

Just Transition Mechanisms in NDC 3.0

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Just Transition is

- a concept aimed at ensuring that the transition to a low-carbon and sustainable economy is socially just, inclusive and protects the rights of vulnerable groups.
 - At its core, it is about the principle, process and practice of embedding equity in climate action.
 - This implies the active involvement of workers, trade unions, women and other stakeholders in the development and implementation of climate and energy strategies.
 - The main elements of a just transition are job support, income protection, improved social protection, access to training and reskilling and new employment opportunities in the green economy.
 - Giving socio-economic meaning to the goal of 1.5 degrees
- The Paris Agreement recognizes "the imperatives of a just labour transition and the creation of decent work and quality jobs, in line with nationally determined development priorities"
 - In 2015, the ILO published the Guidelines for a Just Transition to an Environmentally Sustainable Economy and Society for All
 - COP28 developed a work programme for a Just Transition
 - NDC3.0 Just Transition - A Requirement

Why it matters

- Unites society and leaves no one behind – ensures the inclusiveness of climate action, the participation of all social groups, including women, youth and vulnerable communities.
- Promotes local and contextualized solutions – builds on the real needs of regions, industries and communities, strengthening social resilience and trust in reforms.
- Creates opportunities for social and human development – contributes to the SDGs, skills development, quality employment and reduced inequalities.
- *The ILO estimates that the green transition could lead to a net increase of 24 million jobs by 2030.*
- If properly managed, it turns climate measures into a driver of economic growth – making the fight against climate change not a cost, but an opportunity for modernization, innovation and equitable development of society.



Just Transition: Key Principles



Mitigating the negative effects of climate action



Creating opportunities for economic transformation based on low-carbon and climate-resilient development



Promoting human well-being in countries' efforts to achieve net-zero emissions



Taking into account the needs of people and the planet and distribute the costs and benefits of the transition to all communities with minimal environmental impact



Achieving a just transition depends on the decisions countries take to implement the transformation towards a low-carbon and climate-resilient economy



Справедливый переход зависит от контекста, поэтому его реализация будет зависеть от уникальных обстоятельств страны/региона

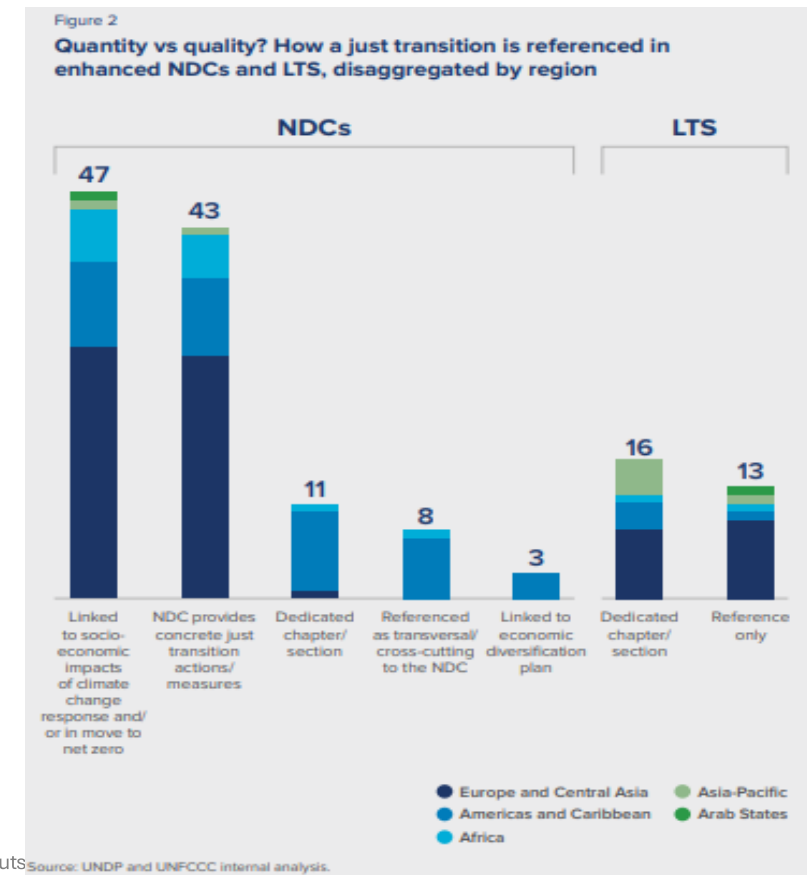


A Just Transition must not exacerbate gender inequalities, far from exacerbating them, but also reduce them

Just Transition in NDCs



The importance of a just transition is now recognized, and these principles are reflected in 38% of NDCs, 79% of long-term strategies, and a growing number of global initiatives



However, more can be done to anchor a just transition in climate plans – only 17% of NDCs and 55% of LTSs have specific sections on this key issue

Just Transition Readiness Assessment

- As part of the Just Transition Readiness Assessment in 2024, sectoral measures in Kyrgyzstan were examined, taking into account their potential impacts – both positive and negative – across the energy, transport and agriculture sectors.
- The results of this assessment are aimed at informing stakeholders about the necessary measures to seize the opportunities and minimize the risks associated with climate action.
- It also aimed to inform the development of the country's next NDC, taking into account the Just Transition mechanisms, and to build relevant capacity.

