



Embedding Just Transitions into Long- term Climate Strategies

GGGI webinar

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Introducing the 2050 Pathways Platform



- A government and multi-stakeholder initiative launched at COP22 to provide a “big tent” approach to 2050 long-term climate strategies.
- 39 member countries and directly supported or advised 62 countries (including non-member countries).
- It brings together a network of donors, international and national think tanks, and climate policy experts on long-term planning.

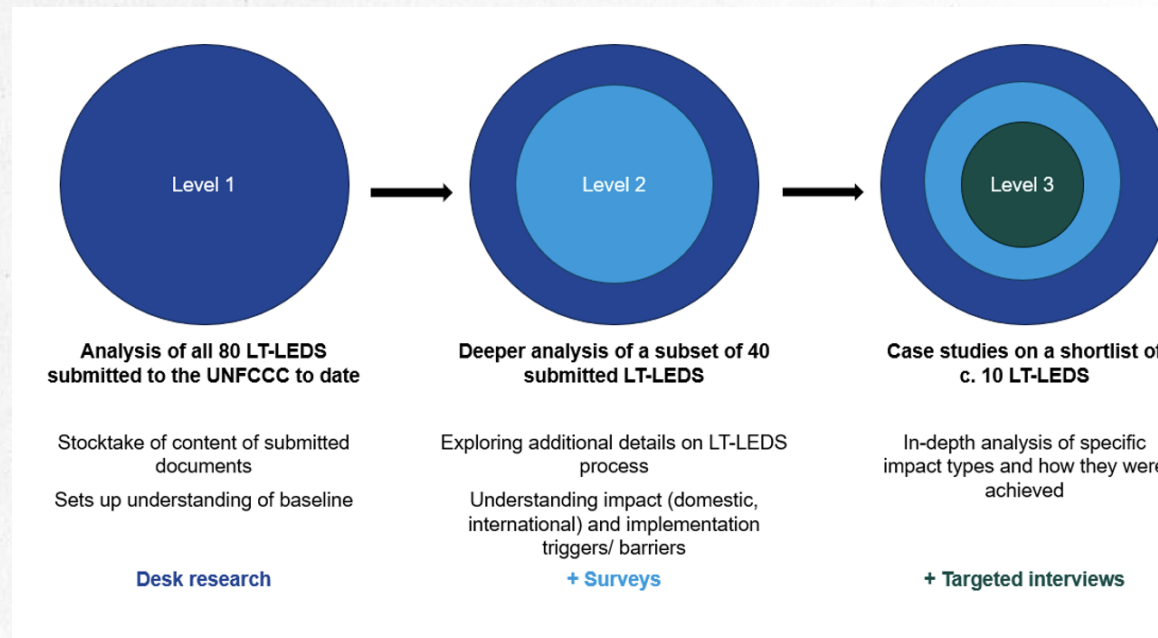


www.2050pathways.org

About the 2050PP Flagship Report on the Impact of LT-LEDS



It aims to capture the real-world impact of LT-LEDS, test emerging findings with experts and practitioners, and distill lessons and practical recommendations for governments, development partners, and the UNFCCC process on how to maximize the impact of LT-LEDS as a practical instrument for implementation in the decade ahead.



Why this conversation on LT-LEDS, why now



- 2026 is a landmark year for LT-LEDS – 10 years from the mandate for their creation
- Countries are simultaneously finalising the update NDCs, preparing the second round of BTRs, and shaping expectations for the second Global Stocktake
- A window of opportunity: to look critically at the process and build shared recommendations across the practitioner and research community

A convergence in diagnosis

GGGI brief



most G20 LT-LEDS acknowledge just transition, but lack specificity, measurable targets, financing roadmaps, and monitoring mechanisms

Flagship report
(emerging and preliminary insights)



socio-economic dimensions are consistently the weakest technical element across LT-LEDS globally

Gap 1: Socio-economic analysis

- GGGI brief: only 29% of G20 strategies identify specific groups/regions at transition risk
- Flagship survey confirms: 'wider socio-economic impact assessment' and 'climate risk and vulnerability assessment' were the least included technical elements (a bit over half of the responses include these)
- Self-reinforcing problem: their absence limits stakeholders' ability to assess their usefulness

Examples on approaches to address these : Morocco and Jamaica

Gap 2: Regional and local dimension

- GGGI brief: regional and rural development weakest thematic area (21%)
- Flagship survey: 'ensuring regional/local plans align with long-term climate goals' has lowest effectiveness rating of all outcomes
- Regional divide: Africa and Asia respondents rate LT-LEDS significantly less effective at local/regional level than Europe, North America, Oceania - likely reflecting differences in subnational policymaking infrastructure.
- Just transition implication: national strategies that don't disaggregate spatially and by groups cannot design meaningful support for affected communities

Examples on approaches to address these : Japan

Gap 3: Monitoring for just transition outcomes



- GGGI brief: only 18% of G20 LT-LEDS include just transition in M&E frameworks
- Flagship survey: MRV consistently flagged as top priority for strengthening, often linked to financing and tracking progress
- Key risk: flagship survey finds 'broader macroeconomic and socio-economic conditions' is the most constraining factor for LT-LEDS success - without just transition monitoring, there is no mechanism (or a limited one) for course correction when implementation produces unfair outcomes
- Morocco stakeholder feedback: "strengthening M&E and better integrating socio-economic dimensions: jobs, just transition, territorial development, would make LT-LEDS more operational"

Practical recommendations



1. Socio-economic assessment integration in LT-LEDS — disaggregated by region, sector, and vulnerable group
2. Map transition impacts at subnational level and link explicitly to investment sequencing and policy design
3. Embed just transition indicators into existing BTR and MRV frameworks — avoiding fragmentation and parallel reporting systems

Thanks!

“Having a good plan is not a sufficient condition for success. But not having one is always a recipe for failure”

F. Bainimarama, Prime Minister of Fiji, COP23