Solidarity and Just Transition
SUMMARY REPORT OF THE ACTIONS

BUREAU OF THE COP24 PRESIDENCY, MINISTRY OF THE ENVIRONMENT
Solidarity and Just Transition

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IN COOPERATION WITH
THE WORLD RESOURCES INSTITUTE
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Foreword by Michał Kurtyka, the COP24 President, Secretary of State in the Ministry of Environment, Poland

Holding the Presidency of the UNFCCC climate negotiation process is a great honor and a great responsibility. Poland started off on a good footing with the Katowice Rulebook adopted at COP24 in December 2018. But aside from the negotiations, we presented in Katowice the Solidarity and Just Transition Silesia Declaration, which has been supported by 56 national leaders. It encouraged countries to further consider social aspects of climate change action as key for the successful transformation of the energy sector.

With our activities we want to accentuate the multidimensional character of the challenges the humanity is currently facing. Gradual transformation of the energy sector is at the center of these changes. No serious transformation can successfully take place without a strong grassroots support and social acceptance. This transformation will affect ways in which people heat up their homes, how they travel, what products they buy, and even what they eat and drink.

Therefore, the starting point for the monumental change ahead of us must be a broad understanding that the current model of development is no longer valid. That concepts of growth and development have changed as we have reached the planetary boundaries. When we understand, we tend to accept.

Technology development and research are our invaluable allies in this struggle. I am also ever more hopeful seeing how invested the young generation is in the topic of social change for climate and sustainable living. It is in their best interest to push for ambitious policies and to internalize the changes themselves, becoming spiritus movens of these changes. Common agreement on the shape of our future and collective compromise requires solidarity with the most vulnerable regions of the world. Thereby, the global climate crisis is becoming the ultimate exam for humanity on... what it means to be human.

In this report, we would like to explore and present findings from the international meetings which we have organized during the Polish Presidency and their outcome. After convening numerous discussions on just transition we would like to present the practical strategies for implementing it in actual policies. The Polish Presidency of COP24 undertook an ambitious goal of building support among the world leaders for solidarity and just transition as an essential part of achieving resolutions of the Paris Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). There is no other way of saving our climate than purposeful long term planning which needs to simultaneously refer to the economic and social aspects of the transformation towards a more sustainable world.
1. Introduction

1.1. Priorities of the COP24 Presidency

The main challenge of COP24 was the finalization of the Paris Agreement Work Programme, particularly adoption of the ‘Katowice Rulebook,’ in order to enable the implementation of the 2015 Paris Agreement. The complex document, which was accepted by all 196 Parties, includes guidelines for the manner in which countries will measure, report and further monitor progress on emissions-cutting efforts and adaptation to climate change. Beyond the negotiations themselves, the COP24 Presidency has also focused on the activities within its three main priority themes. These include 1) development of climate-friendly modern solutions, especially electromobility (technology); 2) multifunctional and sustainable forest management and the role of forests as greenhouse gas sinks as essential for climate neutrality (nature) and 3) emphasizing the need to pursue change together with people through the solidarity and just transition of regions and industrial sectors (human). Three relevant statements – “Driving Change Together – Katowice Partnership for E-Mobility”, “The Ministerial Katowice Declaration on Forests for the Climate” and “Solidarity and Just Transition Silesia Declaration” – were supported in Katowice during COP24 by dozens of signatories each: Their adoption became the starting point for the actions undertaken by the COP24 Presidency. This report focuses on the actions taken within the human/social aspects of climate change and economic transition.

Momentum to address these issues has been steadily increasing. The Paris Agreement calls for a just transition for all and the creation of decent jobs in national contexts and circumstances. The ILO Guidelines for a just transition offer a framework, adopted through tripartite consensus, to guide the transition to low-carbon economies. The Solidarity and Just Transition Silesia Declaration adopted at COP24 in Katowice, Poland, demonstrates the readiness of a wide range of countries to pursue this agenda.

The UN Climate Action Summit, to be held in September 2019, will provide a critical platform for countries, together with other actors, to make commitments to further this agenda. Moreover, countries’ efforts to increase ambition – including in NDCs and long-term climate strategies submitted by 2020 – are key opportunities to integrate visions and plans for the just transition. Just transition strategies will need to span policies targeting labour, consumers and producers, and the poor and other vulnerable groups to ensure an inclusive transition.
1.2. **Solidarity and Just Transition Silesia Declaration**

The launch and promotion of the Just Transition Declaration during COP 24 aimed to gain special political attention and support. It was the first milestone towards mainstreaming this issue into global climate policy as well as public debate on the subject. The fact of signing this declaration in Poland brings significant benefits, including that the implementation of a solidarity-based transformation will help to generate and maintain public support for policies to reduce emissions. This, in turn, will enable their successful implementation, which is a prerequisite for achieving global climate policy objectives.

Text of the declaration can be found in appendix. In December 2018, fifty-five countries and head of states and other high-level officials supported the declaration. Following COP24, it has still been possible to become a signatory, which one more country has so far done.

1.3. **Initiatives after COP24**

After gaining support for Solidarity and Just Transition Silesia Declaration, the COP24 Presidency continued actions enhancing international dialogue on just transition, and broader questions involving the potential costs of economic transformation, which may be inevitable due to action to protect the climate.

1.3.1. **Solidarity and just transition for all to ensure ambitious climate action**

On June 25, during the Bonn Climate Change Conference of the UNFCCC, COP24 Presidency together with International Labour Organization (ILO) organized workshop *Solidarity and just transition for all to ensure ambitious climate action*. It was a side-event on the margins of the negotiations during the SB50 session. The workshop was designed preliminarily for negotiators, but many NGO’s also joined the discussion, with altogether around 90 attendants. The meeting was moderated by Special Envoy on Climate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Artur Lorkowski and Moustapha Kamal Gueye, Coordinator of the Green Jobs Programme in ILO.

At the outset, Michał Kurtyka pointed out the significance of the role of minimising social costs accompanying changes in economies resulting from the transition towards low-carbon economies. He admitted that one of the main priorities for COP24 was to include the subject of a just and socially acceptable transition into the debate on effective climate action. The core part of the workshop was divided into three main sections. First was initiated by the speech of Patrick Rondeau from Fédération des travailleurs et des travailleuses du Québec (FTQ). This was followed by discussion on the subject of the first session *Climate change*...
and its expected long-term impacts on economies, societies and jobs. The second session Shaping governance and policy responses to ensure a just transition for all started with presentation of Aleksandra Tomczak, Policy Coordinator – EU coal in the European Commission. The speaker for the final session of the workshop Means of implementation and financing for a just transition was Peter Glynn from the British Chamber of Commerce.

1.3.2. People and Climate. Solidarity and Just Transition

Debate on just transition in Bonn continued on July 3rd in Warsaw, when the conference People and Climate. Solidarity and Just Transition took place. It created an opportunity for discussion on just transition among politicians, representatives of private sector, and civil society, with special attention given to most vulnerable groups (women and youth). The debate during the conference focused on three leading themes – labor market transition, sustainable production and consumption, as well as inclusive transition. It concluded with delivering a package of strategies to implement the idea of just transition as a protective shield for societies undergoing economic transitions towards more sustainable economies. Discussion, presentations and conclusions of both these meetings became a basis for the core analysis included in this report.

The main part of the report is based on the specific accountants of guests of the conference, although their subject is not necessarily presented in the section previously ascribed by the conference agenda.

Speeches for the opening session of conference were delivered by Michał Kurtyka, President of COP24 and Secretary of State in the Ministry of Environment, Andrzej Duda, President of the Republic of Poland, Laurent Fabius, President of COP21, Salaheddine Mezouar, President of COP22 and of the Confederation Generale Des Entreprises Du Maroc and Samantha Smith, Director of the Just Transition Center in the International Trade Union Confederation.

In the first thematic session ‘Transition of the Labour Market’ there were the following speakers: Nezha El Ouafi, Secretary of State, Ministry of Energy, Mines & Sustainable Development, Morocco, Beatriz Yordi, Director of the European and International Carbon Markets, European Commission, Heinz Koller, Regional Director for Europe and Central Asia, International Office, Roman Szelemej, President of Walbrzych, Syaiful Anwar from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Indonesia and Peter Glynn from the International Chamber of Commerce, Environment and Chamber Commission.
In the second session ‘Sustainable Production and Consumption’ their speeches delivered Habibun Nahar, Deputy Minister of Environment, Forest and Climate Change in Bangladesh, Marcin Korolec, President of COP19 and CEO of Electric Vehicles Promotion Foundation (FPPE), Frederic Petit, Member of the French Parliament and Marek Kopyto, Country Manager of Unilever, Poland.


1.3.3. UN Climate Action Summit 2019
There is a pressure to raise ambitions in the following cycle of the commitments to be submitted in 2020, present on the international arena. Climate Action Summit organized on September 23, 2019 by the UN Secretary General is a kind of a dress rehearsal for submitting NDC’s in 2020. Expected goal of the Summit is collect maximum possible declarations for raising the ambitions, as well as adopt adequate commitments for specific actions. As part of the preparations to this events, nine thematic coalitions were created in order to group and put in order these commitments.

