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MPTF Office

## ILO (Bilateral Report)

### Partnership for Action on Green Economy Trust Fund (PAGE)

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1) Project Title: ILO – PAGE Workplan (ODA Countries and Global Activities)

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#### ILO – GLOBAL and REGIONAL LEVEL

*Outcome 3 - Individuals and institutions representing social partners, public, private and civil society groups and stakeholders have acquired capacities needed to advance IGE approaches at regional, national and sectoral levels.*

**Key achievements in 2025**

#### **First PAGE’ Regional Academy for Africa: Harnessing the power of green finance for a just transition (21-23 May, Rabat, Morocco)**

In 2025, the ILO played a central role in advancing PAGE’s regional capacity development and South-South cooperation agenda through the design and delivery of the first PAGE Regional Academy for Africa, titled on [“Financing a Just Transition to Green and Circular Economies”](#). It represented one of the flagship achievement of the PAGE biennial for 2024-2025 to support implementation of [PAGE’s updated 2021–2030 Strategy](#). The Academy aimed to foster knowledge sharing, peer learning, support interlinkages between just transition, circular economy, and sustainable finance. Responding directly to demand from PAGE partner countries for regionally tailored learning and experience-sharing, this Academy with support from PAGE provided a unique inter-agency platform that brought together national stakeholders with integrated expertise from ILO, UNIDO, UNDP, UNEP and UNITAR.

Regional event was co-designed and delivered by the [International Training Centre of the ILO \(ITC-ILO\)](#) in close collaboration with PAGE agencies (from November 2024 till May 2025), with weekly technical consultations and joint content development. This integrated PAGE

approach enabled participants to address financing for green and circular economies while understanding importance of systematically embedding social dialogue, decent work, and inclusion. **Key objectives** were:

- Strengthen the capacities of policymakers, practitioners, and stakeholders to formulate, actively participate in design and implement green and just transition strategies.
- Promote innovative solutions for financing a green economic transformation in Africa.
- Foster regional cooperation and South-South collaboration (SSC) on leveraging public and private finance for a just transition and documenting SSC best practices, ensuring that policy lessons are captured, disseminated, and used to scale future partnerships.
- Encourage inclusive approaches to green economic empowerment, particularly for women and marginalized communities; and
- Facilitate hands-on learning and knowledge exchange through practical exercises and case studies.

The Academy convened and brought close to 70 participants from seven African PAGE partner countries (Burkina Faso, Senegal, Rwanda, Morocco, South Africa, Ghana and Mauritius) and three non-PAGE countries (DRC, Uganda and Djibouti). Participants represented diverse ministries (labour, finance, environment, energy, industry and planning); employers' and workers' organizations; private sector and financial institutions; education and training institutions; UN Resident Coordinator Office; and PAGE partner agencies (in HQs and agencies based in Morocco). It also featured engagement with high-level stakeholders, including the [Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action \(CFMCA\)](#), which shared key messages on the importance of financing mechanisms and the role of finance ministries in shaping climate policies. This reinforced the link between national fiscal leadership, green finance, and just transition strategies, highlighting the critical role of multi-stakeholder coordination in advancing sustainable and inclusive economic transformation.

The training followed a **blended learning model**:

- **Online phase (28 April–9 May 2025)**: four self-guided modules on the just transition framework, inclusive circular economies, navigating complex financial landscapes, greening micro small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) and integrating just transition in Nationally determined contributions (NDCs) complemented by six expert-led webinars.
- **In-person phase (21–23 May 2025)** in Rabat, Morocco, hosted by the Ministry of Energy Transition and Sustainable Development (METSD) and UNIDO (lead agency in Morocco), back-to-back with Morocco's National Green Crossroads Conference (under PAGE country workplan).

The ITC-ILO and ILO provided substantive leadership, technical support, one-ILO and one-UN approaches, and coordination throughout the Academy, ensuring the effective integration of just transition principles, including social dialogue, skills development, sustainable enterprise promotion, and financing a just transition.

