/water-tenure/en https://www.fao.org/in-action/scalewat/water-tenure-dialogues/global-dialogue/en
	Tenure security and Indigenous Peoples' rights in climate transitions	Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure (VGGT, CFS 2012); FAO Framework for Environmental and Social Management (2022), ESS 7 and ESS 8; FAO Free, Prior and Informed Consent Manual (2016).	Global, with activities in Africa, Asia-Pacific and Latin America. Governments, Indigenous Peoples, local communities and smallholders.	Ongoing since 2022; AIM4Forests 2024–2030.	Technical assistance and capacity development to secure tenure rights where climate, restoration and energy transitions increase pressure on land, forests and fisheries, and to support FPIC processes. Tools include the Global Technical Mechanism for Indigenous Peoples and local communities, GeoTech4Tenure, Open Tenure, and AIM4Forests support for Indigenous Peoples' forest monitoring and access to climate finance. FAO has also proposed tenure indicators for the Global Goal on Adaptation framework.	Indigenous Peoples' organisations; International Land Coalition; IFAD; Tenure Facility; LandMark; REPALEAC.	JTWP relevance: E(f), E(g); P(a), P(e), P(f), P(i), P(j), P(r).	https://www.fao.org/tenure/en/ https://www.fao.org/indigenous-peoples/pillars-of-work/free--prior-and-informed-consent/en

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	Right to Food Guidelines	Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security (adopted by the FAO Council, November 2004).	Global. Governments and rights-holders, particularly people facing food insecurity.	Guidelines in force since 2004; just transition application ongoing (policy brief in preparation).	Practical guidance to states on realising the right to adequate food. FAO applies it as a normative and operational basis for just transition pathways: making food security a core transition outcome, supporting policy coherence, accountability and inclusion, and avoiding maladaptation that displaces food producers or restricts access to productive resources.	OHCHR	JTWP relevance: E(a), E(f); P(a), P(e), P(i).	https://www.fao.org/right-to-food/resources/voluntary-guidelines/en
	Integrating social protection into national climate plans and climate finance: guidance and technical support	USP2030 Working Group on Social Protection and Climate Change.	Global, with focus on low- and middle-income countries. Ministries responsible for social protection, environment and finance; rural populations.	Ongoing. Guidance and evidence published 2024–2026.	Provides guidance, evidence and technical support to integrate social protection into NDCs, NAPs and climate-finance programming. Outputs include guidance on integrating social protection in NDCs (2024); Placing people at the centre of NDCs 3.0 (2025); a review of social protection in 23 Green Climate Fund projects (2025); a review of gender-, disability- and inclusion-responsive programming (2025); Social protection and the limits to climate adaptation (2026); and, with ILO and UNICEF, a note on the Belém Adaptation Indicators on social protection (2026).	USP2030; NDC Partnership; ILO; UNICEF; Green Climate Fund; STAAR Facility.	Social protection as the means of mitigating transition impacts (3/CMA.5 element b). JTWP relevance: E(a), E(b), E(d), E(g); P(d), P(h), P(q), P(r), P(s).	https://www.fao.org/social-protection/resources/publications/en

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	Inclusive Climate Action in Agrifood Systems through Social Protection	Three-year FAO initiative supported by Ireland's Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine.	National governments in up to two countries or regions [confirm]; marginalised rural populations, with a focus on gender equality.	2026–2028; ongoing (announced February 2026).	Supports governments to integrate climate objectives into social protection policies and programmes, and social protection into national climate strategies, to enable access to climate finance. Generates evidence on environmentally conditioned cash transfers, public works and integrated programmes; convenes regional workshops; and develops a method for monitoring climate-finance flows to social protection. Builds on the Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection for Just Transitions.	Government of Ireland (Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine).	JTWP relevance: E(a), E(b), E(f), E(g); P(d), P(h), P(q), P(r), P(s).	https://www.fao.org/social-protection/news-and-events/news/news-detail/fao-and-ireland-join-forces-to-strengthen-social-protection-systems-for-inclusive-climate-action-in-agrifood-systems/en
	FAO contribution to the Global Accelerator on Jobs and Social Protection for Just Transitions	UN Secretary-General initiative launched in September 2021; operationalisation coordinated by ILO. FAO participates in the Coordination Team of the Technical Support Facility.	Pathfinder countries (19 at the February 2026 forum); rural populations and agrifood-system workers.	Ongoing. FAO participation since 2024.	FAO contributes agrifood-system expertise to integrated national approaches that link decent and green jobs, social protection and just transitions, including the integration of social protection with agricultural and environmental policies. Agriculture was identified as a priority area at the February 2026 capacity-building and knowledge-exchange forum.	ILO and participating UN entities; pathfinder governments.	Explicit just transition initiative; reports FAO's contribution only. JTWP relevance: E(b), E(e), E(g); P(b), P(d), P(h), P(r).	https://www.fao.org/social-protection/news-and-events/news/news-detail/global-accelerator-on-jobs-and-social-protection-for-just-transitions--investing-in-food-and-agriculture-to-achieve-the-sdgs/en

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	Integrating human mobility through a rural livelihood lens into national adaptation and mitigation planning: Guiding Framework and Toolkit	FAO Migration Framework.	Global. Policymakers and practitioners developing NAPs and NDCs; rural people who move, are displaced or remain.	Published 2025. Related work ongoing.	Two companion publications provide approaches, tools, checklists and examples to integrate human mobility and rural livelihoods into NAPs and NDCs, and to improve coordination across climate, agriculture, rural development and migration policy. The related just transition paper examines how agrifood transitions create opportunities and risks for migrant workers, smallholders, women and youth, including the risk of displacement and distress migration.	United Nations University Institute for Environment and Human Security (UNU-EHS); Government of Ireland (loss-and-damage work).	JTWP relevance: E(a), E(b), E(d), E(f); P(a), P(g), P(h), P(i), P(s).	https://openknowledge.fao.org/items/756cffc9-2203-4876-b765-af583c7a5504 https://openknowledge.fao.org/items/2724c1d9-f6d3-46f0-b0d0-e27e0046001e
	Global Alliance Against Hunger and Poverty – Support Mechanism hosted by FAO	Established under Brazil's G20 Presidency and launched in November 2024; FAO is a founding member and hosts the Support Mechanism at its headquarters. The Belém Declaration on Hunger, Poverty and Human-Centred Climate Action	Global; country-led implementation for people experiencing hunger and poverty, including smallholders, rural workers and forest-dependent communities.	Ongoing; mission to 2030. Belém Declaration interim assessment by 2028 and stocktake by 2030.	The Support Mechanism maintains a policy basket of evidence-based instruments and brokers partnerships between governments and members providing finance or technical support. FAO led the Alliance's guidance note on integrating hunger and poverty solutions into NDCs 3.0, including support for just transitions. Through the Belém Declaration, signatories commit to use social protection to address adverse impacts of transition policies and to	Alliance members and Board of Champions https://globalallianceagainsthungerandpoverty.org/members/	Complements the Plan to Accelerate Solutions on climate-resilient social protection and smallholder agriculture finance already listed in Annex I of the interim mapping. [Text to be cleared with the Support Mechanism.] JTWP relevance: E(b), E(e), E(g); P(h), P(i), P(r), P(s).	https://globalallianceagainsthungerandpoverty.org/about/ https://www.gov.br/mds/pt-br/noticias-e-conteudos/desenvolvimento-social/noticias-desenvolvimento-social/cop30-lideres-de-xx-paises-lancam-declaracao-que-une-acao-climatica-a-erradicacao-da-fome-e-da-pobreza/COP30BelemDeclarationonHungerPovertyandHumanCenteredClimateActi

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		(COP30) recognizes the Alliance and calls on FAO and other organizations to track progress.			increase the number of NDCs and NAPs with actions on social protection, resilient agrifood systems and just transitions.			on.pdf/@@download/file
	Small-Scale Fisheries Guidelines and climate policy support for aquatic food systems	Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication (COFI, 2014); Blue Transformation Roadmap 2022–2030.	Global, regional and national. Small-scale fishers, fish workers and their communities, including women.	Guidelines endorsed 2014; support for national plans of action since 2021; ongoing.	Human-rights-based guidance for securing sustainable small-scale fisheries, including a section on disaster risks and climate change. FAO supports national plans of action developed through participatory processes, integration of the right to food, and a framework and diagnostic tool for coherence between social protection and fisheries policy, so that fishers are included in shock-responsive social protection. FAO also provides a supplement to the UNFCCC NAP technical guidelines on fisheries and aquaculture (2020) and a guide for the aquatic food sector on UNFCCC processes (2024), which addresses just transition and encourages engagement with the JTWP.	Small-scale fisheries organisations; governments; regional organisations.	Relevant to ocean and fisheries pathways (fifth JTWP dialogue). JTWP relevance: E(c), E(d), E(f), E(g); P(a), P(c), P(e), P(h), P(i).	https://www.fao.org/voluntary-guidelines-small-scale-fisheries/en

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UNSCC	Training course: Paris Agreement for Climate Change as a Development Agenda		Global	Ongoing since 2020 (annual course dates)	6-week online training programme, free of charge for selected cohort	UNFCCC		https://www.unssc.org/courses/paris-agreement-climate-change-development-agenda-2
	Training Course: Transforming Economies for Sustainable Development		Global	Ongoing since 2023 (annual course dates)	6-week online training programme, free of charge for selected cohort.	OHCHR		https://www.unssc.org/courses/transforming-economies-sustainable-development-1
	Podcast: Economies that work for all		Global	Ongoing since 2025	Open access podcast series on the concept of the human rights economy – economic growth and transitions from a human rights lens	OHCHR		https://www.unssc.org/unssc-podcasts/economies-work-all/why-our-economic-system-failing-2030-agenda
	Training Programme: Climate Transparency and the ETF		Global	Ongoing since 2021 (annual course dates)	7-week blended online training programme, free of charge for selected cohort	ICAT, UNFCCC, UNEP CCC		https://www.unssc.org/courses/climate-transparency-and-enhanced-transparency-framework-etf-e-learning-course
UNPFII	UNPFII annual sessions and adopted recommendations, including the Recommendations Database	ECOSOC resolution 2000/22: advisory body to ECOSOC with expert advice and recommendations to ECOSOC and UN programmes, funds and	Global. Indigenous Peoples; Member States; UN system entities.	Ongoing. Annual sessions since 2002, UNHQ, New York.	The Forum has 16 independent experts: eight nominated by Governments and eight nominated by Indigenous Peoples' organizations, appointed by the President of ECOSOC. Each annual session provides a dialogue among Indigenous Peoples, Member States and UN entities. Its main output is	Member States; Indigenous Peoples' organizations; UN entities; EMRIP; Special Rapporteur on the rights of Indigenous Peoples	The recommendations relate directly to the key messages in paragraph 12(i) of decision 2/CMA.7, in particular the message on the rights of Indigenous Peoples, FPIC, self-determination, and Indigenous Peoples in voluntary isolation and initial contact (see the cross-reference section).	https://social.desa.un.org/issues/indigenous-peoples/unpfii/25th-session UNPFII recommendations database: https://social.desa.un.org/issues/indigenous-peoples/unpfii-