Poland, next to Peru and Spain, is one of the leading countries in the coalition for Social and Political Drivers. It focuses on the three main areas, including just transition, health and gender. First of the key subjects for the Coalition is especially related to priorities of COP24 Presidency. That is why, Poland, continues work on promoting just transition concept by collecting support among the various actors in the country (country and regional-level, business, trade unions).
2. Overview of just transition

2.1. What is just transition?
The concept of ‘just transition’ is receiving increasing consideration in the past years, both in the political debate and scientific literature (Heffron, McCauley, 2018). However, it has been already formulated and used in the 1980s by the US trade union movement. The workers had reacted for the new regulations preventing air and water pollution, which resulted in closure of several offending industry units (Newell, Mulvaney 2013). Some, attribute the first mention of ‘just transition’ to the American activist, Tony Mazzocchi, who appealed for financial support and facilitation to obtain higher education for workers displaced by environmental protection policies. It was followed by the president of Oil, Chemical, and Atomic Workers Union erected the just transition proposal in 1995. It was then followed by several US and Canadian unions officially endorsed the just transition principle (ILO 2018). Protection of the workers from the high-carbon industries was also campaigned in the Trade Union Congress (Trade Union Congress 2008), as well as the workers from South Africa (Newell, Mulvaney 2013).

Even though the idea of just transition is not new, there are still different approaches in its understanding. First of all, the term ‘just’ can be ambiguous as it is being used in various areas of research: environmental justice (equal treatment in the context of development and implementation of environmental laws), climate justice (equal sharing of effects of climate change from the perspective of human rights), and energy justice (aiming for application of human rights across the energy life-cycle) (Heffron, McCauley, 2018).

On the other hand, the term ‘transition’ derives from the literature on ‘sociotechnical transitions’ and refers to profound structural changes in systems, e.g. energy, requiring ‘reconfigurations of landscapes with technology, policy, infrastructure, scientific knowledge, and social and cultural practices towards sustainable ends’ (Newell, Mulvaney 2013, p. 2). Today, just transition idea is seen as an trade union demand involving various interventions for protection of workers’ rights during transition of the economies to more sustainable models. It has now became a mainstream idea to be applied in the international treaties (ILO 2018).

2.2. Why just transition is important?
Transformative action to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement and limit global warming to 1.5°C and well below 2°C is essential to avoid the catastrophic consequences of climate change for people in all countries, especially the most vulnerable. Meanwhile, achieving net-zero emissions and building climate resilience will require substantial shifts across the economy and will require attention to the many ways in which social and economic well-being are linked to the actions being pursued (IPCC, 2018).
As we move towards a climate-resilient future, ambitious climate action will create millions of jobs and provide many economic, health and development benefits for communities and workers (ILO, 2018). This is the growth story of the 21st Century (Global Commission on the Economy and Climate, 2018). Yet, some communities and workers will be negatively affected, as some jobs will disappear when countries scale back their carbon- and resource-intensive industries. Helping to deliver just transition strategies can make or break the success of climate action on the ground (OECD, 2017).

The implications of climate action for businesses, workers and communities must be part of pro-active policies to address climate change. If such challenges are not addressed well, a failure to ensure a just and inclusive transition for vulnerable communities and workers – in both developed and developing countries – could become a significant barrier to achieving the climate ambition the world needs. The regions whose economies depend on activities that either are expected to decline or will have to transform in the future could be particularly affected, while the transition could also disproportionally impact low-income workers and communities and exacerbate existing inequalities between men and women. This is particularly relevant because the transition to a low-carbon, resilient future takes place in a world with large and growing inequality: in 2017, an estimated 82% of the wealth created globally went to the top 1% of the world’s population (Oxfam, 2018).

At the same time, the benefits and opportunities from climate action are not always widely known or shared, including: access to new jobs, clean energy, and sustainable transport; improved food and water security; and reduced risks from climate-related events, among others. With well-designed strategies to ‘leave no one behind,’ the transition can be steered to achieve equitable, socially inclusive growth and prosperity. Although effective approaches have emerged recently in various countries, such approaches are often in early stages and have not been taken up widely enough. The potential for just social transitions has not been fully understood by policy-makers and the public, nor taken to scale.

Efforts to build resilience to climate impacts and to pursue transformative adaptation strategies also require attention to the needs of different communities – particularly those that are most vulnerable to climate change or that are least able to take adaptive action. Embedding a just transition in climate resilience strategies will be essential for vulnerable communities and workers in both developed and developing countries.
2.3. Just transition becoming a global matter

In 1997, at the Kyoto Conference, a trade union movement included just transition to its statement. A year later, the term was used in a Canadian union newsletter (Kohler 1998) and in 2006 the European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC 2006) conducted a research study focusing on effects of climate change to the labour market. In 2009, a trade union statement on just transition was delivered to the COP15. In 2010, the concept of “just transition” in the final agreement of the 16th COP, held in Cancun in December 2010. The same year, in the framework of the 2nd ITUC World Congress, unions have adopted a resolution on “combating climate change through sustainable development and just transition” (ITUC 2010). This was followed by the ETUC, which embraced its own Rio+20 Resolution on just transition. The idea of just transition is being similarly recognized by the Trade Union Confederation of the Americas (TUCA) in 2014.

Milestone for including just transition in the most important international treaties was making reference to it in the Paris Agreement in 2015. The preamble of this historic document states as follows: “Taking 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”.

After just transition became recognized and accepted on the international stage, the next step is its practical implementation to the national policies. Tools established by the Paris Agreement to address strategic objectives at country level are the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). So far, most NDCs ‘tend to take a technical approach with focus on defining climate policy objectives in which just transition is only marginally mentioned, if at all’. The ETUC appeals for chapter on labour in the context of socially just energetic transition (ILO, 2018). In addition, the ITUC proposes to keep just transition one of the themes within the forum on response measures under the Paris Agreement and seeks financial structures to support adequate just transition policies.
2.4. Case studies of just transition

In its report ‘Just Transition Towards Environmentally Sustainable Economies and Societies for All’, ILO provides a review of case studies, presenting the attempts on the country and regional level, as well as sectoral approaches of just transition (ILO, 2018, pp. 5-8). One of the cases describes south-African economy fully depending on cheap energy and cheap workforce. At the same time, socioeconomic inequalities and energy poverty are escalating already existing tensions in the context of governmental commitments to decarbonize the economy. In 2011, social movements and trade unions launched a campaign “One million Climate Jobs” that monitors authorities actions paying special attention to just transition strategies. Most of the actors believe that transition towards more sustainable economy in South Africa needs to be interconnected with process of larger scale to publicly owned, localized energy production. Similar concept is discussed for other sectors, such as agriculture and food production with much greater dependence on the renewable energy. The key requirement for this program is that all equipment must be produced in Africa, which should provide estimated million green jobs in the next decade. There are analysis which bodes well for just transition in South Africa, stating at the same time that introduction of renewable energy is possible in the right political context (Swilling, Musango, Wakeford, 2015).

In the ILO’s report, there is also described the case of the Social Contract for Low-Carbon Transition in California. It has established climate policy targets, with social attention to effects of decarbonisation to equity, and manage to make them be included in the state law. The success of this initiative probably derived from the coalition of the environmental and labour advocacy groups and including various stakeholders in the policy making process.

Another case is Alberta, a region highly depending on fossil fuels. This time, effectiveness of the realization of decarbonisation targets were possible because of the commitments by both the state and the enterprises. Workers from the closing coal factories will be fully trained, funded for relocations and insured when changing jobs for the more sustainable ones (ILO, 2018, pp. 5-8; OECD, 2017). In addition, the new Powering Past Coal Alliance is galvanising social dialogue, building on experiences to date and helping to manage the transition in over 70 signatory countries, sub-national governments and companies (Government of Canada, 2019).

Another example of just transition is China creating US$15 billion fund for retraining, reallocating and early retirement of the estimated 5-6 million people who would be laid off due to coal or steel sector overcapacity after stopping work of over 150 coal-mining factories (Reuters, 2017).
**FIGURE 1:** JUST TRANSITION EXAMPLES FROM AROUND THE WORLD

**Canada:** building on success in B.C., Canada is requiring all provinces to introduce carbon pricing with a redistributive approach; estimating that 70% of households will receive more money in climate tax credits than they will spend on carbon taxes. Created a Just Transition Task Force with participation by labor representatives to oversee the transition for coal power workers and communities.

**Uruguay:** implemented ILO guidelines for a “just transition towards environmentally sustainable economies and societies for all” as it undertook an ambitious shift to renewable energy.

**Ethiopia:** restoration in the Tigray region has enhanced farmers’ resilience, water availability, and livelihoods in areas previously subject to poverty and desertification.

**Germany:** launched a “Commission on Growth, Structural Change and Employment” to develop an overarching approach to coal phase-out.

**Bangladesh:** since a 2003 plot, 4.12 million solar home systems have been installed, creating 115,000 jobs and increasing per capita income 9-12%.

**China:** created a $15bn fund for retraining and early retirement of affected workers in coal and steel sectors as they reduced capacity.