In addition, the ILO team made significant contributions through its Green Jobs, Just Transition, Social Finance, and ENTERPRISES' Department specialists from both regional (RO),

Country offices (CO), and headquarters (HQ). This included the Director of the ENTERPRISES Department (a member of the PAGE Board) and the Director of Action Programme for Just Transition (AP-JT), who contributed to key opening messages, developed masterclasses, facilitated group work, and delivered presentations, as outlined below:

- ILO- led Masterclass on “Effective governance and coordination for just transition finance”, highlighting the role of social dialogue, social dimensions and institutional coordination.
- Joint ILO–UNDP Masterclass: “Unlocking carbon markets for a just transition: potential, challenges and solutions”.
- ILO-led Masterclass: “Private finance for a just transition. The role of banks, investors and insurance companies”.
- Joint ILO–UNIDO Elective: “Financing circular solutions and local green enterprises”, with a focus on MSMEs, cooperatives and local value chains. Dissemination and launch of the new [ILO Guidance Note “Unlocking more and better jobs: Integrating sustainable enterprises for a just transition in Nationally Determined Contributions”](#) among African PAGE countries.

Aligned with PAGE’s 2030 Strategy, **South-South cooperation** was embedded as a cross-cutting approach. The Academy facilitated structured peer learning and exchange of country practices on financing mechanisms, policy reforms, decent work, carbon markets, circular economy strategies and inclusive governance models relevant to African contexts.

**Key results, value added and impact:**

- ✓ Enhanced capacities of policymakers and practitioners from 10 African countries on financing just transition pathways, circular economy policies, carbon markets, and integrating (and financing) just transition and sustainable enterprises into NDCs and national strategies.
- ✓ Positioning PAGE as a regional catalyst for scaling inclusive green finance solutions through peer learning, policy replication and South-South cooperation: Facilitated peer-learning, replication of country practices, and fostering a regional collaboration.
- ✓ Social inclusion and decent work: Promoted policies and sustainable financing approaches that integrate vulnerable groups, women, MSMEs, and informal enterprises, ensuring decent work and a just transition for all that leaves no one behind.
- ✓ Catalyst for sustained action: Launched the PAGE Alumni Ambassadors Network, reinforcing continuity, regional ownership, and collaboration beyond the Academy.
- ✓ Inter-agency synergy: Leveraged technical contributions of ILO (and the ITC), UNIDO, UNDP, UNEP, and UNITAR, demonstrating PAGE’s value as a coordinating and integrative platform for green, circular and just transitions.
- ✓ Launch of the PAGE Alumni Ambassadors Network on 23 May 2025, aimed to strengthening continuity, peer learning and regional collaboration beyond the Academy, while also highlighting the role on national training institutions from South Africa, Senegal, Rwanda and Morocco in reinforcing national ownership and regional leadership.

### Communications, news and visibility:

- ILO post-event article: <https://www.ilo.org/resource/news/page-regional-academy-africa-harnessing-power-green-finance-just-transition>
- PAGE Secretariat' article : <https://www.un-page.org/news/page-regional-academy-for-africa-advancing-green-and-inclusive-finance/>
- UNIDO' article: <https://www.unido.org/news/green-nexus-week-closes-strong-commitments-just-transition-and-inclusive-green-economy>
- <https://www.un-page.org/event/page-regional-academy-for-africa/>
- <https://www.itcilo.org/courses/page-regional-academy-africa>
- <https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:7331692130660143104/>  
<https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:7331355178769534976/>  
<https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:7331269095192936451/>

### PAGE e-course and DCO Trainings on financing just transitions, 2025

The **“Financing Just Transitions”** training series is one of the latest global capacity-building efforts developed jointly in 2025 by the PAGE and the UN Development Coordination Office (DCO) with UNITAR as the lead implementing agency. The course focused on financing equitable, inclusive and sustainable transitions, equipping government, private sector, civil society, and UN system stakeholders with the knowledge and tools to mobilize and align finance with just transition objectives.

The program was delivered virtually in two iterations in Spring and Autumn of 2025 bringing together mid- to senior-level participants from countries spanning Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean. The multi-stakeholder cohorts of participants included officials from a broad range of ministries, such as finance, economy, labour, industry, agriculture, and environment, as well as representatives from central planning and budget offices, national development and commercial banks, business and employer federations, civil society organizations, and UN agencies, to foster cross-sector understanding of the financing challenges and opportunities inherent to just transitions.