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		agencies. UNDRIP, Article 42.			an annual report to ECOSOC containing recommendations, which are searchable in a dedicated database. Selected recommendations relevant to just transition. This selection is non-exhaustive. Please refer to the Forum's recommendations database for the full set of recommendations: (a) 25th session, 2026 (E/2026/43), The Forum welcomes the UAE Just Transition Work Programme's recognition of Indigenous Peoples' collective and individual rights, including self-determination and FPIC, and calls on States Parties to operationalize FPIC in national frameworks covering all just transition pathways and report progress to the Forum by its 26th session [para. 14]; The Forum calls upon United Nations entities to require free, prior and informed consent as a mandatory condition for all just transition programmes; to establish, by 2027, monitoring frameworks assessing impacts on Indigenous Peoples' health and cultural continuity,		This entry does not constitute a decision or formally adopted position of the UNPFII; it describes the Forum's adopted reports and recommendations.	recommendations-database

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					with particular attention to women and children [para. 17]; (b) 22nd session, 2023 (E/2023/43), priority theme "Indigenous Peoples, human health, planetary and territorial health and climate change: a rights-based approach": full and effective participation of Indigenous Peoples in climate planning and policy; Indigenous-led climate policies; free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) in climate policies and actions; resources for Indigenous Peoples' own FPIC protocols where renewable energy, mineral extraction, hydroelectric dams and other large-scale infrastructure affect their rights; a proposed IPCC special report in the seventh assessment cycle led by Indigenous scholars and knowledge holders [para. 100]; (c) 23rd session, 2024 (E/2024/43): The Forum reiterated its call for Indigenous Peoples to be actively included in policymaking forums and development agendas, including negotiations and management forums under multilateral environmental agreements [para.137]. It welcomed the work of the			

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					International Indigenous Peoples' Forum on Climate Change and, in the context of the review of the UNFCCC Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform (LCIPP), urged Parties to uphold the principles established at COP 23 and to ensure equal status and financial support for Indigenous Peoples within the Platform at all levels. It also supported consideration of a separate platform for Indigenous Peoples [para. 121]. The Forum urged United Nations entities and States parties to treaties concerning the environment, biodiversity and climate change to distinguish between the terms "Indigenous Peoples" and "local communities" in ongoing processes, policies and new international agreements at all levels, and noted the ad hoc working group on terminology established by the International Indigenous Peoples' Forum on Climate Change at COP 28 [para. 119]. It encouraged Indigenous-led environmental monitoring			

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					systems that combine Indigenous Peoples' knowledge with modern technology, and collaborative research that engages Indigenous Peoples as equal partners [para. 140]. It welcomed the Paris Roadmap for Tracking of Funds reiterated its recommendation on improved tracking of financing for Indigenous Peoples, and highlighted the importance of supporting Indigenous women's leadership and participation in funded initiatives [para. 142].			
	SPFII substantive support, UN system coordination and follow-up	GA resolution 57/191; follow-up to the World Conference outcome document (A/RES/69/2)	Global. Forum members; Member States; UN entities; Indigenous Peoples.	Ongoing, year-round, since 2002.	Services the Forum’s sessions and supports its members; coordinates UN system inputs; supports follow-up to Forum recommendations and to the World Conference outcome document; disseminates information and acts as a coordination point on Indigenous Peoples’ issues in New York. Support type: substantive and technical support, coordination, knowledge products.	Member States; UN entities; Indigenous Peoples' organizations; EMRIP; Special Rapporteur	Disseminates and supports consideration of the Forum’s recommendations on relevant issues concerning Indigenous Peoples, including climate change, FPIC, participation, lands and territories and financing, among UN entities and Member States.	https://social.desa.un.org/issues/indigenous-peoples/unpfii/contact-the-secretariat-of-unpfii

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	International Expert Group Meetings, including the meeting on (a) “The Rights of Indigenous Peoples, including those in voluntary isolation and initial contact in the context of the extraction of critical minerals“, and (b) "Indigenous Peoples in a Greening Economy"	Themes identified by the UNPFII and approved by ECOSOC. (Decision 2024/332.) (Decision 2023/339.)	Global. Indigenous experts; Member States; UN entities; academia; Indigenous Peoples' organizations.	There is a meeting annually. Once the expert group meeting is completed; its report is submitted to the Forum.	Each Expert Group Meeting (EGM) focuses on a specific issue within the Forum’s mandate, with its report providing analysis and recommendations for consideration by the Forum at its subsequent session. (a) The report links a just transition to the full protection of Indigenous Peoples’ rights in the context of critical mineral extraction, emphasizing land and territorial rights, FPIC, participation, equitable benefit-sharing and self-determined development. It calls for particularly strong safeguards for Indigenous Peoples in voluntary isolation and initial contact, including legal recognition and protection of their territories, the principle of no contact, buffer zones and the designation of their territories as permanent “no-go zones” for critical mineral extraction. [E/C.19/2025/4] (b) The report covers Indigenous Peoples’ relationship with the environment, barriers to and enablers of participation in the green	Indigenous experts; Permanent Forum members; Member States; UN entities; academic institutions.	Additional relevant Expert Group Meetings. The 2021 Expert Meeting on Indigenous Peoples, business, autonomy and the human rights principles of due diligence. (E/C.19/2021/10) The 2018 Expert Group Meeting on Sustainable Development in Territories of Indigenous Peoples.(E/C.19/2018/7)	https://social.desa.un.org/issues/indigenous-peoples/expert-group-meetings

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					economy, green entrepreneurship, and human rights and corporate responsibility in the green transition, with recommendations for States, the UN system, companies and Indigenous Peoples' organizations. [E/C.19/2024/4]			
UNEP	Cool Coalition	Global multi-stakeholder network convened by UNEP to accelerate the transition to efficient, climate friendly and sustainable cooling.	Global, with national and city level engagement. Beneficiaries include governments, cities, industry, finance and communities exposed to heat.	Established in 2019. Active and ongoing, with more than 300 partners, a wider circle of stakeholders. - ongoing	Connects countries to technical expertise, finance and implementation partners, and convenes thematic coalitions and working groups. Support provided: convening, knowledge sharing, country and city engagement, and coordination across the heat and sustainable cooling ecosystem, contributing to decent work and whole of economy approaches through the cooling value chain.	Governments, cities, private sector, finance institutions, research bodies, and UN agencies.		www.coolcoalition.org
	Global Cooling Pledge and its Intergovernmental Committee on Cooling (IGCC)	Voluntary pledge launched at COP28 by the COP28 Presidency and UNEP to reduce cooling related emissions across all	Global. Beneficiaries include signatory governments and, through them, populations exposed to heat, with attention to those in vulnerable situations and	Launched December 2023. Active and ongoing. IGCC established 2025; signatory community reported at 75 national entities (figure under update) - ongoing.	Sustainable cooling is recognized in the Pledge as both a mitigation and an adaptation strategy that protects people from heat stress, reduces food loss, enhances access to healthcare and medicines, and supports just energy transitions. Support provided:	COP28 and COP30, COP 31, and COP32 Presidencies (UAE and Brazil as initial IGCC Co-Chairs), signatory governments, and more that 80 stakeholders'		https://coolcoalition.org/global-cooling-pledge

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		sectors while expanding access to sustainable cooling. The IGCC, hosted by the UNEP Cool Coalition, is the primary governance body for Pledge signatories.	without access to cooling.		intergovernmental convening, strategic guidance, tracking of commitments, technical assistance for national and subnational planning, and a platform for aligning national cooling action with climate plans.	signatories to the Pledge.		
	Beat the Heat: urban and community heat resilience	UNEP Cool Coalition initiative supporting cities and communities to manage extreme heat through sustainable cooling and passive measures.	Global, city and community level, including in heat exposed developing countries. Beneficiaries include urban residents, workers, and people in vulnerable situations.	Launched with the COP30 Presidency in Belem and ongoing.	Provides guidance, tools and capacity building for heat action, passive cooling, nature-based solutions and urban design. Support provided: technical assistance, training and knowledge of products that help protect workers and communities from heat, relevant to adaptation, social protection and decent work dimensions of transition. Recent trainings were hosted by Singapore government to 20 cities	City networks, local governments, and technical partners.		https://coolcoalition.org/beat-the-heat
	United for Efficiency (U4E) and the Cooling Manufacturing Platform	UNEP initiative supports developing and emerging economies to move markets to energy efficient and climate-friendly	Global, focused on developing and emerging economies. Beneficiaries include governments, manufacturers,	U4E active since 2013; Manufacturing Platform launched 2026. Ongoing.	Supports minimum energy performance standards, financial incentives for low/medium income households, labelling, procurement and market transformation, and convenes manufacturers on sustainable cooling.	National standards and energy bodies, manufacturers, and industry associations.		https://united4efficiency.org

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		appliances and equipment, including cooling.	workers, and consumers.		Support provided: policy and technical assistance, capacity building and private sector engagement, contributing to quality jobs, skills and whole of economy approaches, including for small and medium sized enterprises. Through energy efficiency savings, the initiative supports consumers and businesses save on their electricity bills.			
	Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction (GlobalABC) and the Intergovernmental Council for Buildings and Climate (ICBC)	GlobalABC, founded at COP21 and hosted by UNEP, is the leading global platform for a zero emission, efficient and resilient buildings and construction sector. The ICBC, established by the Declaration de Chaillot in March 2024 and institutionalized at COP29, is its intergovernmental council, with its secretariat provided by	Global. GlobalABC has more than 400 member organisations, including national governments; the ICBC brings member governments together, led by a troika of France, Brazil and Kenya. Beneficiaries include governments, the buildings and construction workforce, and communities, with attention to vulnerable settlements.	GlobalABC has been active since 2015; Declaration de Chaillot adopted March 2024; ICBC launched at COP29, November 2024, with its first Ministerial at COP30 and the Belem Call for Action. Active and ongoing.	The ICBC is the delivery mechanism for the Declaration de Chaillot, convening governments to align national buildings policies with climate goals, share best practices, review progress and coordinate action on decarbonization and climate resilience. Support provided: intergovernmental convening, policy frameworks and guidance, knowledge sharing and capacity building. The buildings and construction sector is a major source of decent work, so this agenda connects just transition to quality jobs, skills, small and medium sized enterprises and whole of economy approaches, and sustainable cooling and	Member governments, the ICBC troika (France, Brazil, Kenya), and GlobalABC member organisations across the built environment.		https://globalabc.org