**Port Augusta, Australia:** workers successfully lobbied for a coal-fired power station to be replaced by a solar thermal plant, allowing the transfer of their skills to cleaner power.
3. Transition of the Labour Market

3.1. Background information
Ensuring a just transition for workers to a low-carbon, climate-resilient economy is an essential bridge to a future with green and decent jobs (Global Commission on the Economy and Climate, 2018; ILO, 2015). Such measures are central to meeting the Paris Agreement’s call for “a just transition of the workforce and the creation of decent work and quality jobs in accordance with nationally defined development priorities” (UNFCCC, 2015). How governments collaborate with workers and businesses to deliver a just transition can make or break the politics of climate action (OECD, 2017).

A global, regional and local transition to low-carbon, climate-resilient development will require structural changes to economies, changing the numbers and types of jobs and skills required. Some of these changes will be part of larger technological and structural trends, and some may be disruptive for certain parts of economies or communities of workers (e.g. the shift from an agricultural to an industrial-manufacturing economy, or growing automation). A “just transition” will only be possible if governments help to smooth the necessary changes in the structure of the economy, which in turn will change the number and types of jobs available.

How employment is distributed across sectors that are on the critical path of climate action will shape the types of policies and programmes needed for a just transition. Over half the global workforce is estimated to hold jobs in sectors critical to climate action. Workers in these sectors either risk displacement due to mitigation action (e.g. in energy, those working in fossil fuels production) or risk facing greater vulnerability due to climate impacts (e.g. agriculture, forestry) and will therefore be the target of adaptation measures (see Table 1; UNFCCC, 2016). Beyond this, the ILO -- in its recent Greening with Jobs report (2018) -- estimates 1.2 billion jobs, or 40 percent of total world employment depends directly on ecosystem services. Further, jobs everywhere are dependent on a stable environment (ILO, 2018).

Effective climate action can result in substantial economic benefits and job growth in renewable energy, energy efficiency, sustainable transport, and sustainable agriculture, among other sectors. Studies show that the net effect of the low-carbon transformation will be an increase in overall jobs, ranging from estimates of 18 million additional jobs globally by 2030 to estimates of 37 additional jobs in that timeframe (ILO, 2018; Global Commission on the Economy and Climate). Renewable energy employment has gained significant ground in recent years, in many countries leaping ahead of employment involving greenhouse-gas-intensive energy (ILO, 2018).
Disruptions to jobs and livelihoods due to the climate transition — and how to constructively address those impacts — require full consideration. Given the wide range of jobs that will be affected, just transition strategies need to address all sectors of the economy. A broader approach could encompass transitions facing workers and communities in sectors such as transport, agriculture, and manufacturing and cut across urban and rural communities (ILO, 2018).

**TABLE 1: GLOBAL DIRECT EMPLOYMENT IN SECTORS CRITICAL TO CLIMATE STABILITY, 2015**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Employment (millions of people)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forestry</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing (resource-intensive)</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buildings</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1472</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Several pillars of action will support a just transition of the workforce at the national and local level. These include (ILO, 2015):

- social dialogue among key stakeholders and development of transition strategies;
- training and reskilling for affected workers;
- social protection, including for retirement and health;
- diversification of local economies; and
- ensuring rights at work and employment.

To be effective, any just transition strategy will need to manage not only displacement of current workers and jobs at risk due to climate change, but also the future workforce accounting for climate change-driven migration inflows and outflows. The transition is about pro-actively (ITUC/JTC, 2017):

- phasing-out polluting and unsustainable activities in various sectors;
- generating new industries and developing new services and new skills;
- ensuring that green jobs and sectors involve decent, safe work; and
- bringing in new types of investment and accompanying policies.

The ILO (2018) also highlights the compatibility of social and environmental sustainability through policies such as unemployment protection, cash transfer programmes, public employment programmes (PEP), and payments for ecosystem services systems (PES).

Examples of successful just transition processes exist from around the world (Figure 1). Such policies and programmes need to be locally tailored. For example, shifting to low-carbon economies raises the risk of stranded assets, communities and workers from the fossil fuel sector. Specifically, commitments to phase-out coal use in the energy system and phase-out subsidies to fossil fuel production require policies and approaches to carefully manage the transition for affected workers and communities.

Just transition strategies focused on workers and their livelihoods as well as whole communities of people will help affected workers and populations take advantage of new employment opportunities and shield them from undue disadvantages or increased vulnerability due to the transition. Institutional reforms are needed to ensure participation of relevant stakeholders in policy choices. Investment in training and education can be essential to facilitate a just transition. Training needs to be combined with social protection measures to support workers and their families during interim periods of training, under-employment or unemployment (ITUC, 2017; see also below on social protection).
Investors are also acting to support a just transition. A recent guidance document sets out concrete steps for investors (Robins et al., 2018), highlighting the need for investors to address the social dimension in their environmental, social and governance (ESG) efforts, including as part of climate action (Robins et al., 2018).

Momentum is growing to anticipate, protect and support the workforce of the future, which starts by working with the workforce in transition today (Elliot, 2019). The Paris Agreement on climate change calls for a just transition for all and the creation of decent jobs in national contexts and circumstances. It also calls for long-term strategies which provide the perfect anchor for just transition approaches. The ILO (2015) Guidelines for a Just Transition offer a framework, adopted through tripartite consensus, to guide the transition to low-carbon economies. The Solidarity and Just Transition Silesia Declaration (UNFCCC, 2018) adopted at COP24 in Katowice, Poland, demonstrates the readiness of a wide range of countries to pursue this agenda.

### 3.2. Key findings from the COP24 Presidency events

**Just transition as core of the holistic change**

In the inaugural speech for the conference ‘People and Climate. Solidarity and Just Transition’ Andrzej Duda, President of Republic of Poland, emphasized that just transition is a complex, long-term process to change high-emitting regions into low-emitting regions. Meanwhile, just transition and solidarity need to be considered in all aspects of climate change worldwide, it should be understood in a broader sense than just related to coal mining. Laurent Fabius expressed similar view, explaining that just transition involves addressing the environment in a holistic way. Samantha Smith stressed that just transition shouldn’t be understood simply as an idea that governments provide some sort of package after miners lose their jobs, but as a long-term transition of the whole community. Peter Glynn also emphasized that too often just transition is focused on narrative of a swift from coal and fossil fuels. Instead it should be communicate in the way that includes different sectors and communities. Concrete argument for this point was provided by Syaiful Anwar who described a farmer transition needed for addressing climate concerns in Indonesia’s palm oil industry. Since XIX century palm tree plantations made direct contribution to the country’s social welfare and the Indonesian economy. In 2016, 10 million people were working in the palm oil industry, and by 2018 this had risen to 17 million. Smallholder plantations are 41% of all palm oil plantations, with 2.4 million hectares; these plantations have low productivity. Unfortunately, this industry has strong negative impact to environment, contributing to deforestation, air, soil and water pollution, as well as land erosion.
As a consequence, Indonesia is pursuing a strategy for decent work and just transition for smallholders in the palm oil sector, which includes palm oil development on degraded lands and unproductive forest land; replanting program for smallholders, with a target of 200,000 hectares this year; employment protections, including health, social security and minimum wage; development of palm oil plantations in border areas, with the aim of preventing migration to other countries; advancing human capital development for skilled labor in the industry, including fund for investment in increased productivity and sustainable development, with a focus on business sustainability (Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil program: program activities such as system of safety management for workers, employment training programs, etc.) development of small holder plantations so that 20% of industry is allocated to smallholder palm oil enterprises.

Agriculture was additionally brought up during the workshop in Bonn as an important sector of economy, where the concept of just transition is applicable. It was mentioned that food production process is equally harmful as coal-mining industries, hence it should be taken into consideration in terms of transition to clean technologies and just policies, protecting farmers.

Social dialogue as base for effective strategies
President Andrzej Duda highlighted that the foundation of just transition is social dialogue, and that any climate policy must be supported by civil society and private sector, particularly because some will be affected more than others. Samantha Smith emphasized that core of just transition is that workers are actively engaged in shaping how the transition takes place, including the constituencies and regions where workers are involved. She summarised, that workers simply need to see themselves in the plans that are developed. Another point for need of the social dialogue forerunning just transition strategies is that just transition is a series of changes, which will address many questions. From the workers perspective key questions are: What are the new jobs that they can transit to? How can they get these jobs? How this change will it affect my family and community? The role of social inclusion in the just transition process was also raised by Beatriz Yordi. She pointed that it should focus on the long-term solutions and that social issues are part of the economic and social shift needed.

Interesting contribution to the discussion was brought by Roman Szelemej, mayor of Walbrzych, who shared a real-life example of how closing the coal mines in his city was inapty handled and lessons-learned from this process. In 1995/96, a closure of the coal mines was initiated, mainly for economic reasons and because of risks from the coal mining due to shifting rocks and methane. It took place in just 2-3 year period and resulted in 3,000 workers losing their jobs and unemployment rate rising from 5/6% to 38% after the closure. The economic and social restructuring program did not achieve the goals that scenarios
projected, and the cost of the program was many times higher than budgeted. Re-skilling of miners did not work well, and many miners had health problems that often prevented them from taking up new jobs. There were also substantial economic consequences for local government, as the budget shrank when income from taxes decreased due to unemployment. Mr. Szelemej stressed the lessons that transition programs need to be carefully designed with well estimated costs of social protection and a good program for local redevelopment, taking into account economic and technical resources. Walbrzych is now part of a special economic zone with development of technology and investments in the green economy, including to achieve a 100% plastic-free goal and to transition to an 80% share of electric vehicles.