The training engaged participants with interactive and action-oriented modules that explored key thematic areas crucial for financing a just transition. Topics included the concept of a just transition and enabling policies and budgeting for just transition plans, fiscal reforms and debt instruments, strategies for de-risking private investment and the role of financial institutions in promoting a just transition.

The ILO was prominently involved in both editions, contributing to the course design and delivery and participating in opening and thematic sessions, alongside high-level partners including the International Trade Union Confederation ([ITUC](#)) and the International Organisation of Employers ([IOE](#)).

The Director of the ILO Action Programme on Just Transition (AP-JT) delivered key messages on behalf of the ILO, emphasizing that climate ambition is fundamentally about people, and

underscoring the centrality of social considerations, decent work creation, and inclusive and coordinated policy frameworks in achieving a just transition. The interventions highlighted the importance of labour rights, social protection, and social dialogue, including the role of workers' and employers' organizations, as critical enablers of equitable transitions, as well as the role of sustainable enterprises as key drivers of climate change mitigation and adaptation that maximize socio-economic benefits.

The ILO's contributions complemented the broader course focus on financing mechanisms, instruments, and policy frameworks that integrate social equity into climate action. In collaboration with UNITAR, UNEP, and its Finance Initiative ([UNEP FI](#)), the ILO co-designed and delivered dedicated sessions on the role of financial institutions in financing just transitions, drawing on the [ILO's Social Finance](#) (SFU) [research, guidance, and tools](#) developed under the [ILO Just Transition Finance Hub](#).

- [From Knowledge to Action: Building Capacity for Just Transition Finance - UN PAGE - Partnership for Action on Green Economy](#)
- [LinkedIn: "Climate ambition and climate action it is not just about numerical targets! It is about people"](#)
- [LinkedIn: "Financing Just Transitions" training series, developed by PAGE and DCO.](#)

## **Reshaping Our Economies: new PAGE' e-course and module on just transition (launched in November 2025)**

A central element of the ILO's technical contribution (between February-October 2025) to Module 2 of the launched e-course "**Making it just**" was shaped and designed content based on the [Guidelines for a Just Transition Towards Environmentally Sustainable Economies and Societies for All](#) and the [Resolution concerning a just transition towards environmentally sustainable economies and societies for all](#) (adopted in 2023 at the International Labour Conference). These guidelines, developed through tripartite consensus, provide a practical policy framework to ensure that economic transformation toward sustainability places social justice, decent work, and inclusive growth at its core.

This module emphasizes that just transition is not only about environmental outcomes, but also about maximizing employment opportunities in low-carbon sectors, protecting workers and communities affected by structural shifts, and promoting equitable sharing of both the benefits and burdens of the transition. This involves integrated policy responses across labor markets, skills development, social protection, and enterprise support aligned with national development priorities. The course and module itself were designed and led by UNITAR under PAGE, with provided technical expertise from the ILO's (Green Jobs and Just Transition in the CO-Antananarivo and RO for Arab States/Beirut, ENTERPRISES' specialists from the HQ, including Director of the AP-JT) to ensure the incorporation of labour, just transition and social dimensions into the learning content of Module 2.

The module highlighted that a just transition requires social dialogue and active participation and engagement of governments (including labour ministries), employers', and workers' organizations to design and implement policies that mitigate negative social impacts while enhancing positive ones. It also stresses gender-responsive strategies, capacity building, and social protection to safeguard vulnerable groups and ensure that no one is left behind as economies shift toward sustainability.

By embedding decent work principles into climate and economic policy packages, the ILO's contribution underpins Module 2's focus on people-centered policy design that can promote fair and job-rich transitions in practice (through added videos, recorded interview from the ILO AP-JT Director, interactive lessons, case studies, and practical exercises). Through this, the participants gain the knowledge and tools to support a just transition for all that generates decent work opportunities as well as more and better jobs in a low-carbon economy.