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		GlobalABC, hosted by UNEP.			passive design sit within it.			
	NDC Act & Invest	NDC Act & Invest supports countries in translating their NDCs into actionable investment pipelines and mobilizing public and private finance for climate action. It also contributes to UNEP's Emissions Gap Report (EGR).	NDC Act & Invest is a global initiative with a focus on developing and emerging economies. The beneficiaries are governments, the local population and other public and private actors.	NDC Act & Invest (2025-2030) is currently under implementation. It builds on lessons learned from its predecessor, the NDC Action Initiative (2019-2025).	NDC Act & Invest is a country-driven initiative that provides tailored support based on national needs, including investment plans, policy alignment, sectoral strategies, climate action plans, bankable project pipelines and blended finance. It currently supports six priority countries through NDC investability deep dives funded by an IKI grant. In addition, the initiative supports ten Requests for Support (RfS) letters under the NDC-P and serves as UNEP's entry point to the NDC-P's Partnership Action Fund (PAF), through which UNEP has supported 40 activities.	Governments and other public sector entities. Also, private sector entities, finance institutions, research bodies and UN agencies.		NDC Act & Invest | Internationale Klimaschutzinitiative (IKI)
	UNEP Finance Initiative (UNEP FI)	A global partnership between the UN and the global financial sector. The Initiative brings together the world's largest community of banks and	Global, with regional initiatives. Beneficiaries include member commercial banks and insurance, financial regulators, and the financial sector customers and stakeholders, including SMEs,	Active since 1992. Just transition workstream is ongoing and was established in 2023.	UNEP FI convenes member financial institutions and develops guidance, tools, frameworks and training. It supports voluntary industry commitments, including the Principles for Responsible Banking and the Principles for Sustainable Insurance. On	UNEP FI member banks and insurers, financial regulators, other UNEP divisions and initiatives, other UN agencies	Private finance is a key means of implementation for just transition pathways. It is relevant to the dialogue themes on workforce, adaptation, energy and industry, and to the Just Transition Mechanism.	United Nations Environment – Finance Initiative – Partnership between United Nations Environment and the global financial sector to promote sustainable finance

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		insurers to drive sustainable finance and accelerate progress towards a more resilient, inclusive and sustainable future. UNEP FI also serves a key convening function, providing opportunities for the finance sector to engage meaningfully with a wide range of stakeholders.	households, workers, and communities.		just transition, it developed global guidance with the ILO on how financial institutions can act, adapts it for regions and sectors, and runs a Community of Practice and a Pilot Programme. Support provided: guidance, convening, peer exchange, piloting, capacity building and training.			Just Transition: Just Transition – United Nations Environment – Finance Initiative
Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions	Basel Convention Plastic Waste Partnership - Pilot projects	BC COP decision BC-14/13 established the Basel Convention Partnership on Plastic Waste	Global	Ongoing	Waste pickers play a key role in advancing circularity and supporting the transition to low-emission economies. The Plastic Waste Partnership pilot project “Lessons to be learned from the entity with the highest plastic waste sorting efficiency in Brazil” completed in 2024 has identified and disseminated good practices that integrate waste pickers into	Cooperative de Profissional da Area de Reciclagem fo Brasil (Cooperlínia)		PWP pilot projects

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					environmentally sound waste management, while promoting decent work and quality jobs.			
	Basel Convention Plastic Waste Partnership - Publications	BC COP decision BC-14/13 established the Basel Convention Partnership on Plastic Waste	Global	Ongoing	The Plastic Waste Partnership publication "Analysis of the impacts and challenges, including environmental, socio-economic and technical considerations, of the practices and measures taken to prevent and reduce plastic waste" provide elements related to the socio-economic impacts of polices to improve plastic waste management on jobs related to the plastic industry and the plastic waste management.	PWP project group members	Relevant to the JTWP is I.c. policy design; and II. c "some observable socio-economic impacts". 2024, Completed	PWP publications
	Environmentally Sound Management Framework under the Basel Convention and ESM Toolkit	BC COP decision BC-11/1; BC-14/3 (informal-sector guidance, recycling and recovery guidance, and EPR/financing manuals).	Global; national and local authorities, waste operators and informal waste workers, including waste pickers.	Framework adopted in 2013; toolkit developed subsequently, including guidance adopted in 2019. Available for ongoing use.	Environmentally sound management of wastes is essential to advancing circularity and supporting the transition to low-emission economies. The Basel Convention's framework and practical ESM Toolkit provide policy and technical guidance to support implementation, including guidance on environmentally sound waste management in the	Parties; Basel Convention regional and coordinating centres; waste-sector stakeholders, including informal-worker organizations.	Relevant to JTWP elements (c), (e), (f) and (g): sustainable development, decent work, participation and international cooperation.	Guidance on waste prevention and minimization ESM Framework ESM Toolkit

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					informal sector, thereby contributing to social inclusion, safer working conditions and decent work. Practical tools cover waste prevention, recycling and recovery, extended producer responsibility and financing. The informal sector guidance addresses recognition and organization of waste workers, participation in local waste planning, training and safer practices, helping improve livelihoods while protecting health and the environment.			
	Working towards the elimination goals of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) under the Stockholm Convention	PCBs are listed in Annex A and C to the Stockholm Convention. COP Decison SC-12/3.	Global	Ongoing	The BRS Secretariat, with the generous contributions of the European Union, Belgium and France, implements projects that strengthen national and regional capacities for the environmentally sound management and elimination of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), supporting Parties in meeting the Stockholm Convention's 2025 and 2028 goals. Moreover, the BRS Secretariat support the	United Nations Environment Programme, The World Bank, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), African Development Bank, UNITAR, UNIDO, EBRD, Basel and Stockholm Conventions Regional Centres.		https://www.pops.int/Implementation/IndustrialPOPs/PCB/Overview/tabid/273/Default.aspx

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					GEF-funded Global Elimination Programme for PCBs supports the replacement of PCB-containing equipment in electricity transmission and distribution systems in several African countries. By increasing operational and energy efficiency, the programme also supports climate-change mitigation, sustainable development and poverty eradication.			
	Development of technical guidelines for the environmentally sound management of different streams of hazardous wastes	Preambular paragraph of the Basel Convention. Article 4 (2) (a) to (d) of the Basel Convention	Global	Ongoing	Technical Guidelines on ESM of waste streams such as on POPs, on Waste Batteries and on Waste Tyres (under development) on ESM of Plastic Waste, Guidance documents on repair and refurbishment of E-waste, etc. Include sections with specific guidance on occupational health and safety and on best practices for workers in the repair, refurbishment, and Environmentally Sound Management (ESM) of hazardous and other wastes.	International Labor Organization International Telecommunication Union		
	Cooperation with UNCTs on mainstreaming SDGs into	Decision BC-17/14	Global	Ongoing	Implementation of the BRS conventions supports the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, advances circularity	United Nations Environment Programme		https://www.brsmeas.org/Implementation/Interlinkageswithother MEAsandprocesses/SustainableDevelopme

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	cooperation frameworks				and contributes to just transition pathways aligned with the Paris Agreement. The guidance adopted in decision BC-17/14 supports Parties and United Nations Country Teams in integrating Basel Convention obligations and waste-related priorities into Common Country Analyses and UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Frameworks. It promotes coherent development policies that address hazardous and other wastes while supporting national sustainable development priorities. As part of this initiative, the Secretariat has supported the delivery of webinars on how to embed the implementation of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions in United Nations Cooperation Frameworks.			ntGoals/Publicationsandtools/tabid/10520/language/en-US/Default.aspx
United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)	UNECE Just Transition Task Force - under the Group of Experts on Coal Mine Methane and Just	Implemented under the work of the UNECE Committee on Sustainable Energy through the Group of	UNECE region (56 member States across Europe, North America, Central Asia, Türkiye and Israel).	Ongoing. The Just Transition workstream has been implemented through the activities of the Group of Experts on CMMJT and its Task	Provides an intergovernmental platform for policy dialogue, exchange of good practices, expert guidance and knowledge-sharing on just transition pathways.	National governments, regional and local authorities, industry representatives, trade unions, workers'	UNECE defines just transition as an integrated approach that combines social progress, workers' protection, environmental responsibility and	Group of Experts on Coal Mine Methane and Just Transition | UNECE

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	Transition (CMMJT)	Experts on CMMJT, supporting its member States in addressing the social, economic and environmental dimensions of the energy transition and decarbonization process.	However, membership of the Task Force includes stakeholders from outside the UNECE region as it is an open platform for learning and exchange.	Force on Just Transition since the early 2020s and remains active.	Activities include the development of policy guidance, stakeholder engagement processes, workshops, case studies and support for transition planning in carbon-intensive regions. Outputs include guiding principles, compilations of good practices, and analytical studies and reports on just transition. Initially focused on regions undergoing coal phase-down, the work has increasingly been applied across the sustainable energy programme to support countries in achieving resilient, secure and decarbonized energy systems through a just transition approach.	organizations, academia, civil society organizations and other United Nations entities.	economic success through democratic and participatory governance.	Task Force on Just Transition | UNECE Just Transition | UNECE
	UNECE Guiding Principles for Just Transition	Developed through the work of the Group of Experts on Coal Mine Methane and Just Transition and its Task Force on Just Transition	Same as above	2025. The Guiding Principles provide a normative framework to support the design and implementation of just transition policies and measures.	Provides a framework of principles for designing and implementing just transition pathways, emphasizing participatory governance, workers' protection and empowerment, environmental responsibility, and economic success. These pillars are underpinned by three foundational	Members of the Task Force on Just Transition, governments, experts, social partners, private sector representatives and civil society organizations.	Serves as the conceptual foundation for UNECE's work on just transition and informed the development of subsequent guidance and knowledge products.	UNECE Guiding Principles for Just Transition | UNECE

