

Submission by EIG on the United Arab Emirates Just Transition Work Programme (UAE JTWP)

March 7, 2025

The EIG is pleased to share its views on work to be undertaken under the Just Transition Work Programme (JTWP) and on possible topics for the dialogues under the JTWP in response to the call for submissions for SB62.

Introduction

We continue to believe that Just Transition is a critical element for successful climate action and achieving the 1.5° C global warming limit. The objective of the JTWP is defined in para 52 of decision 1/CMA.4 of the Sharm-el-Sheikh decision, which is to discuss pathways to achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement outlined in Article 2, paragraph 1, in the context of Article 2, paragraph 2.

1. Views on work to be undertaken under the work programme

We believe that the main output of the work programme should be a toolbox of best practices that countries can use to advance in different sectors for a just transition, including energy transition at the domestic level.

Please consider the inclusion of the following outputs of the JTWP:

- Policy toolbox for the development and implementation of actions/strategies that integrate energy, socio-economic and workforce dimensions in national development programmes.
- Guidelines/methodology to identify potential socioeconomic impacts of the transition, with particular focus on vulnerable populations.
- Catalogue of capacity building/workforce development for re-skilling, upskilling, and workforce adaptation.

As stated in multiple EIG interventions before, we believe that sustainability and human rights, gender equality and intergenerational equity are inextricably intertwined, and that a human rights-centered approach is indispensable for just transition. We therefore stay convinced that human rights need to be an integral part of the work programme and that one important outcome of the work programme should be to offer policy makers and private actors' concrete guidance on how to design transition processes fair, inclusive, with an environmental integrity and based on a human rights and gender-sensitive approach that also considers intergenerational equity.

The work programme should include knowledge sharing from the private sector. Companies play an important role in transition processes on the ground. The private sector already uses risk management, corporate social responsibility (CSR), responsible business conduct (RBC), gender equality, human rights and social standards. All elements can help design transition processes in a fair, inclusive and "just" manner. It is important to us that the work programme takes into consideration already existing and internationally agreed guidelines such as the [United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights \(UNGPs\)](#), the [OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises](#) and the 2015 [ILO Guidelines on Just Transition](#).

The work Programme also should include Civil Society and UN agencies participation, considering, the variety of information resources that organizations like ILO have to guide the implementation of the Work Programme. It could be helpful also to consider the participation of organizations who can provide a broad perspective on just transition and its potential economic and social costs, such as the OECD and OXFAM.

Regarding inputs, we think that it would be important to not only consider the view of Parties and non-Party stakeholders, but also to include reports of other workstreams and by constituted bodies under the UNFCCC, especially the Katowice Committee of Experts on the Impacts of the Implementation of Response Measures, the Technology Executive Committee, the Local Communities and Indigenous Peoples Platform, and creates synergies with the mitigation work programme, the Gender Action Plan and the Action Plan under the Glasgow work programme on Action for Climate Empowerment.

In terms of outputs, we believe that the work programme should produce a toolbox of best practices that countries can use to advance in different sectors for a just transition, including energy transition at the domestic level.

Finally, the work programme can help draw best practices and lessons learnt from the Just Energy Transition Partnerships that were already concluded or are planned between several countries.

2. Possible topics for the dialogues under the work programme

- Just Transition from a human right and intersectional, gender-based approach perspective – challenges, obstacles and best practices
- Safeguarding the rights of livelihoods, communities, and workers in a Just Transition
- Just Transition from a non-party stakeholder's perspective, especially enterprises and workers, but also civil society organisations, UN agencies, ILO, OECD or OXFAM.
- Recognize and adopt measures to reduce, redistribute and value unpaid care and domestic work by promoting the equal sharing of responsibilities between women and men, women and girls undertake a disproportionate share of unpaid care and domestic work, which can be exacerbated by climate change, environmental degradation and disasters.
- Gender-responsive policies, including in agriculture and fisheries, and ensuring women's equal access to agricultural and fisheries technologies, technical assistance, productive resources, land tenure security and access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance and natural resources, as well as access to and participation in local, regional and international markets.
- Securing social and economic rights of vulnerable communities and populations