- This course with three modules is made available by UNITAR as open and free source E-learning at: <https://unccelearn.org/course/view.php?id=227&page=overview>.
- Module 2:making it Just: <https://360.articulate.com/review/content/0cfc6e97-3d49-4840-8a01-4161f4409a93/review>
- M2: <https://youtu.be/ITIEduEhrYY> (on what a just transition is)
- M2: <https://youtu.be/vUfzpCmBqnQ> (on how climate action can generate employment opportunities)
- M2: <https://youtu.be/vAi9r7BiJjA> (on the need for integrated policymaking)
- M2: <https://youtu.be/yQf6td1z4h0> (on financing a just transition)

## **WCEF 2025 – Promoting the economic drivers of circularity, Sao Paulo, Brazil.**

On 16<sup>th</sup> May, the ILO presented and contributed technical inputs to the **WCEF 2025 Accelerator Session on “Economic Drivers for Circularity: Secondary Materials and Beyond,”** coordinated by UNIDO on behalf of PAGE. The session explored the critical question: “What macroeconomic and policy enablers can drive the global transition to circular economies?” and will focus on 3 key areas, namely:

- Macroeconomic modeling for a circular economy prioritizing policy and investments options
- Decent work and job creation for a just transition to a circular economy
- How circular economy can be a driver for inclusive low-carbon industrial transformation.

The session brought together voices from different sectors, including policymakers, UN agencies, private sector, and finance institutions to highlight the need for collaboration and partnerships in enhancing global circular value chains. The presentations included the preliminary findings from relevant and ongoing PAGE studies, such as preliminary remarks on the process and advances for the global report on “**Employment in the Circular Economy**”, launched officially in December 2025, a panel discussion and open dialogue with all

participants to enable effective exchange of ideas, networking and identification of synergies in the circular economy.

Drawing on its expertise in labour markets, decent work and just transitions, the ILO (AP-JT/Green Jobs and Just Transition Senior for Latin America) emphasized the importance of integrating decent work considerations and just transition into circular economy strategies and the NDCs processes. The importance of engaging labour ministers and social partners (workers' and employers' organizations) in developing circular economy policies and solutions was highlighted. It also discussed macroeconomic and policy enablers for a just transition, including investment in skills development, support for small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in circular supply chains and formalization, establishing frameworks for social dialogue.

The panelists highlighted how policies promoting secondary materials markets can simultaneously drive job creation, ensure fair labor conditions, and support inclusive industrial transformation. By connecting economic incentives with social objectives, the ILO's contribution underscores that a transition to circularity can be both environmentally sustainable and socially equitable.

- <https://www.un-page.org/news/page-powers-circular-economy-policy-innovation-at-the-upcoming-wcef-in-brazil/>
- <https://www.un-page.org/news/global-experts-call-for-economic-overhaul-to-power-circular-transition/>
- <https://www.unido.org/events/economic-drivers-circularity-secondary-materials-and-beyond-wcef2025-accelerator-session>

## **Partnering with the Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action to foster joint efforts on just transition**

In 2024–2025, UN-PAGE under the UNEP's leadership has established a strategic alliance with the Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action (CFMCA), reinforcing its role as a thought partner in aligning public finance with inclusive, resilient, and sustainable development.

In this context, during October–November 2025, the ILO (AP-JT and Social Finance Unit), with UNEP as lead agency, provided technical inputs to a UNITAR' concept note, titled "Strengthening PAGE's Engagement with the Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action (CFMCA) Driving Circular and Just Transition Finance" aimed to exploring also alignment with the CFMCA Capability Assessment Framework through regional training and collaboration with ministries of finance.

CFMCA has requested UNEP's technical support to update the flagship guide "[Strengthening the Role of Ministries of Finance in Driving Climate Action: A Framework and Guide for Ministers and Ministries of Finance.](#)" Following a UNEP scoping exercise in 2025, the revised guide will focus on adaptation and resilience, biodiversity, and industrial policies, with Just Transition as a cross-cutting theme. In September 2025, UNEP invited the ILO to provide technical leadership on Just Transition (and financing a just transition).

The joint UNEP–ILO work is expected to begin in Q1- 2026. To support this engagement, the ILO launched an internal scoping exercise in December 2025 to identify relevant case studies and examples of collaboration with ministries of finance (including on just transition, adaptation, nature-based solutions and biodiversity, analytical tools, carbon markets, circular economy approaches, and private capital mobilization). This exercise is ongoing.