Role of the regions
Discussion during the conference showed that transition should not only take into consideration a sector-specific context, but also a country-specific background. While there should be a common agreement on key role of just transition in the process of socio-economic changes towards more sustainable economies, countries and regions can develop their own models of such changes. Salaheddine Mezouar highlighted that many countries in Africa and other developing regions are looking to actively find their own solutions. This was followed by Nezha El Ouafi noting that African countries are now adopting a path of transformation into low-carbon economies. Africa will bear the largest cost of impacts, including its workers, while migration is also a serious concern. She highlighted regional plans in the Sahel and Congo that have provided an example to the world that if a group is ‘invested’ enough that they can reach the results they need. She highlighted plans in Morocco that will earmark 20mil EUR for investments in renewable energy, creating 9000 jobs by 2030 and increasing access to electricity to 90% by 2019. Renewable energy programs will enable both electrification of houses and irrigation of farms and will provide training for young people. Both, Salaheddine Mezouar and Nezha El Ouafi raised climate-induced migration, which is a security issue making consequences of climate change a common responsibility.

On the other hand, Laurent Fabius and Samantha Smith appealed for Europe to take a role of leader or binder in the process. Fabius noted that international parties were aligned during Paris, but this is no longer the case for all Parties. Therefore, Europe is essential to hold all the parties together, and to do this it needs to be united and commit itself to a long-term solutions. Ms. Smith pointed that Europe is an important region for just transition and strong leadership is needed to drive just transition for the workforce. This includes improved 2030 climate targets, funding for the just transition and strong carbon neutral targets for 2050.
Interesting point in this subject was made by Aleksandra Tomczak, a speaker for the workshop ‘Solidarity and just transition for all to ensure ambitious climate action’ in Bonn. As representative of the Coal Regions in Transition initiative of the European Commission she underlined that international level of the discussion is key to understand regions. She argued that opportunity and compare different local cases and sharing experience gives better perspective and prevents regions to became stigmatized or isolated.

In addition, Manuel Pulgar-Vidal underlined the need to account for all situations and let countries make decisions that fit their context and to develop tools for accessing resources and knowledge, capacity building, and finance. From his perspective, policies should be adopted based on traditional and grassroots knowledge because this info has proved useful in the past. We also need to translate mainstream climate talks to the domestic level planning processes.

The issue of just transition as an important subject for different geographical units was also brought up during the workshop in Bonn. One of the present UNDP representatives noticed that it is important to talk about climate policies also on the level of cities.

Climate change and markets

Both, Beatriz Yordi and Heinz Koller brought up that climate change is already affecting workers in many ways. Ms. Yordi stressed that taking account of social issues is critical because 40% of the global workforce depends on ecosystems. Mr. Koller emphasized that excessive heat causes an average 2 % loss of productivity, equivalent to 72 million full time jobs annually.

Peter Glynn directly discussed the impacts of climate change policies on the market. He supported the central role of just transition in these policies and in the next round of NDCs in 2020. He highlighted three case studies of climate change policies that effectively addressed the effects of climate action on local markets, including farmer field schools in Malawi established to train farmer to deal with climate and rainfall changes. He pointed out that effective stakeholder engagement was key after a top-down process stalled. In his view, these efforts work best when the transition is developed through consultations and not through a top-down process. Also, each country situation in unique and industrial bases differ per country; the capacities and institutional strengths of governments differ.
Importance of the positive narrative

Heinz Koller stressed the need to have a clear and positive narrative on what Just Transition means. Shifting to green economy means promoting social justice, supporting those affected, and reducing inequalities; i.e. no one should be left behind. The recent ILO Greening Jobs report showed that robust action on climate change can promote job growth. Action on green energy can produce an additional 18 million jobs globally by 2030, and 6 million additional jobs can be gained through sustained recycling programs. Working poverty can be reduced by 4.6% in countries taking climate action.

During the discussion it was also noted that, from a business perspective, Just Transition is a complex problem with both challenges and opportunities. Small and medium-size enterprises should be included in this process given that the percentage of informal jobs is high in this sector. Finally, financing the transition is a challenge for businesses, i.e. how do we develop much better and stronger incentives.
4. Sustainable Production and Consumption

4.1. Background information
As the transition to a net-zero emissions and climate-resilient economy continues to gather pace in key sectors, consumption and production must become sustainable to a much greater degree than is currently the case. Harnessing consumer preferences to drive change is part of a just transition. Consumer awareness of the environmental impact of the choices they make can be a force for change and is the target of both government and business policies. For governments, engaging directly with consumers in the design and implementation of a policy raises awareness amongst consumers about how they will benefit, and ensures that they will support the new policy. As market actors, businesses can actively engage in pro-environment product design, information sharing and marketing policies alongside new circular economy business models and production processes, which are positioning businesses to pursue new opportunities offered by green consumption.

Government-led actions include regulations, levies or taxes as a means to create markets or to push the market (e.g., often referred to as “market push”), while consumer education and awareness campaigns help to pull markets in new directions (e.g., “market pull” mechanisms). Consumer engagement in the lead up to or the roll out of policies can also ensure broad public acceptance and political support for green policies.

The Shine public-private partnership illustrates how market pull and market push policies can be combined to grow impact (ASEAN, 2018; Global Commission on the Economy and Climate, 2018). Shine has developed harmonised minimum energy performance standards (MEPS) across eight Southeast Asia countries for more energy efficient air conditioners. The programme is led by the Association of Southeast Nations (ASEAN), in collaboration with UNEP and the International Copper Association, who are working with national consumer associations to roll out the programme. Public awareness campaigns play a key role in each country, for example, where a mobile-phone application allows consumers and sales persons to easily compare energy and financial savings of different products. This successful effort to improve the energy efficiency of air conditioners is now extended to cover lighting and could be further expanded to include other products such as refrigerators, televisions and even electric motors.
In the case of plastics, a number of governments have taken the bold act to ban or place levies on plastic bags or single use plastics (Global Commission on the Economy and Climate, 2018). Accompanying public awareness campaigns help to explain the benefits of banning plastics and are key to the public acceptance and enforcement of these policies (National Geographic, 2019).

Business can also shape market-led change to accelerate the shift toward eco-friendly consumption patterns that need to underpin any transition to a low-carbon, resilient economy. Radical transparency in consumer product supply chains is another key means of empowering consumers and, when coupled with standardised product labelling, can create “market pull” for eco-friendly products. For example, in an effort to achieve zero-deforestation in consumer goods production and supply chains, Unilever and Nestle began to voluntarily disclose their palm oil suppliers, and other companies have now begun to follow suit (Global Commission on the Economy and Climate, 2018). When this information is used in standardised food product labelling, it can shape consumer choices towards zero-deforestation products. Policies to require disclosure and harmonise labelling could accelerate this shift (Global Commission on the Economy and Climate, 2018).

Sustainable production is critical to achieve climate objectives. This includes implementing effective strategies to reduce the unnecessary use of materials in the economy. For example, a study of value production in Europe shows that sixty percent of discarded materials are either landfilled or incinerated, while only 40 percent are recycled or reused as materials. In total, 95 percent of the material and energy value is lost, and only 5 percent of the original raw material value is captured by material recycling and waste-based energy systems (Ellen MacArthur Foundation, 2018).

Relevant strategies for reducing material use include the reuse and recycling of materials, redesign of products, and shifts in consumption patterns and systems. Such strategies are often referred to as the ‘circular economy’, which aims to reduce the need for new materials and energy-intensive manufacturing, while also reducing waste. While the circular economy is a flexible concept without clear boundaries, it can be defined in terms of three core approaches: creating circular flows involving the reuse, repair, or recycle of products; new ways of designing and making products so that they can remain in use for as long as possible; and more efficient ways of using products, such as adopting product-as-a-service models (Preston, Lehne, & Wellesley, 2019).
Efforts to reduce the use of materials and energy, including shifts in manufacturing and waste processes and systems, are critical for the world to achieve a zero-carbon and climate-resilient economy. Emissions from the industrial sector, for example, comprise 30 percent of total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions globally, with iron and steel and non-metallic minerals together accounting for around 44 percent of industrial CO2 emissions (IPCC 2014, AR5, WG3). Circular economy approaches can play a critical role in reducing emissions. In Europe, circular economy approaches in the mobility, food and building sectors could reduce CO2 emissions by up to 48 percent below 2012 levels by 2030, compared to a current trajectory of 31 percent (Ellen MacArthur Foundation, 2018).

Globally, the steel sector is one of the most promising arenas for circular economy approaches that can reduce GHG emissions, particularly in developing countries where the greatest increases in steel and cement use will occur in coming decades. While 83 percent of steel produced globally is already recycled, increasing the recycling rate further can provide significant emissions benefits. Technically feasible increases in the rate of recycling could yield a 21 percent reduction in CO2 emissions globally by 2050 below business-as-usual, while reducing the use of steel in key value chains could make that reduction in CO2 emissions 37 percent below business-as-usual by 2050 for steel production (Energy Transitions Commission, 2018).