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					principles: planning for and financing the transition; context specificity; and measuring and reporting outcomes. The publication supports policymakers and stakeholders in integrating social, economic and environmental dimensions into transition planning and decision-making.			
	UNECE Good Practices for Just Transition	Developed under the work of the Group of Experts on Coal Mine Methane and Just Transition and the Task Force on Just Transition as a companion resource to the Guiding Principles	Same as above	2025. A living reference document.	Provides practical guidance and examples for designing and implementing equitable transition policies. The publication compiles international experiences, lessons learned, planning approaches, financing models, worker-support measures and governance arrangements relevant to just transition pathways. It supports capacity-building, peer learning and knowledge exchange among Member States and other stakeholders.	Members of the Task Force on Just Transition, governments, experts, social partners, private sector representatives and civil society organizations.	The publication serves as a companion to the Guiding Principles and presents real-world examples illustrating how just transition principles can be operationalized in different national and regional contexts.	UNECE Good Practices for Just Transition | UNECE
	Just Transition Country Studies (Albania, Georgia, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan)	Developed under the work of the UNECE Group of Experts on Coal Mine Methane and Just	Countries in the UNECE region.	Ongoing. Country studies and roadmaps have been developed and continue to support national policy processes and	Provides evidence-based analysis and policy recommendations to support the design and implementation of just energy transition pathways. Outputs include country	National governments and energy authorities; UNDP, ILO, the UN Resident Coordinator system and the Joint SDG	The studies contribute to integrating just transition considerations into national energy policies, energy sector reforms, renewable energy deployment and long-	Activities on Just Transition | UNECE

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		Transition to support member States in advancing inclusive, resilient and low-carbon energy transitions		capacity-building activities.	assessments, roadmaps, scenario analyses, stakeholder consultations, foresight exercises, capacity-building workshops and policy recommendations. The studies assess transition-related opportunities and challenges, potential employment and social impacts, governance arrangements, and measures to ensure that energy sector transformation contributes to sustainable development while supporting affected workers and communities.	Fund (for Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan).	term decarbonization strategies, while emphasizing stakeholder participation and social inclusion.	
	UNECE Pilot Technical Cooperation Projects on Just Transition.	Implemented under the UNECE Committee on Sustainable Energy, the initiative supports UNECE member States, upon request, in developing and implementing just transition pathways towards resilient, inclusive and decarbonized	Countries in the UNECE region.	Planned/Ongoing. Pilot technical cooperation activities are being developed and implemented to provide targeted support to interested member States.	Provides tailored technical assistance to support the design and implementation of just transition policies, strategies and roadmaps. Activities may include policy analysis, stakeholder engagement, capacity-building, transition planning, monitoring frameworks and identification of financing opportunities. Outputs include policy recommendations, transition roadmaps, workshops, implementation frameworks and practical	National governments, regional and local authorities, UN entities, development partners, financial institutions, workers' organizations, employers' associations, academia, civil society organizations and the private sector.	The pilot projects are intended to operationalize UNECE's Just Transition Guiding Principles and related analytical work, translating policy guidance into concrete actions and implementation support tailored to country-specific circumstances. Lessons learned will inform future UNECE technical cooperation activities and contribute to peer learning across the region.	Activities on Just Transition | UNECE

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		energy systems.			tools to support decision-making and action.			
World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)	WIPO GREEN	WIPO GREEN's mission is to accelerate the diffusion and deployment of green technologies globally by connecting technology providers with technology seekers and catalyzing impactful partnerships.	Global	Ongoing from 2013	WIPO GREEN is an online platform for technology exchange. It supports global efforts to address climate change by connecting providers and seekers of environmentally friendly technologies. Through its database, network and acceleration projects, it brings together key players to catalyze green technology innovation and diffusion.	Multistakeholder platform with 170 partners (list: https://www3.wipo.int/wipogreen/en/network/partners.html)		www.wipo.int/green
	Technology and Innovation Support Centers (TISCs)		Global	Ongoing program from 2009	Technology and Innovation Support Centers (TISCs) help researchers, inventors, and entrepreneurs around the world unlock their innovative potential and protect, manage, and create value with their intellectual property (IP) rights. TISCs are designed to be easily accessible, located in universities, research centers, business support institutions, and other public and private organizations. WIPO supports the development			https://www.wipo.int/en/web/tisc

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					of Technology and Innovation Support Centers (TISCs) through: (i) learning and certification programs that enhance their capacity to deliver services; (ii) specialized resources that support their management and operations; and (iii) networking opportunities that facilitate the exchange of experiences and lessons learned.			
	Access to Research for Development and Innovation (ARDI)		Selected developing countries	Ongoing from 2009	The Access to Research for Development and Innovation (ARDI) program, coordinated by WIPO together with its partners in the publishing industry, provides free or low-cost online access to academic and professional peer-reviewed content for government organizations and academic and research institutions in developing countries.		ARDI is a member of the Research4Life partnership.	https://www.wipo.int/en/web/ardi
	Access to Specialized Patent Information (ASPI)		Selected developing countries	Ongoing from 2010	The Access to Specialized Patent Information (ASPI) program, coordinated by WIPO together with leading patent information providers, provides free or low-cost access to sophisticated tools and services for retrieving and analyzing patent data for			https://www.wipo.int/en/web/aspi

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					government organizations and academic and research institutions in developing countries.			
	WIPO Inventor Assistance Program (IAP)		Current participating countries: Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Kenya, Morocco, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines, Singapore, South Africa. The Program is open to participation by other WIPO Member States. Target beneficiaries: individual inventors and small businesses.	Ongoing since 2015	WIPO Inventor Assistance Program (IAP) connects individuals and small businesses with qualified professionals who help them navigate the patent system at no cost.	National IP and innovation agencies		https://www.wipo.int/en/web/inventor-assistance-program
World Trade Organization (WTO)	Trade Policy Tools for Climate Action		Global	Published in 2023, launched at COP28	Trade Policy Tools for Climate Action, a publication by the WTO Secretariat, looks into the trade policies that governments could consider as part of their strategies for climate change mitigation and adaptation. The publication covers ten policy areas where governments have introduced measures to support the transition to a low-carbon economy,	-	-	WTO | Trade Policy Tools for Climate Action

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					improve the flow of climate-friendly goods and services, decarbonize supply chains, and build resilience to extreme weather events and climate change.			
United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)	Local Climate Adaptive Living Facility (LoCAL / LoCAL+)	UNCDF supports local development finance and catalytic investment in developing countries, with a particular focus on LDCs. LoCAL provides a standardized mechanism for channeling climate adaptation finance through national and local government systems.	Developing countries, with a focus on LDCs, SIDS and African countries; local governments and communities exposed to climate risks; LoCAL+ also targets SMEs and service providers in the green economy. A global initiative operational in over 20 countries in Africa, Asia and the Pacific.	Ongoing. LoCAL is an established UNCDF facility; LoCAL+ is the next-generation evolution of the facility and was launched in 2026.	LoCAL links national climate priorities, including NAPs and NDCs, to local planning ,budgeting and investment. With support from the European Union and other development partners, it provides performance-based climate resilience grants, capacity-building and technical support to local governments. The EU-supported programmes help strengthen local institutions and finance community-level adaptation investments, advancing the climate resilience objectives that underpin EU Global Gateway. LoCAL+ expands the model by adding private-sector financing instruments, including guarantees, loans and other tailored products, to crowd in public and private capital for locally led adaptation. This is directly relevant to inclusive, locally	National and local governments; European Union; development partners; financial institutions; private-sector actors and SMEs, depending on country programme.	A leading mechanism for driving finance to communities for locally led adaptation. An international standard approach. The use of performance-based climate resilience grants, combined with country implementation experience, provide the basis for ISO 14093. Highlighted in the Doha Progamme of Action as a key country-owned mechanism for channeling climate finance directly to subnational governments for locally led adaptation in the LDCs.	https://www.uncdf.org/local/homepage

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					determined transition pathways that strengthen resilience and channel finance to communities and local economies.			
	Food Security Accelerator (FSA)	UNCDF deploys catalytic finance and investment instruments to address market failures and mobilize additional capital in underserved markets.	Africa; agrifood MSMEs, entrepreneurs, producers and investment funds operating in emerging and frontier markets, with intended benefits for local communities and food-system actors.	2023–2028; ongoing.	The Accelerator mobilizes investment for sustainable and resilient food systems through blended finance, concessional loans, investment grants, financial advisory and technical assistance. It supports the enabling environment for investment, direct investments in agrifood businesses, and locally led investment ecosystems. The programme seeks to overcome financing and investment-readiness barriers while supporting food security, sustainable land use, innovation, jobs and private capital mobilization.	Africa Adaptation Initiative (AAI); Sustainable Solutions for Africa (SSA); United States Department of State; Government of Canada through Environment and Climate Change Canada;	Particularly relevant to the JTWP focus on food security and agriculture, MSMEs, rural economies, sustainable development, resilience, innovation, finance and locally led economic transitions.	
	Pro-Congo – Catalytic Private Sector Investment in Congo Basin Natural Capital	UNCDF applies catalytic finance to build investable pipelines and mobilize private investment for nature-positive enterprises and sustainable	Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of the Congo, Gabon and Cameroon; nature-positive enterprises, MSMEs, local communities and investors across the Congo Basin.	2025–2029; ongoing.	Implemented jointly by UNEP and UNCDF, Pro-Congo combines venture development, pipeline building, investment-readiness support and catalytic finance to mobilize private-sector investment in nature-positive enterprises. Target sectors include agriculture, forestry, renewable energy,	United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); Central African Forest Initiative (CAFI); national and local partners; private-sector enterprises and investors.	Relevant to the JTWP recognition of ecosystem integrity, biodiversity, ecosystem-based adaptation, sustainable livelihoods, private-sector participation and the need to address financial and technical barriers to transition.	