### **ILO Green Week 2025 (3<sup>rd</sup> edition): May 2025**

During the third edition of ILO Green Week, held in May 2025, the Head of the PAGE Secretariat and UNITAR delivered a joint presentation with the ILO on 8 May as part of the high-level panel discussion **“Pathways for Just Transitions: Turning Ambition into Action with ILO Partners.”**

The session was conducted in a hybrid format and included the presentation. The session script and presentation were developed collaboratively, with substantive input from participating teams, highlighting the role of the PAGE as a UN flagship programme with over a decade of experience. The discussion emphasized how PAGE and its partners work collectively to place sustainability at the core of global economic policymaking, supporting a shift in finance and investment towards a just, circular, and green economic transformation. UNITAR presented PAGE’s approach to collaboration with UN Resident Coordinator Offices (UNRCOs), which are central to a coordinated UN system-wide response to advancing countries’ green economy pathways through training and learning. In recent years, PAGE has strengthened its partnership with the United Nations Development Coordination Office (UNDCO) to foster dialogue, build capacities, and promote knowledge-sharing, including through facilitating peer learning among countries and their respective UNRCOs.

### **PAGE Mid-Year Celebration: Reflecting Back, Looking Ahead**

On 17<sup>th</sup> June, the PAGE Mid-Year Celebration convened funding partners, UN agencies, country representatives, and green economy experts to exchange perspectives on PAGE’s progress throughout 2024. Participants underscored PAGE’s distinctive role in accelerating the global green economy transition while reflecting on its achievements and exploring future opportunities.

The ILO highlighted PAGE’s role and support in integrating social dimensions into climate policies, particularly through strategic convening policy dialogue at COP29 ([Just transition policies must prioritize labour rights and decent work](#), Baku, 2024). The ILO’ Director of the Priority Action Programme for Just Transitions emphasized the role of the PAGE that brought together multiple countries for policy dialogues, importance embedding labor rights and social considerations into NDCs, and climate action policies. The news article was published by the PAGE Secretariat:

<https://www.un-page.org/news/page-mid-year-celebration-reflecting-back-looking-ahead/>

	<p><b>ILO’s contribution in PAGE’ governance, management and technical group’ meetings (Jan-Dec 2025)</b></p> <p>Throughout January–December 2025, the ILO (CO/RO and the HQ) team actively contributed to and participated in the governance coordination meetings of PAGE, ensuring alignment with ILO’s mandate on decent work, social dialogue, and just transition.</p> <p>The ILO took part in the PAGE Steering Committee (SC) online meeting on 4 February 2025, and the subsequent SC meeting held on 16<sup>th</sup> September in Brussels, where provided strategic inputs on programme direction from funding partners, inter-agency coordination, implementation priorities and policy outcomes for 2025-2026. These engagements helped strengthen the integration of just transition, decent employment, and social dimensions within PAGE’s overall governance and decision-making processes.</p> <p>The ILO also participated in the PAGE Management Board (MB) meeting in January 2025, including a joint working lunch (hosted at the ILO), and continued its engagement in MB-related consultations through December. In addition, the ILO contributed to the PAGE Technical Team (TT) meeting in March, as well as a series of planning meetings held in October and November 2025 to discuss and prepare the workplan 2026-2025 (including planning Huddle- meeting jointly with MB on 16<sup>th</sup> December 2025). Through these forums, the ILO supported technical discussions, planning, progress reporting and coordination (internally) as well as among partner agencies, with a particular focus on operational coherence and the delivery of global and country-level results to foster and advance a just transition.</p>
<p><b>Key achievements 2025</b> (Add. Support for Green Recovery)</p>	<p>NA</p>

*Outcome 4 - National and regional stakeholders, including green economy champions, decision-makers, practitioners, and youth representatives, access and apply knowledge for advancing IGE.*

<p><b>Key achievements in 2025</b></p>	<p><b>PAGE South–South Policy Dialogue Series: government-to-government policy exchanges between South Africa and Indonesia on just energy transition (June-October 2025)</b></p> <p>This policy dialogue series was convened by the ILO (CO Pretoria and lead in South Africa, CO in Jakarta, with the ITC-ILO- as lead in facilitation) and UNDP (as lead agency in Indonesia) under PAGE in collaboration with South Africa’s Presidential Climate Commission (PCC) and relevant ministries in South Africa and Indonesia. Spanning five dialogues, the series provided a vital exchange platform for policymakers and</p>
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practitioners to share knowledge and experiences on advancing a just energy transition in coal-dependent economies.