Circular economy approaches in the apparel and electronics sectors can also provide important emissions reductions. For instance, estimates for China’s cities show that circular economy approaches can reduce emissions in the apparel sector by 9 percent by 2030 and 28 percent by 2040 compared to the current development path. In the electronics sector, emissions reductions in China’s cities would amount to 11 percent by 2030 and 22 percent by 2040 compared to the current development path (ARUP, 2018).

Use of circular economy approaches has significant potential for job growth. Adopting circular economy approaches in the European Union – including recycling, remanufacturing of products, repair and reuse, and a shift to serving models – could create 1.2 to 3 million jobs and a net employment benefit of 250,000-520,000 jobs by 2030 in the EU alone (Waste and Resources Action Programme, 2015). Similarly, increasing the recycling rate by 20 percent in the European Union could create 322,000 direct jobs and a total of 550,000 jobs including direct and indirect employment (OECD, 2017). Many circular economy jobs, such as those involving product disassembly and repair, cannot be readily replaced through automation or artificial intelligence because of the skill and dexterity required.
According to recent analysis by the ILO of green employment, circular economy approaches would lead to a net increase in employment globally of around 6 million jobs by 2030, with substantial gains in employment in waste management and some services sectors. However, the question of which manufacturing or other jobs are lost during the shift to a circular economy is important in the context of production of primary goods such as steel and cement, manufacture of goods such as apparel and electronics, and mining of raw materials. As a result, it is critical to examine which workers in what contexts will be most seriously affected and how to address those impacts, including whether they are able to transition to jobs involving reuse and recycling of goods and materials (ILO, 2018).

The circular economy offers substantial labour opportunities and other benefits in developing countries. In Kenya and Rwanda, for example, government-sponsored recycling facilities for electronic waste have employed thousands of workers. Improved waste management can also provide health and environment benefits, including by reducing the impacts from open burning of waste (Preston, Lehne, & Wellesley, 2019).

While circular economy approaches may provide substantial benefits in developing countries, these approaches may also raise some challenges. In many developing countries, the informal waste economy is large – more than 1.5 million workers in India, for instance -- yet often beyond the bounds of effective labor regulation and health and safety standards. Some progress has been made in recent years in formally recognizing the role of waste workers. For example, the National Solid Waste Policy adopted by Brazil in 2010 provides for the formal recognition of at least 75 percent of the waste pickers in the country, along with requirements that recycling reach 45 percent of solid waste by 2031 (Preston, Lehne, & Wellesley, 2019).

Certain circumstances in developing countries may complicate efforts around recycling and reuse, such as cross-border issues. For example, several East African countries have proposed responses to the import of second-hand clothing from other countries, particularly China, because of the ways in which the imports could undercut domestic production. While a proposed ban on imports was not enacted, the consideration given to import policies shows the potential for reuse across borders to pose difficult quandaries. Imports of used electronics into developing countries for the recycling of materials have also raised significant concerns about the environmental and health hazards that can come from global trade in waste (Preston, Lehne, & Wellesley, 2019).
4.2. Key findings from the COP24 Presidency events
Shift towards sustainable production – case of Bangladesh

During the conference in Warsaw, Habibun Nahar discussed the growth path of Bangladesh towards sustainable production and consumption. She emphasized that Bangladesh is one of the most vulnerable countries in the world. The country is striving to achieve sustainable economic growth without depleting natural resources and has been making domestic investments on a number of fronts. Bangladesh has put together programs in the housing sector to transition to solar systems and improved cookstoves in rural areas. In industry, Bangladesh is promoting cleaner production and resource recycling; all new industries are to be set up in sustainable development manner. The country is also pursuing initiatives on waste to compost and the use of biodegradable plastics. In the country’s textile sector, there is a focus on certification for sustainability, with special attention to utilization of energy saving applications. In the freight transport sector, Bangladesh is shifting from roadway to railway and waterway transport. Lastly, in agriculture, Bangladesh is taking steps to decrease water use and the use of pesticides, while also installing solar irrigation pumps.

Ms. Nahar stressed the important role of financing and capacity building. Strong leadership and local initiatives should be aligned with sustainable development and with local support. She noted the particular importance of SDG 12 on sustainable consumption and production, which must be tightly connected to a just transition.

Transition to sustainable production – example from the private sector

Marek Kopyto, provided a private sector perspective, reflecting on the journey of Unilever as one of the first companies to embrace the SDGs. In 2010, Unilever adopted its Sustainable Living Plan, which sets out to decouple the company’s growth from its environmental footprint, while increasing its positive social impact. Unilever wants to grow its business but cut its footprint in half. This is not just corporate social responsibility; it is the heart of Unilever’s strategy with ambitious goals.

He emphasized that the transition to sustainable production is possible. Globally, Unilever achieved a 52% reduction in carbon emissions per ton of production. The company has adopted a zero-waste landfill approach in Poland and has achieved 98% reuse of materials in its facilities. The goals are to become carbon positive (i.e. net emissions reductions) by 2030, source all energy from renewable energy by 2030, and eliminate coal from its energy mix by 2020. As buyers of renewable energy, the company is accelerating those purchases. However, he noted that this can create social implications, and so the company has a just
transition commitment to decent jobs. As an international business, transition is natural, and Unilever can work together with governments to achieve the transition needed, including green jobs, reskilling, and social protection. Mr. Kopyto said that action does pay off, though sometimes the pay-off is longer term. The company considers young consumers who don’t just look for functional value but its contribution to action on climate change; as they become Unilever’s market, it will pay off in the long term to advance sustainability.

**Challenges for sustainable production – case of transportation industry in Europe**

One of the speakers of the conference in Warsaw, Marcin Korolec focused on the need to change consumption and production patterns, especially in some underattended sectors. He noted that the climate crisis shows we have gone beyond what legal texts and declarations can provide; together – including government and non-government, private and public – we need to think about how to achieve climate neutrality. He underscored that just transition is at the heart of this discussion, involving a transition of practically our entire civilization; the easy part of meeting the climate challenge is unfortunately behind us.

He noted that the energy transition is possible partly because the role of centralized utilities means that political decisions and policy frameworks are able to shift the situation in the right direction through tools such as subsidies and disincentives. The energy sector is moving in the direction, but obviously there are groups vulnerable in this transition, especially in the coal sector.

Mr. Korolec emphasized, however, that some other sectors require increased attention. In the transport sector, for instance, the automotive industry is one of the leading industries in Europe, with 13 million workers. Production of electric vehicles is less complex than for internal combustion engines and will require fewer workers. He stressed that while we are discussing post-coal regions now, tomorrow we will be discussing those in post-internal combustion regions.

Meanwhile, vehicles such as EV trucks, which Tesla and others have said they will produce, will be more expensive than conventional trucks. Poland has about 5,000 small and medium-sized enterprises with two to five trucks; operating costs will be lower for those businesses if they purchase EV trucks but purchasing the new trucks will be more costly.
Sustainable production – a challenge for societies

Marcin Korolec noted that another issue is reconsideration of the consumption patterns. For example, we will need to change our nutritional behavior and subsidies for meat production should be reconsidered. Doing so would change the EU market, but we also need to consider what would happen to farmers in Ireland. And ultimately, he said, we need strong institutions and governance so that we can supervise business and industry effectively.

This aligns with the angle brought up by Frédéric Petit, who argued that discussed issues are strongly related to the complex problems of democracy. To solve the problem from a technical point of view is one thing, but if we are not able to solve this in a democratic manner this would be problematic, because transformation needs to be human.

He provided example from France, which is trying to connect those who have not spoken to each other – supermarkets and farmers – to work together towards fair and sustainable consumption. This will need to ensure fair prices for farmers. We also need to demonstrate solidarity with the poorest through the redistribution of revenues from ecological taxes and levies.
5. Inclusive Transition

5.1. Background information

The Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda outline the need for pro-poor, gender-responsive, transparent and participatory approaches to achieve their objectives (Lasfargues, 2018). In the face of climate change, governments have an opportunity-- and perhaps an obligation-- to design not only just transition policies and programmes for displaced workers and communities, but also to strengthen social protection policies and investments in infrastructure that will build resilience and protect the poor and vulnerable (Hallegatte et al., 2016). An inclusive transition also requires policies that will empower women and youth, ensuring that they are not unduly harmed by climate change and can take advantage of the opportunities that arise in the transition to a low-carbon, climate-resilient economy.