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		local economic development.			restoration and ecotourism. Expected results include forest and biodiversity protection, lower emissions, jobs, improved livelihoods and increased private investment in nature-based businesses.			
	Kibira Peace and Forest Sanctuary / nature, peace and blended-finance programme in Burundi	UNCDF combines catalytic finance with local development, nature conservation and peacebuilding approaches in fragile settings, including the use of blended finance and public-private investment structures.	Burundi, particularly communities in and around Kibira National Park; local communities, women, Indigenous Batwa communities, nature-positive enterprises and public institutions.	Launched in 2021; ongoing implementation and operationalization.	The programme links peacebuilding, conservation, renewable energy and inclusive local development. UNCDF invested USD 1.5 million in the Mpanda hydropower public-private partnership and helped structure a payment-for-ecosystem-services mechanism designed to generate a long-term revenue stream for the Kibira Foundation. The wider programme supports participatory park management, local livelihoods, biodiversity conservation, job creation and nature-positive enterprise development.	Government of Burundi; UN Peacebuilding Fund; UNDP; UNESCO; Nature Investment Facility; Office Burundais pour la Protection de l'Environnement (OBPE); Kibira Foundation; Hydroneo; community and conservation partners.	Illustrates an integrated approach to transition in a fragile setting: catalytic finance is tied to renewable energy, ecosystem protection, community participation, social cohesion and sustainable livelihoods. The example may be particularly useful in demonstrating how financing structures can intentionally generate environmental, economic and peace dividends.	
	Global Fund for Coral Reefs (GFCR)	UNCDF deploys blended finance and de-risking instruments to unlock public and private capital for nature-positive	Global, across coral reef countries in Latin America, the Caribbean, Africa and Asia-Pacific, with country programmes in Fiji, Kenya, the United Republic of	2021–2030; ongoing.	A global blended finance coalition that mobilizes public and private capital to protect climate-resilient coral reefs and the coastal communities that depend on them. Operating through a UN fund and a private equity fund, it	UNDP; UNEP; Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS); WWF; Fiji Development Bank; Development Bank of Solomon	Relevant to the JTWP focus on ecosystem integrity, ocean and coastal resilience, sustainable livelihoods for coastal and fishing communities, and the role of blended finance in mobilizing private	

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		enterprises and the resilience of coastal communities.	Tanzania and Solomon Islands; coastal communities, artisanal fishers and local SMEs.		incubates reef-positive businesses, establishes sustainable revenue streams for marine protected areas, and provides de-risking capital in sustainable fisheries, ecotourism, blue carbon and waste recycling. UNCDF support includes investment grants, concessional loans and portfolio credit guarantees, alongside capacity building for local financial institutions.	Islands; local reef-positive enterprises.	investment for transition.	
	Pacific Insurance and Climate Adaptation Programme (PICAP)	UNCDF develops inclusive, market-based financial solutions, including climate and disaster risk finance and insurance, to strengthen the resilience of households, communities and local economies.	Pacific Small Island Developing States; households, low-income communities, small businesses, smallholder farmers and fishers exposed to natural hazards and extreme weather.	2021–2026; ongoing.	PICAP develops and implements market-based climate and disaster risk financing and insurance solutions, notably parametric micro- and meso-insurance, across eight Pacific Island countries. It works through multi-stakeholder co-creation, capacity building and digital delivery channels, tests parametric insurance for anticipatory humanitarian action, explores linkages with national social protection schemes and builds evidence on addressing disaster-induced loss and damage. Support includes investment grants and credit guarantees.	Pacific Island governments; Reserve Bank of Fiji; Solomon Islands National Provident Fund; Aon; regional disaster risk management entities.	Relevant to the JTWP focus on social protection, resilience and adaptation for vulnerable communities, and financial instruments that address climate-related loss and damage in SIDS.	

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	Reducing Post-Harvest Losses through Solar-Powered Cold Chain Services in Kenya	UNCDF structures blended finance facilities that de-risk lending in underserved markets and crowd private capital into climate-aligned enterprises.	Kenya; around 60,000 smallholder farmers, agricultural cooperatives, microfinance institutions and solar cold storage operators.	2025–2030 (initiation phase 2025–2026); ongoing.	Backed by a EUR 16.9 million commitment from the Mitigation Action Facility, the programme de-risks solar-powered cold chains to cut post-harvest losses of 40–60 per cent in Kenyan agriculture. UNCDF leads the financial facility: selecting and conducting due diligence on microfinance institutions and cold storage operators, structuring loan and guarantee mechanisms, and designing a tariff support facility. The initiation phase prepares the full programme ahead of capital deployment. Planned support includes concessional loans, partial credit guarantees and investment grants.	Mitigation Action Facility (MAF); UNDP; Kenyan microfinance institutions; solar cold chain providers.	Relevant to the JTWP focus on food security and agriculture, clean energy access, smallholder livelihoods and mitigation co-benefits in agrifood systems.	
	Mali Food Systems and Energy Transition Acceleration Programme	UNCDF lays the financial and institutional foundations for investment in underserved markets, including feasibility work and innovative financing models for sustainable energy access.	Mali, targeting 100 rural localities; underserved rural communities, smallholders and households without reliable electricity, with gender safeguards for women and youth.	2026–2028; ongoing.	Supports Mali's SNEDD 2024–2033 and Plan Yeelen Kura by building the institutional, financial and technical basis for inclusive sustainable energy access. Outputs include energy access and investment viability assessments across 100 localities, a national implementation strategy and financing models for underserved communities,	Government of Mali; UNDP.	Relevant to the JTWP focus on energy access, food systems, rural economies and nationally determined transition pathways, with attention to women and youth.	

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					geological hydrogen mapping and design for a 50 kW pilot plant, and a feasibility proof of concept for a Mali Food Systems and Energy Transformation Investment Facility. Planned support comprises blended finance, feasibility grants and technical assistance.			
	Renewable Energy Fund – Zimbabwe	UNCDF deploys seed capital and concessional finance to catalyse private investment in clean energy where commercial borrowing terms are prohibitive.	Zimbabwe; underserved rural and peri-urban populations, renewable energy entrepreneurs and local businesses affected by power deficits, with a focus on women and youth.	2023–2028; ongoing.	An open-ended private equity fund addressing Zimbabwe's energy crisis, low electrification rates and the production losses they cause across key economic sectors. The fund uses blended finance to bring private capital into renewable energy projects through an inclusive, gender-responsive investment mechanism. UNCDF deploys seed capital through a dedicated special purpose vehicle and structures co-financing to overcome prohibitive local borrowing terms. Support recorded to date is a concessional loan to the fund.	Government of Zimbabwe; Renewable Energy Fund (special purpose vehicle); co-financiers and private equity investors.	Relevant to the JTWP focus on energy transition, energy access and clean entrepreneurship, and to mobilizing domestic and private capital for an inclusive energy transition.	
	WISE – Water Infrastructure and Smart Energy in Cambodia	UNCDF designs revolving blended finance facilities that	Cambodia; rural residents in areas not served by public water utilities, with	2025–2027; ongoing.	A joint programme establishing a revolving blended finance facility to expand rural clean water access and accelerate	UNICEF; Joint SDG Fund; Credit Guarantee Corporation of Cambodia	Relevant to the JTWP focus on water security, climate-resilient infrastructure and clean energy, and to reducing	

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		lower the cost of capital for local service providers and strengthen domestic credit guarantee systems.	around 200,000 direct beneficiaries, and private water operators.		renewable energy adoption among private water operators. It blends concessional Joint SDG Fund resources with commercial co-financing to bring borrowing rates down from 12–14 per cent to 8–10 per cent, provides technical assistance to financial institutions and operators, strengthens credit guarantees through the Credit Guarantee Corporation of Cambodia, and aligns with Cambodia's national Water Development Fund. Planned support includes revolving concessional debt, credit guarantees and technical assistance.	(CGCC); domestic financial institutions; private water operators.	the cost of capital for local providers serving rural communities.	
	Sustainable Pacific Blue Circle Fund (SPBCF)	UNCDF combines investment origination with concessional and risk-sharing instruments to scale enterprises in markets that commercial lenders do not yet serve.	Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu and Samoa; coastal communities, SMEs with positive environmental impact, women and youth.	2026–2032; ongoing.	A regional blended finance facility combining UNCDF and UNDP origination and investment capabilities to scale sustainable enterprises in the blue, green and circular economy across five Pacific countries. It plans to deploy investment grants, concessional capital, incubation and credit guarantees to overcome high market risk and strict collateral requirements, and to strengthen financial	European Union; UNDP; Pacific commercial financial institutions; regional impact investors.	Relevant to the JTWP focus on the blue and circular economy, SMEs and sustainable livelihoods in SIDS, and the development of local financial markets for climate-resilient growth.	

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					institutions' capacity to lend to nature-positive enterprises. By helping local businesses become investment-ready and access finance, the programme advances EU Global Gaateway priorities for climate resilience and sustainable private investment, while supporting economic opportunities for women, youth and coastal communities. The facility is designed to transition into an independent, private-sector-led impact fund.			
	Tiger Landscapes Investment Fund – Guarantee Instruments (scoping phase)	UNCDF designs credit guarantee and risk-sharing instruments that expand lending by local financial institutions to nature-positive enterprises.	Asian tiger range countries, with transactions in Thailand, Malaysia, Bhutan and Nepal; communities living in and around tiger habitats, nature-positive entrepreneurs and lending institutions.	2025–2026 (scoping phase); ongoing.	Led by UNDP, with UNCDF as Responsible Party, this initiation phase scopes and structures credit guarantee instruments for the Tiger Landscapes Investment Fund. The fund mobilizes private capital into nature-positive enterprises across critical tiger habitats, building a bankable pipeline of sustainable businesses and the capacity of financial institutions to lend for biodiversity conservation. UNCDF support includes portfolio credit guarantees, working capital grants and project preparation grants	UNDP (lead agency); Bank for Agriculture and Agricultural Cooperatives (Thailand); Bhutan Development Bank; Global IME Bank (Nepal); a partner bank in Malaysia; conservation organizations.	Relevant to the JTWP focus on biodiversity and ecosystem integrity, livelihoods of forest-dependent communities, and mobilizing local financial systems for a nature-positive transition.	

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					with partner banks in four countries.			
	Leveraging Public and Private Sector Investments in Sustainable Food (Poultry) Value Chains	UNCDF uses blended finance and risk-sharing guarantees to unlock commercial lending for agrifood value chains in underserved markets.	Ethiopia, starting in Oromia region; smallholder poultry producers, chick and feed producers, rural women, youth and agrifood MSMEs.	2025–2028; ongoing.	A systems-based blended finance model addressing structural bottlenecks in Ethiopia's poultry sector, reducing reliance on imports and strengthening climate-resilient agrifood production. It combines technical capacity building with a blended finance facility offering loans and risk-sharing guarantees covering 70 per cent of loan risk, alongside commercial co-investment. It targets quality feed, breeding infrastructure, cold chains and credit access for smallholders, with the aim of a commercial model for national replication.	Regional Government of Oromia; commercial agricultural lenders; private feed and breeding operators; private investors.	Relevant to the JTWP focus on food security and agriculture, MSMEs, livelihoods for rural women and youth, and climate-resilient value chains.	
	Zanzibar Joint Programme	UNCDF co-leads food system and climate adaptation work within integrated UN joint programmes, linking local investment to national development priorities.	United Republic of Tanzania (Zanzibar: Kaskazini Unguja and Kaskazini Pemba); low-lying coastal communities, smallholder farmers, artisanal fishers, women and youth.	2024–2027; ongoing.	An integrated UN joint programme supporting the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar to address multidimensional poverty, food insecurity and climate vulnerability in northern Unguja and Pemba. UNCDF co-leads work on food system transformation and climate adaptation for low-lying coastal populations. The programme also upgrades	Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar; FAO; UNEP; ILO; UNICEF; UNFPA; UN Women; WHO; UNESCO; IOM.	Relevant to the JTWP focus on adaptation for vulnerable coastal communities, food systems, decent work and the integration of social and economic dimensions of transition.	