What does NDC 3.0 provide?

- **Goal:** To ensure a socially just transformation of the economy and life support systems in the context of climate change and the transition to low-carbon development.
- **Key principles:**
 - Inclusion and participation of all groups;
 - Gender equality and youth engagement;
 - Decent work and employment protection;
 - Economic diversification and development of "green" professions;
 - Sustainability of regions and communities;
 - Social protection and support for vulnerable groups.

What does NDC 3.0 provide?

- Integration of joint ventures into sectoral action plans;
- Inclusion of a separate section on Just Transition.

The following objectives have been set to address these problems:



Establishing an institutional, legislative, and policy framework for just transition, taking into account the principles of social dialogue, gender equality, and social inclusion



Creating a system for monitoring and evaluating the social impacts of climate challenges and measures



Improving government support mechanisms for employment and social protection in light of the shift to low-carbon development

- Establishment of a national system of coordination of joint ventures based on tripartite interaction (state – employers – trade unions).
- Expansion of the powers of the Ministry of Labour, Social Security and Migration (MTSOM) to coordinate POs.
- Development and approval of the "Just Transition Roadmap until 2035".
- Identification of priority sectors and regions.
- Distribution of roles and sources of funding.
- Creation of a national monitoring and evaluation system — "SP-radar" — to analyze the impact of climate measures on: employment, incomes of the population, the level of social protection, territorial development.

Sector	Just Transition measures
Energy	Retraining programs for employees of coal and thermal power enterprises, creation of new jobs in renewable energy sources.
Agriculture	Support for farmers in the transition to sustainable practices, development of agro-ecotourism.
Transport	Promotion of employment in the field of electromobility and public transport.
Industry	Modernization of enterprises and retraining of personnel towards energy efficiency and digitalization.

- Development and implementation of the National Program for the Retraining of Workers in Carbon-Intensive Industries.
- Creation of a system of "green professions" with the participation of educational institutions and business.
- Revision of social support mechanisms (insurance, temporary benefits, active employment measures) for workers and families affected by the transformation.
- Expanding access of women, youth and people with disabilities to training and employment programs in the green economy.

- A key principle of a Just Transition is the participation of all parties – the state, employers (businesses) and workers (trade unions).
- Institutional mechanisms such as the Coordination Council will ensure:
 - - Involvement of trade unions and NGOs;
 - - Consensus-based decision-making;
- Protecting the interests of employees in the development and implementation of policies.
- Conducting regional consultations and dialogues on Just Transition issues.
- Creation of public councils under state bodies.
- Support for youth and women's initiatives in the field of green transition.
- Communication and educational campaigns to increase understanding of Just Transition.

Monitoring and reporting

- The system of indicators of the Just Transition includes:
- the number of employees who have undergone retraining;
- the level of employment in "green" industries;
- the number of pilot regions/sectors of the joint venture;
- the proportion of women and youth involved in Just Transition programmes;
- social stability index (according to JT-radar data).
- Monitoring should be integrated into the national NDC reporting system.

Key areas of investment in Just Transition

-  **Retraining and new "green" professions**
-  **Green infrastructure and modernization (Investments in energy efficiency, renewable energy, smart grids, etc.)**
-   **Social protection and support for vulnerable groups**
-  **Monitoring and evaluation (Just Transition radar)**
-  **Integration of international and regional cooperation**

Financing Just Transition

- Government and donor sources;
- Funds of international climate funds:
 - Climate Investment Funds (CIF) – Just Energy Transition Program (JETP)
 - Green Climate Fund (GCF) – projects with a joint venture component
 - International Labour Organization (ILO) – Just Transition Framework
- Blended Finance mechanisms: a combination of donor grants and private investments for the implementation of climate projects;
- Private Equity and Green Bonds:
 - Orange Bonds = gender + climate + private investment (\$50 million pilot in Asia – financing women's climate projects)
 - Green Bonds - Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyz Republic, etc.
- Private Equity in JVs (Outside of Bonds): Impact Investing / ESG Funds



Thank you for your attention!

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