Policies or programmes can be designed to foster both economic growth and address climate change (Hallegatte et al., 2016; Global Commission on the Economy and Climate, 2018). Any just transition for the poor, in particular, requires action to limit at least two types of climate change impacts – disaster risk and climate policy risk. First, climate change drives greater disaster risk, imposing disproportionately greater costs on the poor and vulnerable. People are more vulnerable and at greater risk to climate change when they lack basic services – clean energy, water, sanitation, health services – most of which are related to a lack of infrastructure as well as unsustainable land and water resource management. Vulnerability also stems from economic or geographic disposition which leaves the poorest more exposed to climate hazards. For example, people dependent on agriculture, people living on a storm-prone island or coastline, or slum dwellers living in flood-prone areas are inherently vulnerable to climate change. Figure 2 shows the relatively greater impact that natural disasters have on the poor compared to rest of the population in a number of illustrative contexts (Hallegatte et al., 2017).
FIGURE 2: PERCENT OF POOR AND NONPOOR AFFECTED BY NATURAL DISASTERS, SELECTED CASES

Source: Hallegatte et al., 2017. Unbreakable: Building Resilience of the Poor in the Face of Natural Disaster. World Bank, Washington, DC. Note: This is based on a review of a number of different studies, each of which has a different definition of poor and nonpoor people.
Second, climate mitigation policies need to be designed so that they avoid inadvertently imposing relatively greater costs on the poorest or most vulnerable. This second type of policy-induced impact could play out through climate policies that raise the cost of fossil energy, or of transport services, or the price of food. A large share of poor people’s budgets is dedicated to food and essential services, so the relative cost of these price changes could be disproportionately high for the poorest (Hallegatte, 2018). However, policies such as carbon pricing are often accompanied by measures that use revenues to offset impacts on low-income or vulnerable households, provide investments in quality jobs involving climate action, and provide skills development and retraining (Global Commission on the Economy and Climate, 2018).

To address rising disaster and climate policy risk for the poor, governments will need to deliver both better social protection and basic infrastructure services. Social and financial inclusion policies-- as part of robust social protection systems-- can help protect the poor from external shocks such as disaster risk or price fluctuation risk for essential goods and services (Global Commission on the Economy and Climate, 2018; Hallegatte et al., 2016). Better social protection policies can be built and financed at least in part through reform of domestic fiscal policies that are otherwise often not pro-poor. Notably, reform of fiscal policies such as improved and/or greened tax systems and reform of environmentally-harmful subsidies can generate much needed revenues for governments to strengthen social protection policies (Hallegatte et al., 2016).

Better disaster risk management requires both ex-ante and ex-post disaster risk management measures and will need to be successful across different systems and sectors (see also IPCC, 2012; Hallegatte et al., 2017). Ex-ante measures include early warning and evacuation planning, financial inclusion for the most vulnerable, as well as ensuring hard infrastructure is resilient to climate extremes. Ex-post measures include targeted finance for disaster recovery and reconstruction and rebuilding essential infrastructure to limit future disaster risk and increase adaptive capacity. Other ex-post measures include improved risk sharing, such as through private or sovereign insurance pools, contingency financing and more generally providing social safety net systems to support the poorest communities.

An inclusive growth strategy will need to include elements of transformative adaptation to climate change to protect the poorest and most vulnerable communities. These need to reduce and manage different kinds of risks (see also IPCC, 2012 SREX; Hallegatte et al., 2017; IBPES, 2019; Global Commission on the Economy and Climate, 2018), notably as outlined in Table 2.
### TABLE 2: TYPES OF CLIMATE CHANGE RISKS AND TRANSFORMATIVE ADAPTATION OPTIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of risk</th>
<th>Adaptation / Risk management options</th>
<th>Examples</th>
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| Sea-level rise driving greater flood risk in coastal zones | • Better coastal defence  
• Nature-based solutions  
• Better land use practices  
• Financial risk pooling, sharing and spreading | • Hard and natural infrastructure including sea walls  
• Mangrove and estuary restoration  
• CCRIF or other forms of sovereign insurance as well as private insurance |
| Breakdown of natural and managed ecosystems | • Ecosystem-based adaptation  
• Biodiversity management  
• More extensive use of local and indigenous knowledge | • Forest and wetland ecosystem restoration;  
• Avoided land degradation and deforestation  
• Sustainable agriculture and aquaculture |
| Risk to urban populations & economies, e.g. via disaster risk or urban poverty | • Compact, sustainable land use and planning  
• Investment in natural and built infrastructure to provide basic services to all | • Affordable, sustainable housing for the poor  
• Provision of sustainable water, sanitation  
• Affordable clean cooking and electricity  
• Sustainable transport services |
| Risk to rural livelihoods, security, economies | • Improved health services  
• Improving food and water security  
• Increasing the range and quality of economic livelihoods particularly for women and children | • Community-based adaptation programmes tailored to local needs  
• Improving basic infrastructure and related services (water, sanitation, energy)  
• Better irrigation and measures to improve agricultural productivity benefiting smallholders as well as consumers  
• Financial inclusion measures, such as mobile money systems, providing access to women and youth |

Source: Hallegatte et al., 2017. *Unbreakable: Building Resilience of the Poor in the Face of Natural Disaster*. World Bank, Washington, DC. Note: This is based on a review of a number of different studies, each of which has a different definition of poor and nonpoor people.
Women and children are particularly vulnerable to disasters and will need to be the focus of targeted interventions to deliver a just transition. For example, women and children are fourteen times more likely to die from natural disasters and it is generally harder for poor women to recover after a disaster compared to poor men (UNDP, 2013). After the disaster hits, women are more likely to stay home to take care of sick children and children are more likely to be withdrawn from school, handicapping their chances of completing it (Hallegatte et al., 2016). Where piped water and modern cooking is absent, women and girls spend hours every week, or even every day, collecting water and biomass fuels at the cost of their education and earnings.

Pro-poor community investments are essential, but these need to be screened and adapted to take climate change into account to ensure that they build resilience. For example, efforts to provide affordable housing for the poor will only be sustainable if the housing is built to be climate-compatible and gender-inclusive: that is, if it provides access to clean energy, water and sanitation services and is resource efficient; if it is built with materials and structures resilient to extreme heat, wind and rainfall and is located outside of current and future flood zones; and well connected to public transportation and to other essential services; and has security features for women (e.g., well-lit common areas, safe public transport). If the investment is not screened for climate-compatibility and gender-inclusiveness, it could raise climate-related vulnerability and risk for poor women and the low-income communities it has targeted to help. Adaptation policies can also create jobs for women and youth at the local level, for example in agriculture and land restoration (ILO, 2018; see also above).

Policies that target opportunities for women and youth need to accompany climate mitigation measures to ensure that there is continued growth in employment opportunities (ILO, 2018). Male-dominated industries, such as in energy, manufacturing and construction are likely to see job growth, but ensuring that women benefit will require policies that target training and equal opportunity for women. There are some encouraging signs of progress for women in the renewables sector. Notably, women represented approximately 35 percent of the renewable energy workforce in 2016, which is significant when considering
women only account for 20-25 percent of the workforce in the overall energy industry (IRENA, 2016; Spiegel, 2018). Also, women, on average, represent 32 percent of management roles in the renewables sector, about 7 percent higher than the estimated number of senior-level management positions held by women in Fortune 500 companies (IRENA, 2016).

Policies and programmes need to support women in positions of leadership and as entrepreneurs, where they can be a force to deliver sustainable development (WR2030 and BSDC, 2018). Where women participate fully in political life, research shows that parliaments are more likely to set aside protected land areas and to ratify international environmental treaties (UN, 2012). And when given the chance to do so, women outperform men in business leadership and as entrepreneurs working for sustainability outcomes (WR2030 and BSDC, 2018; Satyam, 2017). As noted, ensuring that women smallholders in developing countries have access to adequate finance and resources could raise farm yields by 20-30 percent and alleviate hunger for 100-150 million people to 2050 (Drawdown, 2017). Women’s equal engagement in the economy and business could add as much as US$28 trillion to global annual GDP by 2025, making it a key part of winning climate and sustainable development strategies (WR2030 and BSDC, 2018).

That new and fast-growing sectors, like renewable energy, are seeing more women at varied levels of workforce participation is good news, but moving this progress to scale requires the design of “gendered” policies. Opportunities also exist to train, engage and employ youth. Part of the solution is to directly engage women and youth in the policy and planning process. While local governments have a key role to play, their position will be strengthened if there is support – including financial – from the national government or business partners (UNDP, 2013). Making women and youth part of the solution is, in short, good for climate, good for development, and good for growth (Spiegel, 2018).
5.2. Key Findings from the COP24 Presidency events

Technological shift and gender balance
During the conference in Warsaw, Ilona Antoniszyn-Klik brought lessons from the private sector to the discussion of inclusive transition. She emphasized the relevance of the 4th industrial revolution, which extends digital technology and artificial intelligence (AI). Taking environmental impacts into consideration, we will lose fewer resources as production is better organized and energy is used more efficiently. She noted that the technological shift also means restructuring along ‘demographic lines’ with less use of manual labour and increased use of technology. In the past, much industry was dominated by male labour, such as in the case of coal, while the coming technology shifts this balance. She stressed that women and youth are more capable of playing key labour roles, such as with IT.

Ms. Antoniszyn-Klik also highlighted the European vision of what is happening with industry, including decarbonization and an ecological focus. As a result, industry will need leadership in sustainability, social fairness and well-being and the creation of a fair business environment. None of them can be achieved without new skills brought by young, educated people. She also commented women are always needed when something goes wrong. Right now: much is happening, so it means the right people need to be at the right place at the right time. We need to prepare young people through education, and political leaders need to work with industry to make this happen on larger scale. Also, Ms. Hamida stressed the importance of using the technology that exists because youth are the most competent with that technology. Including youth and women will help our actions move faster.