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					social and WASH services, strengthens coastal communities' capacity to adapt, and expands inclusive agricultural value chains and access to decent local employment. Planned support includes technical assistance, value-chain development grants and capacity building.			
	Livelihood Enhancement and Economic Diversification Programme (LEED)	UNCDF deploys inclusive financial tools, including digital finance, guarantees and micro-insurance, to strengthen economic resilience in fragile and excluded communities.	Papua New Guinea (National Capital District; Enga, Hela and Southern Highlands provinces); around 3,000 vulnerable households, unemployed youth, rural women and conflict-affected farming communities.	2026–2027; ongoing.	Part of the UN Highlands Joint Programme Phase 2, LEED addresses extreme poverty, tribal conflict and a 75 per cent financial exclusion rate in Papua New Guinea's Highlands. Implemented by FAO (lead), ILO and UNCDF, it provides vocational training for youth and women, diversifies agricultural value chains through climate-smart farming, and deploys inclusive financial tools including mobile banking, digital capital and parametric micro-insurance. Support recorded to date includes a direct credit guarantee with Women's Microbank Limited.	FAO (lead); ILO; Papua New Guinea UN Country Fund; Women's Microbank Limited.	Relevant to the JTWP focus on livelihoods, skills and decent work, economic diversification and climate-smart agriculture in fragile, conflict-affected settings.	
	Kigoma Joint Programme Phase II (KJP II)	UNCDF leads local finance and economic	United Republic of Tanzania (Kigoma Region: Kigoma,	2023–2027; ongoing.	An area-based joint programme coordinating 16 UN entities to address	FAO; ILO; IOM; ITC; UNDP; UNEP; UNESCO;	Relevant to the JTWP focus on inclusion of displaced populations	

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		development interventions within area-based UN joint programmes, working through local government systems.	Buhigwe, Kasulu, Uvinza, Kibondo and Kakonko districts); host communities, refugees and asylum seekers, persons with disabilities and smallholder households.		human security and socio-economic challenges in Kigoma Region. UNCDF leads local finance and economic interventions across three outcomes: sustainable agriculture and MSME productivity; natural resource management, disaster resilience and access to renewable energy; and inclusive economic and local governance systems. The programme aligns with Tanzania's Third Five-Year Development Plan. Planned support includes local development grants, concessional MSME finance and technical assistance.	UNFPA; UN-Habitat; UNHCR; UNICEF; UNIDO; UN Women; WFP; WHO; Kigoma Regional Secretariat; local government authorities.	and persons with disabilities, MSMEs, renewable energy access and locally governed transition in a refugee-hosting region.	
	European Fund for Sustainable Development Plus (EFSD+) Sustainable Cities Guarantee Facility	UNCDF deploys guarantees to mitigate investment risks and mobilise public and private capital for sustainable, climate-resilient infrastructure at the subnational level, including water and energy systems.	Sub-Saharan Africa, Asia, the Pacific and the Middle East, with a focus on least developed countries, small island developing States and fragile settings. Supports urban and subnational investments benefiting communities underserved by	2026-2028	Backed by an EU guarantee of up to €50 million under the EFSD+, one of the financing tools of the EU's Global Gateway strategy, UNCDF will provide guarantees to eligible financial intermediaries to mobilise additional public and private financing for sustainable, climate-resilient urban infrastructure. The facility contributes directly to Global Gateway by translating EU risk-sharing	European Union	This represents the first EFSD+ guarantee agreement between the European Union and a United Nations fund. The facility connects Global Gateway's investment mobilization objectives with inclusive, nationally determined transitions. Its contribution is to expand financing opportunities for local infrastructure and essential services serving communities underserved by conventional finance.	https://www.uncdf.org/article/9335/european-union-and-uncdf-announce-landmark-eur-50-million-guarantee-partnership-for-sustainable-cities-during-unga81

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		These interventions support local climate adaptation and mitigation efforts, contributing to the objectives of the Paris Agreement and UNCDF's Strategic Framework 2026–2029.	conventional finance.		into financing for urban and subnational investments in markets where investment risks constrain access to capital, particularly in least developed countries, small island developing States, and fragile settings. Expected outputs include guarantees issued, financing mobilised and infrastructure investments facilitated. Priority climate-relevant sectors include renewable energy, water and utility services, sustainable transport and waste management. Through these investments, the facility aims to contribute to climate change adaptation by strengthening the resilience of urban infrastructure and essential services, and to climate change mitigation by supporting clean energy solutions and lower-emission urban systems.		From a climate finance reporting perspective, its principal contribution is to mobilise additional public and private investment in climate-resilient infrastructure and local climate action. The €50 million represents the EU's maximum guarantee coverage rather than directly disbursed climate finance. Actual climate finance mobilised, together with the resulting climate adaptation and mitigation outcomes, will be measured and reported based on the underlying investments supported by the facility	
UN Office of Legal Affairs, Division for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea (DOALOS)	BBNJ Agreement	Agreement under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea on the Conservation and Sustainable	Global States Parties to the BBNJ Agreement as well as non-States Parties.	Status: Ongoing, continuous	The BBNJ Agreement provides a framework for action to address the impacts of climate change on marine biological diversity in the vast areas beyond national jurisdiction. The	States, UNFCCC, other relevant legal instruments and frameworks and relevant global, regional,		https://www.un.org/bbnjagreement/en https://www.un.org/depts/los/general_assembly/general_assembly_resolutions.htm

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		Use of Marine Biological Diversity of Areas beyond National Jurisdiction [and General Assembly Resolutions on the Agreement]	Indigenous Peoples and local communities		Agreement acknowledges the need to address, in a coherent and cooperative manner, biological diversity loss and degradation of ecosystems of the ocean due to climate change impacts on marine ecosystems (preamble). Its Parties are to be guided by an approach that builds ecosystem resilience, including to adverse effects of climate change and ocean acidification, and maintains and restores ecosystem integrity, including carbon cycling services that underpin the role of the ocean in climate (article 7(h)). Among the objectives of area-based management tools, including marine protected areas under the Agreement, is the strengthening of resilience to stressors, including those related to climate change, ocean acidification and marine pollution (article 17(c)). The Preparatory Commission for the Entry into Force of the BBNJ Agreement and the Convening of the First Meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Agreement (COP)	subregional and sectoral bodies.		

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					discussed cooperation and coordination with relevant legal instruments and frameworks and relevant global, regional, subregional and sectoral bodies and decided, at its third session, to recommend to the COP, for consideration at its first meeting, a draft decision on arrangements to enhance cooperation with such instruments, frameworks and bodies. UNFCCC could be considered a relevant instrument in that context.			
	Fish Stocks Agreement and related processes	United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement and General Assembly resolutions on sustainable fisheries	Global Beneficiaries: States Parties to UNFSA, non-States Parties, regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements	Status: Ongoing Timeframe: Continuous	UNFSA contains obligations regarding the adaptive, precautionary and ecosystem-based management of high seas fisheries to ensure their long-term sustainability. Several meetings under the UNFSA served to promote just transition in the fisheries sector, in line with the provisions of the Agreement. For example, the 2024 informal consultations of States Parties to UNFSA focused on “Sustainable fisheries management in the face of climate change”. Activities were also undertaken under	States, RFMO/As, FAO		https://www.un.org/oceancapacity/unfsa https://www.un.org/oceancapacity/content/unfsa-informal-consultations-states-parties https://www.un.org/oceancapacity/UNFSA project

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					a capacity-building project on UNFSA.			
	The Regular Process for Global Reporting and Assessment of the State of the Marine Environment, including Socioeconomic Aspects (Regular Process) and its World Ocean Assessments (WOAs)	General Assembly resolution 65/37 from 2010 established the Regular Process	Geographic scope: Global. Beneficiaries: Policy makers, Scientific community; Youth, General public.	Status: Ongoing Timeframe: Every cycle of the Regular Process runs for 5 years, with the current ongoing 4th cycle covering the period 2026-2030.	The Regular Process aims to regularly review the environmental, economic and social aspects of the state of the world's oceans, both current and foreseeable. Its purpose is to contribute to the strengthening of the regular scientific assessment of the state of the marine environment, in order to enhance the scientific basis for policymaking. This is done through, inter alia, its World Ocean Assessments, the main output of each cycle of the Regular Process. The World Ocean Assessment is the only global integrated assessment of the world's ocean covering environmental, economic and social aspects. While the First World Ocean Assessment (WOA I in 2016) provided the first baseline study of the United Nations General Assembly on the state of the marine environment, the second World Ocean Assessment (WOA II in 2021) provided an update	Member States, UN Entities, IGOs, NGOs, Private Sector. Regional Scientific Organizations		https://www.un.org/regularprocess/

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					to that baseline study. Building on WOA I and WOA II, WOA III (in 2026) on one hand provides updated and comprehensive information on the state of the ocean across various regions, and on the other hand includes distinctive and innovative features, such as forward-looking sustainability pathways and cross-cutting themes on gender and equity considerations, as well as the inclusion of Indigenous, traditional owner and local community knowledge.			
	Capacity-building	United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and General Assembly resolutions on oceans and the law of the sea	Geographic scope: Global. Beneficiaries: Policy makers, legislators, managers, researchers and academics, ocean-related non-State stakeholders including private sector	Status: Ongoing	Human and institutional capacity building, technical and financial assistance for developing States (see also Fellowship below).	Relevant international organizations at global (e.g. IMO, FAO, UNODC, etc) and regional level (e.g. OPOC, CARICOM, Regional Seas, etc) sector-specific non-State stakeholders (e.g. private sector, civil society orgs).		https://www.un.org/oceancapacity/
	United Nations – Nippon Foundation capacity-building programmes		Geographic scope: Developing States worldwide, with a dedicated Fellowship for	Status: Ongoing Timeframe: 2004-present, implemented	The UNNF Programmes (currently comprising three Fellowships and the Alumni Programme) aim to strengthen knowledge and technical expertise in ocean	The Nippon Foundation Academic Host Institutions		https://www.un.org/oceancapacity/UNNF

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			SIDS, while also supporting participation from LDCs and LLDCs. Fellowship beneficiaries: Mid-level professionals, including government officials, from developing States. Alumni Programme beneficiaries: Former UNNF Fellows successfully completing their fellowship programmes.	through annual programme cycles.	affairs and the law of the sea, including understanding of the impacts of climate change on the ocean, how to build resilience to those impacts, other adaptation and mitigation aspects, and relevant international legal and policy frameworks. Through specialized training, advanced research opportunities, and professional networking, the Programmes promote evidence-based decision-making and sustainable ocean management, and help equip government officials and practitioners with the knowledge and skills needed to support ocean-related policy and implementation efforts at the national and regional levels.	UN System organizations		
World Bank	World Bank Just Transition Taxonomy 2024	Taxonomy	Global applicability as a knowledge/finance tool; lenders, investors, governments and other stakeholders considering coal-transition activities.	Published 2024	Identifies 57 economic activities that can support investment in a just transition away from coal, organized around three pillars: governance; people and communities; and repurposing former coal-mining lands and assets. An accompanying report			Taxonomy and Activity List

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					explains the taxonomy and its potential application.			
	Fostering a Just Transition in the Energy Transition Minerals Sector in the Eastern and Southern Africa Region	Knowledge Product	Eastern and Southern Africa, drawing on case studies from Burundi, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Malawi, South Africa and Zambia; communities and stakeholders in energy-transition mineral value chains.	Published 2025	Examines how mineral development can support more inclusive development while addressing risks of exclusion and fragility. Drawing on cases from Burundi, DRC, Malawi, South Africa and Zambia, it applies four dimensions of justice to identify risks and opportunities and recommends actions on jobs and skills, community engagement, artisanal mining, governance, infrastructure and local value addition.			Fostering a Just Transition in the Energy Transition Minerals Sector in the Eastern and Southern Africa Region
	Support for Polish Coal Regions in Transition	Knowledge Product Series	Poland (Wielkopolska, Silesia, and Lower Silesia)	Published 2022	A series of World Bank studies examines the labor and skills challenges associated with Poland's transition away from coal, focusing on Wielkopolska, Silesia and Lower Silesia. The studies assess coal-related employment, workers' skills and perspectives, and the challenges workers and communities may face as coal activities decline.	European Commission		Support for Polish Coal Regions in Transition

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	Just Transition Tool for Private Sector Activities (2025)	Guidance Tool	Global/non-country-specific; policymakers and stakeholders developing place-based transition strategies.	Published 2025	Provides practical guidance for policymakers on developing place-based economic strategies that use private-sector activity to create employment during the low-carbon transition. It focuses on policies that address transition-related opportunities for workers, suppliers and communities.			Just Transition Tool for Private Sector Activities
	Scaling Up to Phase Down: Financing Energy Transitions in the Power Sector (2023); To Phase Down: A Renewed Approach to Coal Power (2024)	Knowledge Products	Geographic scope and target beneficiaries are not specified	Published 2023, 2024	Sets out an approach for expanding affordable, reliable clean energy while creating the conditions to phase down coal power in low- and middle-income countries. The follow-on To Phase Down examines financial, economic, social and political barriers and approaches to managing transition costs, reusing assets and addressing impacts on affected stakeholders.	ESMAP		SCALING UP TO PHASE DOWN: Financing Energy Transitions in the Power Sector (2023) TO PHASE DOWN: A Renewed Approach to Coal Power in Developing Countries (2024)
	IFC– Hidden Potential: Accelerating Inclusive Jobs in the Green Transition	Research, Action Guide	Women; 11 EMDE countries (Bangladesh, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Indonesia, Jordan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Serbia,	Published 2026	Examines how green transitions affect jobs, with a focus on women's employment. Analysis across 11 countries shows how existing labor-market inequalities can limit women's access to green jobs and identifies	World Bank, Irish Aid		Hidden Potential: Accelerating Inclusive Jobs in the Green Transition report & action guide

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			South Africa, Türkiye).		measures to expand participation. An accompanying Action Guide provides practical actions for companies and investors on skills, recruitment, workplaces, leadership, supply chains, women-led businesses, climate finance and measurement.			
	World Bank Group Scorecard (Energy Access)	Corporate Results Framework	Global; reports results from World Bank Group operations	NA	Tracks progress toward affordable, reliable and sustainable energy through two results indicators: people provided with electricity and renewable energy capacity enabled. The first covers new or improved electricity service, including direct and inferred access and service improvements; the second covers renewable energy capacity enabled through investment, infrastructure, private-sector support and enabling policies.			WBG Scorecard
International Monetary Fund	Analytical Work - The Poverty and Distributional Impacts of Carbon Pricing: Channels		Global or cross-country	Completed; published in 2021	IMF Working Paper analyzing carbon pricing.			https://elibrary.imf.org/openurl?genre=journal&issn=1018-5941&volume=2021&issue=172

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	and Policy Implications							
	Analytical Work - Proposal for an International Carbon Price Floor Among Large Emitters		Global or cross-country	Completed; published in 2021	Staff Climate Note analyzing carbon pricing.			https://elibrary.imf.org/openurl?genre=journal&issn=2789-0600&volume=2021&issue=001
	Analytical Work - Mitigating Climate Change: Growth-Friendly Policies to Achieve Net Zero Emissions by 2050		Global or cross-country	Completed; published in 2021	IMF Working Paper analyzing net zero.			https://elibrary.imf.org/openurl?genre=journal&issn=1018-5941&volume=2021&issue=195
	Analytical Work - Carbon Pricing: What Role for Border Carbon Adjustments?		Global or cross-country	Completed; published in 2021	Staff Climate Note analyzing carbon pricing.			https://elibrary.imf.org/openurl?genre=journal&issn=2789-0600&volume=2021&issue=004
	Analytical Work - Energy Transition Metals		Global or cross-country	Completed; published in 2021	IMF Working Paper analyzing energy transition.			https://elibrary.imf.org/openurl?genre=journal&issn=1018-5941&volume=2021&issue=243
	Analytical Work - Still Not Getting Energy Prices Right: A Global and Country Update of Fossil Fuel Subsidies		Global or cross-country	Completed; published in 2021	IMF Working Paper analyzing energy prices and fossil fuel subsidies.			https://elibrary.imf.org/openurl?genre=journal&issn=1018-5941&volume=2021&issue=236
	Analytical Work - Not Yet on Track to Net Zero: The Urgent Need for Greater Ambition		Global or cross-country	Completed; published in 2021	Staff Climate Note analyzing the net-zero transition.			https://elibrary.imf.org/openurl?genre=journal&issn=2789-0600&volume=2021&issue=005

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	and Policy Action to Achieve Paris Temperature Goals							
	Analytical Work - Carbon Taxes or Emissions Trading Systems?: Instrument Choice and Design		Global or cross-country	Completed; published in 2022	Staff Climate Note analyzing carbon taxation and emissions trading.			https://elibrary.imf.org/openurl?genre=journal&issn=2789-0600&volume=2022&issue=006
	Analytical Work - The Distributional Impact of a Carbon Tax in Asia and the Pacific		Asia and the Pacific	Completed; published in 2022	IMF Working Paper analyzing carbon taxation.			https://elibrary.imf.org/openurl?genre=journal&issn=1018-5941&volume=2022&issue=116
	Analytical Work - A Comprehensive Package of Macroeconomic Policy Measures for Implementing China's Climate Mitigation Strategy		China	Completed; published in 2022	IMF Working Paper analyzing climate mitigation.			https://elibrary.imf.org/openurl?genre=journal&issn=1018-5941&volume=2022&issue=142
	Analytical Work - Chasing the Sun and Catching the Wind: Energy Transition and Electricity Prices in Europe		Europe	Completed; published in 2022	IMF Working Paper analyzing energy transition.			https://elibrary.imf.org/openurl?genre=journal&issn=1018-5941&volume=2022&issue=220
	Analytical Work - Getting on Track to Net Zero: Accelerating a Global Just Transition in This Decade		Global or cross-country	Completed; published in 2022	Staff Climate Note analyzing net zero.			https://elibrary.imf.org/openurl?genre=journal&issn=2789-0600&volume=2022&issue=010

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	Analytical Work - Labor Market Implications for Green Investments and Carbon Pricing in Spain: Spain		Spain	Completed; published in 2023	Selected Issues Paper analyzing carbon pricing and green investment.			https://elibrary.imf.org/openurl?genre=journal&issn=2958-7875&volume=2023&issue=001
	Analytical Work - Economic Consequences of Large Extraction Declines: Lessons for the Green Transition		Global or cross-country	Completed; published in 2023	IMF Working Paper analyzing green transition.			https://elibrary.imf.org/openurl?genre=journal&issn=1018-5941&volume=2023&issue=097
	Analytical Work - Cars and the Green Transition: Challenges and Opportunities for European Workers		Europe	Completed; published in 2023	IMF Working Paper analyzing green transition.			https://elibrary.imf.org/openurl?genre=journal&issn=1018-5941&volume=2023&issue=116
	Analytical Work - South Africa Carbon Pricing and Climate Mitigation Policy		South Africa	Completed; published in 2023	Selected Issues Paper analyzing carbon pricing and climate mitigation policy.			https://elibrary.imf.org/openurl?genre=journal&issn=2958-7875&volume=2023&issue=040
	Analytical Work - Structural Reforms to Accelerate Growth, Ease Policy Trade-offs, and Support the Green Transition in Emerging Market and Developing Economies		Global or cross-country	Completed; published in 2023	Staff Discussion Note analyzing green transition.			https://elibrary.imf.org/openurl?genre=journal&issn=2617-6750&volume=2023&issue=007

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	Analytical Work - Getting to Know GMMET: The Global Macroeconomic Model for the Energy Transition		Global or cross-country	Completed; published in 2023	IMF Working Paper analyzing energy transition.			https://elibrary.imf.org/openurl?genre=journal&issn=1018-5941&volume=2023&issue=269
	Analytical Work - Carbon Prices and Inflation in the Euro Area		Global or cross-country	Completed; published in 2024	IMF Working Paper analyzing carbon pricing.			https://elibrary.imf.org/openurl?genre=journal&issn=1018-5941&volume=2024&issue=031
	Analytical Work - The Energy Security Gains from Strengthening Europe's Climate Action		Europe	Completed; published in 2024	Departmental Paper analyzing energy security.			https://elibrary.imf.org/openurl?genre=journal&issn=2616-5333&volume=2024&issue=005
	Analytical Work - Fiscal Implications of Global Decarbonization		Global or cross-country	Completed; published in 2024	IMF Working Paper analyzing decarbonization.			https://elibrary.imf.org/openurl?genre=journal&issn=1018-5941&volume=2024&issue=045
	Analytical Work - Key Challenges Faced by Fossil Fuel Exporters during the Energy Transition		Global or cross-country	Completed; published in 2024	Staff Climate Note analyzing the energy transition and challenges facing fossil fuel exporters.			https://elibrary.imf.org/openurl?genre=journal&issn=2789-0600&volume=2024&issue=001
	Analytical Work - Distributional Impacts of Heterogenous Carbon Prices in the EU		Global or cross-country	Completed; published in 2024	IMF Working Paper analyzing carbon pricing.			https://elibrary.imf.org/openurl?genre=journal&issn=1018-5941&volume=2024&issue=149