How climate change affects women in Africa
Editar Adhiambo brought to the discussion the subject of how climate change affects women in specific. This includes health issues, including asthma and heart disorders due to the heat impacts of climate change; this has a gendered impact due to an increase in maternal mortality. She added that women also face dangerous situations as a result of climate change impacts, for instance facing sexual assault when looking for water. She emphasized that climate justice needs a feminist approach and also to include people with disabilities in the discussion.
Also Malasen Hamida stressed that environmental risks not being equal and affecting women more heavily. However, she also brought up an example of how women themselves are responding. In Kibera waste management is a significant issue in ways that are not the case in developed nations. Women are taking charge by recycling waste, old clothes, making briquets from waste, and using organic manure. They are also engaged in tree planting, with an emphasis on fruit trees that will contribute to food security. In Kenya, the government agenda focuses on food security, social housing, and industrialization. But there is no space for green infrastructure development, for example gardens to provide food security.

**Need for inclusive society and the youth perspective**

Bella Achieng discussed a just and inclusive society driven by what she called “man and women power” together. She highlighted that one of the priorities of SDGs is women and gender equality and that just transition cannot be realized without an inclusive society. Women and vulnerable people need to be included in the decision-making process. For solutions, she emphasized the importance of educating and empowering women and youth and utilizing a grass roots perspective.

Mr. Saffran Mihnar stressed, from a youth perspective, that youth should be heard on the highest platforms. There is a need to educate the most vulnerable and listen to how they are affected. It is essential to ensure broad inclusivity and investments among youth. He noted that his is the first generation to feel the climate impact and the last one who can still do something.

During the ‘Question and Answers’, a Polish youth representative asked what is the best way to engage all of society in the debate. Youth are open, but no one is reaching out and we want to act – “Invite us to the table.” Mr. Mihnar responded by providing example from Sri Lanka, where the youth have helped to develop the vehicle for stakeholder engagement, including local level panels that includes youth. Local dialogues communicated to higher levels of governance to give the vulnerable and under-represented a voice at the table in some fashion.
6. Just Transition Toolbox

Building from the Solidarity and Just Transition Silesia Declaration, the COP24 Presidency hosted the conference ‘People and Climate - Solidarity and Just Transition’ in Warsaw on July 3, 2019. Its aim was to inspire multilateral dialogue among representatives of government authorities, science, business and civil society on practical implementation of the solidarity and just transition concept. The discussion was conducted in three thematic sections: ‘Transition of the Labour Market’, ‘Sustainable Consumption and Production’ and ‘Inclusive Transition’. This document is the outcome of this meeting, which may serve as a toolbox of strategies for the policy-makers in these areas of the economy and society.

While not exhaustive, the elements in this toolbox point the way to concrete, tangible approaches that can serve to substantially strengthen climate action while also advancing economic and social prosperity and well-being.
6.1. Transition of the Labour Market

- Incorporation of just transition and green jobs policies in Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to be submitted in 2020. Elements below and other concrete actions to fulfil the pledge to ‘leave no one behind’ can be used in the development of such NDC policies, as well as in long-term low-carbon climate strategies.

- Implementation of ILO Guidelines for a just transition towards environmentally sustainable economies and societies for all, adopted through tripartite consensus in 2015, a comprehensive framework and a practical tool to advance climate action, taking into consideration imperatives of social justice and solidarity, decent work and a just transition for all.

- Social dialogue and multi-stakeholder processes to forge strong social consensus and enable transformative change without major adverse social and economic disruption. To be effective, these processes should include a wide range of actors – including government, trade unions, employers’ organizations, environmental organisations, and local communities.

- Country-tailored assessments of employment, social and economic impacts of the climate transition and evaluation of green jobs potential. These should include consideration of a range of sectors – including energy, transport, industry, agriculture, and others, as well as address implications of both mitigation action and need for adaptation and resilience for workers. These assessments test various climate policy options and financial requirements for implementation and should consider differentiated impacts on vulnerable and disadvantaged groups.

- Economic investment and diversification strategies for regions and communities that are affected by the transition and to promote green jobs, including in both developed and developing countries. This can include investment strategies that advance mitigation efforts (such as through building efficiency efforts) or resilience-building initiatives (such as landscape restoration), as well as diversification into new low-carbon industries and activities.

- Education, skills development and upgrading measures to enable transitions in labour markets, and low-carbon and more resource-efficient enterprise development and green job creation; this can include skilling and restraining of workers in transitional sectors and regions.
• Social protection policies to protect workers and vulnerable groups in the context of more ambitious climate mitigation and adaptation strategies. This can include early retirement, unemployment, health, and other programs.

6.2. Sustainable Production and Consumption

• Product standards and transparent labelling, together with consumer awareness campaigns that address climate and just transition concerns. These efforts can include standards and labelling that address both how goods and services were produced (including energy or material inputs, labour standards, and other environmental or social concerns), as well as the ways in which goods and services are consumed (such as energy efficiency of appliances).

• Consumer and producer incentives to promote shifts in greener and more climate-friendly directions (such as fees on single-use plastics or removal of harmful agricultural subsidies). Revenues or fiscal savings can be used to generate revenue for public goods, such as investment in green jobs and worker transition programs as well as incentives for enterprises to innovate.

• Circular economy strategies, including increased reuse of materials and redesign of products to reduce material inputs. In both developed and developing economies, these approaches can provide substantial benefits to reduce carbon emissions and local pollution while generating significant jobs. They will also need to be accompanied by appropriate just transition policies.

• Examination of the adequacy of national and subnational tax policies and climate transition, and risk assessments of the potential increase of tax inequalities.

• Government procurement policies to stimulate markets for climate-friendly goods and services and promote decent green jobs (for example, procurement of electric vehicles and related infrastructure).
6.3. Inclusive Transition

- Inclusive, participatory decision-making processes that include women, youth, chronically disadvantaged and marginalized communities, and indigenous peoples.

- Pro-poor investments that take climate change into account and build resilience. For example, affordable housing that is climate-compatible and gender-inclusive: providing resilience to climate impacts (including heat and extreme weather events), as well as safe access to transport, sanitation and water services, and security features for women (including well-let common areas).

- Resilience and adaptation measures prioritizing the most vulnerable, such as early warning and evacuation planning, targeted insurance, recovery and rebuilding funds, shifts to more sustainable livelihoods, and other resilience measures designed for especially vulnerable communities and populations, including women. Also accessible finance for significant relocations or reconfigurations of neighbourhoods, small businesses, and agricultural production areas when required.

- Targeted training programs for women and other disadvantaged groups to facilitate access to green jobs involving mitigation and adaptation – including in sectors such as renewable energy where they are often underrepresented. Training and employment youth in climate-smart measures and solutions, particularly for the green and climate-compatible jobs emerging across many sectors.

- Investment in initiatives that provide climate and livelihood benefits, such as renewable energy initiatives that provide increased energy access for marginal communities and populations; and landscape restoration and agricultural productivity initiatives that improve rural livelihoods and food security, while reducing emissions and preventing ecosystem loss.
7. Summary and Recommendations

Recognition of the vital role of just transition and solidarity approaches to climate change have recently gained substantial ground, and the COP24 Presidency's initiatives have helped to advance them even further during the past year. The preconceptions held by many about the relationship of climate change to social concerns are no longer assumed. For instance, the notion that there is a dichotomy between strong climate action and just transition has receded; instead, we must link together our approaches to climate with our approaches to social well-being. Put another way, fast and fair action on climate not only can go together – but must go together for either to succeed.

Tackling this joint challenge requires both a long-term vision for where we need to head and the near-term action to get us there. To do so, we cannot be reactive, but must be proactive to advance just transition strategies, which need to address both mitigation to reduce emissions and adaptation to climate impacts. These strategies will depend on inclusive dialogue and planning processes to anticipate the change that is coming, and then to promote the change we want to see through economic development, skills, and investments.

Pursuing just transition and solidarity is a common mission across countries, while it will also require country and region-specific processes, as well as specific approaches across a range of sectors (e.g. energy, transport, industry, agriculture, forests, and waste). And ultimately, to succeed in advancing the Just Transition, the engagement of all actors will be essential – including government, cities and subnational governments, workers, civil society, business, youth, and women and men in communities – all working in tandem. A climate transformation through Just Transition is an endeavour that can only work if we pursue it together across all parts of the world and all dimensions of the economy and society – and given the consequences at stake, failing to do so is not an option we can allow.
References


Trade Union Congress, 2008 A green and fair future for a just transition to a low-carbon London


Appendices

Solidarity and Just Transition Silesia Declaration
We, the Heads of State and Government,

Emphasizing that climate change is one of the greatest challenges of our time and a common concern of humankind and that Parties to the Paris Agreement recognized the need for an effective and progressive response to the urgent threat of climate change on the basis of the best available scientific knowledge;

Stressing that addressing climate change requires a paradigm shift towards building a low greenhouse gas emission and climate resilient economies and societies for all that offers substantial opportunities and ensures continued high growth and sustainable development, while ensuring a just transition of the workforce that creates decent work and quality jobs;

Reaffirming that Parties to the Paris Agreement on climate change are taking 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, and also reaffirming that the Paris Agreement emphasizes the intrinsic relationship that climate change actions, responses and impacts have with equitable access to sustainable development and eradication of poverty;