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	Analytical Work - Balancing Environmental, Fiscal, and Welfare Impacts of Transportation Decarbonization in France		France	Completed; published in 2024	IMF Working Paper analyzing decarbonization.			https://elibrary.imf.org/openurl?genre=journal&issn=1018-5941&volume=2024&issue=145
	Analytical Work - Policy Options for Climate Mitigation: Emissions Trading Schemes in Asia-Pacific		Asia-Pacific	Completed; published in 2024	IMF Working Paper analyzing climate mitigation and emissions trading.			https://elibrary.imf.org/openurl?genre=journal&issn=1018-5941&volume=2024&issue=155
	Analytical Work - Destination Net Zero: The Urgent Need for a Global Carbon Tax on Aviation and Shipping		Global or cross-country	Completed; published in 2024	Staff Climate Note analyzing carbon taxation and net zero.			https://elibrary.imf.org/openurl?genre=journal&issn=2789-0600&volume=2024&issue=003
	Analytical Work - The EU's CBAM: Implications for Member States and Trading Partners		Global or cross-country	Completed; published in 2025	IMF Working Paper analyzing the EU Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM).			https://elibrary.imf.org/openurl?genre=journal&issn=1018-5941&volume=2025&issue=125
	Analytical Work - Powering the Future: Energy Transition Strategies for the ECCU		Eastern Caribbean Currency Union	Completed; published in 2025	Selected Issues Paper analyzing energy transition.			https://elibrary.imf.org/openurl?genre=journal&issn=2958-7875&volume=2025&issue=066
	Analytical Work - Revamping Fiscal Decentralization to Secure Peru's Position as a		Peru	Completed; published in 2025	Selected Issues Paper analyzing critical minerals.			https://elibrary.imf.org/openurl?genre=journal&issn=2958-

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	Leading Critical Mineral Exporter: Peru							7875&volume=2025&issue=080
	Analytical Work - Macroeconomic Exposure to the EU's Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism: The Case of the Middle East and Central Asia		Middle East and Central Asia	Completed; published in 2025	IMF Working Paper analyzing carbon border adjustment mechanisms.			https://elibrary.imf.org/openurl?genre=journal&issn=1018-5941&volume=2025&issue=182
	Analytical Work - Macro-Fiscal Impacts of Colombia's Energy Transition Plan		Colombia	Completed; published in 2025	Selected Issues Paper analyzing energy transition.			https://elibrary.imf.org/openurl?genre=journal&issn=2958-7875&volume=2025&issue=145
	Analytical Work - Emerging Climate and Energy Transition Issues: Kingdom of the Netherlands - The Netherlands		Netherlands	Completed; published in 2025	Selected Issues Paper analyzing energy transition.			https://elibrary.imf.org/openurl?genre=journal&issn=2958-7875&volume=2025&issue=147
	Analytical Work - The Economic Implications of the Energy Transition in Asia-Pacific		Asia-Pacific	Completed; published in 2026	IMF Working Paper analyzing energy transition.			https://elibrary.imf.org/openurl?genre=journal&issn=1018-5941&volume=2026&issue=001
	Analytical Work - Renewable Energy Transition in the Philippines: Trends, Opportunities, Challenges		Philippines	Completed; published in 2026	Selected Issues Paper analyzing the renewable energy transition.			https://elibrary.imf.org/openurl?genre=journal&issn=2958-7875&volume=2026&issue=005

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	Analytical Work - The EU's Energy Transition		Global or cross-country	Completed; published in 2026	IMF Working Paper analyzing energy transition.			https://elibrary.imf.org/openurl?genre=journal&issn=1018-5941&volume=2026&issue=046
	Analytical Work - Macroeconomic Effects of Rare Earths Supply Chain Disruptions		Global or cross-country	Completed; published in 2026	IMF Working Paper analyzing rare earth elements.			https://elibrary.imf.org/openurl?genre=journal&issn=1018-5941&volume=2026&issue=073
	Analytical Work - Estimating the Impacts of AI, Trade Policy, and the Energy Transition: An Application to Ireland		Ireland	Completed; published in 2026	Selected Issues Paper analyzing energy transition.			https://elibrary.imf.org/openurl?genre=journal&issn=2958-7875&volume=2026&issue=070
	Analytical Work - The Impact of the EU CBAM and Carbon Pricing in Bosnia and Herzegovina		Bosnia and Herzegovina	Completed; published in 2026	Selected Issues Paper analyzing carbon pricing and the EU Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM).			https://elibrary.imf.org/openurl?genre=journal&issn=2958-7875&volume=2026&issue=078
	Analytical Work - Macroeconomic Impacts of China's Energy Transition		China	Completed; published in 2026	IMF Working Paper analyzing energy transition.			https://elibrary.imf.org/openurl?genre=journal&issn=1018-5941&volume=2026&issue=185
	Analytical Work - Estonia's Energy Transition: Expanding Domestic Generation and		Estonia	Completed; published in 2026	Selected Issues Paper analyzing electricity markets and the energy transition.			https://elibrary.imf.org/openurl?genre=journal&issn=2958-7875&volume=2026&issue=096

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	Electricity Market Integration							
	Analytical Work - Fiscal Monitor, October 2019: How to Mitigate Climate Change		Global or cross-country	Completed; published in 2019	Fiscal Monitor analyzing carbon pricing and greenhouse gas emissions mitigation.			https://elibrary.imf.org/openurl?genre=book&isbn=9781498321228
	Analytical Work - World Economic Outlook, October 2020: A Long and Difficult Ascent		Global or cross-country	Completed; published in 2020	World Economic Outlook analyzing carbon pricing, greenhouse gas emissions mitigation, and fossil fuel transition policy.			https://elibrary.imf.org/openurl?genre=book&isbn=9781513556055
	Analytical Work - Global Financial Stability Report, October 2021: COVID-19, Crypto, and Climate: Navigating Challenging Transitions		Global or cross-country	Completed; published in 2021	Global Financial Stability Report analyzing greenhouse gas emissions mitigation and transition finance.			https://elibrary.imf.org/openurl?genre=book&isbn=9781513595603
	Analytical Work - Global Financial Stability Report, October 2023: Financial and Climate Policies for a High-Interest-Rate Era		Global or cross-country	Completed; published in 2023	Global Financial Stability Report analyzing transition finance.			https://elibrary.imf.org/openurl?genre=book&isbn=9798400249686
	Analytical Work - Fiscal Monitor, October 2023: Climate Crossroads: Fiscal		Global or cross-country	Completed; published in 2023	Fiscal Monitor analyzing greenhouse gas emissions mitigation.			https://elibrary.imf.org/openurl?genre=book&isbn=9798400250286

Entity name	*Name of the instrument, initiative or processes*	*Mandate, if applicable*	*Geographic scope and target beneficiaries, if relevant*	*Timeframe and status*	*Short description including outputs and type of support provided, as relevant*	*Key partners, if relevant*	*Any other relevant information*	*Webpage link (if available)*
	Policies in a Warming World							
	Analytical Work - Africa: Special Issue, October 2023: In Pursuit of Stronger Growth and Resilience		Africa	Completed; published in 2023	Regional Economic Outlook analyzing green transition and transformation.			https://elibrary.imf.org/openurl?genre=book&isbn=9798400254772
	Analytical Work - GLOBAL AND DOMESTIC ENERGY TRANSITION RISKS: AUSTRALIA		Australia	Completed; published in 2024	Selected Issues Paper analyzing energy transition risks in Australia.			https://www.imf.org/-/media/files/publications/cr/2024/english/1ausea2024004-print-pdf.pdf
	Analytical Work - Shaping the Future of Asia: Opportunities and Challenges		Asia and Pacific Region	Completed in 2026	Book chapter discussing the Macro Implications of the Energy Transition in the Asia and Pacific Region		Chapter 15	https://www.imf.org/-/media/files/publications/books/2026/english/safea.pdf
	Resilience and Sustainability Trust - Reform Measures		Costa Rica	Implemented in 2023	Measures to promote renewable generation, quantify climate transition risks, and assess the social cost of carbon			https://www.imf.org/en/publications/cr/issues/2022/11/14/costa-rica-third-review-under-the-extended-arrangement-under-the-extended-fund-facility-525684
	Resilience and Sustainability Trust - Reform Measure		Egypt	Implemented in 2025	Measures to promote renewable energy and monitor climate risk exposures			https://www.imf.org/en/publications/cr/issues/2025/07/15/arab-republic-of-egypt-2025-article-iv-consultation-fourth-review-under-the-extended-568598

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	Resilience and Sustainability Trust - Reform Measure		Kosovo[3]	Implemented in 2024	Fiscal and regulatory measures to accelerate the transition from coal renewable energy generation, protect vulnerable groups, and assess the implications of CBAM			https://www.imf.org/en/publications/cr/issues/2023/06/06/republic-of-kosovo-request-for-stand-by-arrangement-and-an-arrangement-under-the-resilience-534337
	Resilience and Sustainability Trust - Reform Measure		Mauritania	Implemented in 2025	Measures to introduce carbon taxation, safeguard poor households when prices exceed a certain threshold, and promote renewable energy generation			https://www.imf.org/en/publications/cr/issues/2023/12/22/islamic-republic-of-mauritania-first-reviews-under-the-arrangements-under-the-extended-542923
	Resilience and Sustainability Trust - Reform Measure		Morocco	Implemented in 2024	Measures to promote renewable electricity generation and eliminate fossil fuel subsidies, while providing targeted cash transfers to compensate poorer households and farmers			https://www.imf.org/en/publications/cr/issues/2023/10/26/morocco-request-for-an-arrangement-under-the-resilience-and-sustainability-facility-press-540896
	Resilience and Sustainability Trust - Reform Measure		The Gambia	Implemented in 2026	Measure to introduce carbon taxation and strengthen the social safety net to protect vulnerable households			https://www.imf.org/en/publications/cr/issues/2025/06/26/the-gambia-third-review-under-the-extended-credit-facility-arrangement-requests-for-a-568050

[3] All references to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of UNSC Resolution 1244 (1999),