Recognizing the specific needs and special circumstances of developing countries, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change and that natural disasters and other exogenous shocks, exacerbated by climate change, bring devastating effects to vulnerable workers and people living in poverty with limited savings and no social safety net, increasing the challenges of and the obstacles to just transition, especially for countries characterized by fragile environmental conditions and least developed countries;

Also recognizing that circumstances of economic sectors, cities and regions that are most likely to be affected by the transition vary from country to country depending on their level of development;

Taking note of the importance of the International Labour Organization’s “Guidelines for a just transition towards environmentally sustainable economies and societies for all”, and its considerations, as appropriate, by Parties while fulfilling their commitments under the Paris Agreement on climate change;
Highlighting that the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, as well as its Sustainable Development Goals confirm the need to tackle environmental, social and economic problems in a coherent and integrated manner:

1. Stress that just transition of the workforce and the creation of decent work and quality jobs are crucial to ensure an effective and inclusive transition to low greenhouse gas emission and climate resilient development, and to enhance the public support for achieving the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement;

2. Emphasize that development measures to make infrastructure climate-resilient and enhance institutional capacity in this respect have the potential to be a source of decent jobs creation for both women and men while improving resilience, especially in vulnerable countries;

3. Underline employment opportunities that the transition to low-greenhouse gas emission and climate resilient economies have already created and the potential for the creation of a number of additional jobs as a result of increased global ambition;

4. Recognize the challenges faced by sectors, cities and regions in transition from fossil fuels and high emitting industries, and the importance to ensure a decent future for workers impacted by the transition, while working to ensure sustainable development and community renewal;

5. Note the importance of a participatory and representative process of social dialogue involving all social partners to promote high employment rates, adequate social protection, labour standards and wellbeing of workers and their communities, when developing nationally determined contributions, long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies and adaptation planning processes;
6. **Highlight** the importance of further work on the just transition of the workforce and the creation of decent work and quality jobs, including:

   I. Sharing experiences from Parties, relevant international organizations, observer organizations, as well as other stakeholders, in supporting workers, cities and regions in the transition towards low-greenhouse gas emission and climate resilient development;

   II. Encouraging taking into consideration the issue of just transition of the workforce and the creation of decent work and quality jobs, while preparing and implementing nationally determined contributions, national adaptation plans and national long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies;

   III. Encouraging support for developing countries to promote low greenhouse gas emission and sustainable economic activities that will create quality jobs in regions, cities and non-urban areas;

   IV. Encouraging that the transition to low greenhouse gas emission and climate resilient development is in line with the UN Sustainable Development Goals;

7. **Invite** all relevant United Nations agencies, including the International Labour Organization, and international and regional organizations, observer organizations including social partners as well as other stakeholders and interested Parties to implement this Declaration.
The List of signatories of the Solidarity and Just Transition Silesia Declaration

Solidarity and Just Transition Silesia Declaration was so far supported by:

1. His Excellency Mr. Ilir Meta, President of Albania
2. Argentine Republic
3. His Excellency Mr. Alexander Van der Bellen, President of Austria
4. His Excellency Mr. Charles Michel, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Belgium
5. His Excellency Mr. Rumen Georgiev Radev, President of Bulgaria
6. Canada
7. His Excellency Mr. Richard Brabec, Deputy Prime Minister and the Minister for the Environment of the Czech Republic
8. His Excellency Mr. Lars Lokke Rasmussen, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Denmark
9. His Excellency Mr. Jüri Ratas, Prime Minister of Estonia
10. His Excellency Mr. Ambrose Mandvulo Dlamini, Prime Minister of Eswatini
11. His Excellency Mr. Maroš Šefčovič, Vice President of the European Commission
12. His Excellency Mr. Frank V. Bainimarama, Prime Minister of Fiji
13. Republic of Finland
14. Republic of France
15. His Excellency Mr. Ali Bongo Ondimba, President of the Gabonese Republic
16. Germany
17. His Excellency Mr. Alexis Tsipras, Prime Minister of Greece
18. His Eminence Cardinal Pietro Parolin, Secretary of State of the Holy See
19. His Excellency Mr. Juan Orlando Hernández, President of Honduras
20. Her Excellency Ms. Katrín Jakobsdóttir, Prime Minister of Iceland
21. His Excellency Mr. Joko Widodo, President of Indonesia
22. Ireland
23. State of Japan
24. Republic of Korea
25. His Excellency Mr. Raimonds Vējonis, President of Latvia
26. Her Excellency Ms. Dalia Grybauskaitė, President of the Republic of Lithuania
27. His Royal Highness Grand Duke Henri of Luxembourg
28. His Excellency Mr. Gjorge Ivanov, President of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
29. His Excellency Mr. Rivo Rakotovao, Acting President of the Republic of Madagascar
30. Republic of Malta
31. United Mexican States
32. Mongolia
33. His Excellency Mr. Milo Djukanovic, President of Montenegro
34. Her Excellency Ms. Saara Kuugongelwa Amadhila, Prime Minister of Namibia
35. His Excellency Mr. Baron Divavesu Waqa, President of Nauru
36. Her Excellency Ms. Bidhya Devi Bhandari, President of Nepal
37. His Excellency Mr. Mark Rutte, Prime Minister of the Netherlands
38. Her Excellency Ms. Jacinda Ardern Prime Minister of New Zealand
39. His Excellency Mr. Muhammadu Buhari, President of Nigeria
40. Her Excellency Ms. Erna Solberg, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Norway
41. His Excellency Mr. Mahmoud Abbas, President of State of Palestine
42. His Excellency Mr. Martin Vizcarra, President of the Republic of Peru
43. His Excellency Mr. Andrzej Duda, President of Poland
44. Portuguese Republic
45. Her Excellency Ms. Graţiela Leocadia Gavrilescu, Vice Prime Minister and Minister of Environment of Romania
46. His Excellency Mr. Mirco Tomassoni and His Excellency Mr. Luca Santolini, Captains Regent of the Republic of San Marino
47. Her Excellency Ms. Ana Brnabić, Prime Minister of Serbia
48. His Excellency Mr. Peter Pellegrini, Prime Minister of the Slovak Republic
49. His Excellency Mr. Borut Pahor, President of Slovenia
50. His Excellency Mr. Pedro Sánchez Pérez-Castejón, President of the Government of Spain
51. His Excellency Mr. Stefan Löfven, Prime Minister of Sweden
52. His Excellency Mr. Alain Berset, President of Switzerland
53. His Excellency General Prayut Chan-o-cha (Ret.), Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Thailand
54. His Excellency Mr. Faure Essozimna Gnassingbe, President of Togo
55. Her Excellency Mrs. Theresa May MP, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
56. His Excellency Dr. Tabaré Ramón Vázquez Rosas, President of Uruguay
Template for just transition commitments to the Climate Action Summit 2019

Luis Alfonso de Alba
Special Envoy for the Secretary General’s Climate Action Summit
United Nations

Dear Mr. de Alba,

I, on behalf of [COUNTRY], would like to express our support to the work of the Social and Political Drivers Coalition, in particular in the area of just transition. I would therefore like to communicate our support through the following commitment:

[COUNTRY] commits to support a just ecological transition by formulating a national plan for a just transition, creating decent work as well as green jobs, and take the following actions, as appropriate:

1) Creating mechanisms of inclusive social dialogue to forge strong social consensus to enable transformative change without major adverse social and economic disruption. Social dialogue involving all private and social actors have the potential to raise climate ambition by consolidating actions of state and non-state actors and contribute to preventing political and social resistance.

2) Assessing employment, social and economic impacts of ecological transition and green jobs potential. Country-tailored assessment methods can be employed to test various climate policy options and define require sectorial and labour market policies and the financial requirements to implement such policies.

3) Implementing skills development and upgrading measures to enable transitions in labour markets, and low-carbon and more resource-efficient enterprise development and green job creation for women and men. There are methodologies for skills needs assessment and anticipation, requalification and entrepreneurship to minimise job disruption and maximise opportunities for green job creation.

4) Designing innovative social protection policies to protect workers and vulnerable groups in the context of more ambitious climate adaptation and mitigation strategies. Such measures would promote social justice as an indispensable dimension of ambitious climate action.

5) Increasing the transfer of technology and knowledge to developing countries, as well as innovation and responsible investment by both public and private entities that can stimulate economic transformation, sustainable and inclusive growth, and green job creation, including rallying the private sector and actors in the investment and finance community.
Holding the Presidency of the UNFCCC climate negotiation process is a great honor and a great responsibility. Poland started off on a good footing with the Katowice Rulebook adopted at COP24 in December 2018. But aside from the negotiations, we presented in Katowice the Solidarity and Just Transition Silesia Declaration, which has been supported by 56 national leaders. It encouraged countries to further consider social aspects of climate change action as key for the successful transformation of the energy sector.

With our activities we want to accentuate the multidimensional character of the challenges the humanity is currently facing. (...)

Michał Kurtyka
the COP24 President,
Secretary of State in the Ministry
of Environment, Poland

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**Toolbox of Just Transition Strategies inside**

This is a visual summary of the outcome of the conference ‘People and Climate -Solidarity and Just Transition’, which may serve as a toolbox of strategies for the policy-makers in these areas of the economy and society.