Over the course of the series, which aligned with **South Africa’s G20 presidency in 2025**, participants explored ways to reduce emissions while safeguarding livelihoods, promoting a just energy transition as well as social inclusion, while also fostering sustainable socio-economic opportunities. The dialogues emphasized the importance of integrated policy frameworks that address both environmental and social dimensions of the energy transition.

The first dialogue was held on 3 July 2025 and titled [“G20 Side Event: South Africa-Indonesia Policy Dialogue on Just Transition in Coal Mining Regions”](#). This inaugural session featured as a side event of the [G20 Energy Transition Working Group \(ETWG\) under South Africa’s presidency](#), building on the voluntary principles for a just energy transition that were adopted during Brazil’s presidency in the previous year. Co-organized with South Africa’s Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), the dialogue aimed to contribute to the non-negotiated G20 Presidency Document under Outcome 2 on *Socio-economic Safeguards for Fossil Fuel-Dependent Regions* as well as shape and inform just energy transition narratives around principles of decent work and social justice in the Global South.

The dialogues highlighted lessons from ongoing initiatives in Indonesia, such as the Innovation [Regions for a Just Energy Transition \(IKI-JET\) project](#), and in South Africa regarding the development of policies that combine emission reduction strategies with employment protection and economic diversification. The second dialogue, convened on 7 August, explored the role of social dialogue, stressing the need to meaningfully engage workers, communities, and industry stakeholders when shaping transition pathways. The ILO shared expertise on inclusive social dialogue mechanisms and tripartite cooperation, demonstrating how worker participation can, and should, be embedded into national and regional transition strategies.

The third and fourth dialogues, held on 4 September and 2 October respectively, focused on highlighting skills development strategies for the green shift and examining challenges of financing a just energy transition. ILO and UNDP’ inputs were presented in identifying critical skills needs, capacity-building programs, and strategies for integrating labour and social considerations into financing frameworks. These discussions highlighted the importance of preparing workers for emerging green sectors and ensuring that investments in renewable energy are coupled with social protection measures and the promotion of decent work.

Overall, the dialogue series strengthened South–South cooperation between Indonesia and South Africa, providing actionable insights for integrating jobs, skills, businesses and social safeguards into energy transition policies. By bringing together policymakers, practitioners, PAGE agencies and the Secretariat (present during the 5<sup>th</sup> dialogue), the series organized by the ITC with ILO (CO-Pretoria and Jakarta) and UNDP supported and advanced participants understanding of how coal-dependent economies can navigate

the complex economic, social, and environmental dimensions of a just energy transition, ensuring that labour and social perspectives are central to these transition strategies.

News articles were published and developed by the support from the PAGE Secretariat:

- <https://www.un-page.org/news/g20-side-event-south-africa-indonesia-policy-dialogue-on-just-transition-in-coal-mining-regions/>
- <https://www.un-page.org/news/just-energy-finance-requires-more-than-mobilizing-capital-insights-from-south-africa-and-indonesia/>
- <https://www.un-page.org/news/navigating-the-green-shift-indonesia-and-south-africa-emphasize-skills-development-on-their-paths-for-a-just-energy-transition/>
- <https://admin.un-page.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/06/virtual-policy-dialogue-series-information-note-1.pdf> (concept note developed by the ITC-ILO)

## **“Employment in the Circular Economy: Leveraging Circularity to Create Decent Work”**

The ILO’ expert team (led by SECTOR with AP-JT, ENTERPRISES, STATISTICS, EMPLOYMENT), the World Bank Group, and Circle Economy, with support and in collaboration with PAGE, the first global baseline on employment in the circular economy was produced. It covers 177 countries and explicitly accounts for informal work in low-income contexts in a variety of sectors.

The report “[Employment in the Circular Economy: Leveraging Circularity to Create Decent Work](#)”, provides one of the first comprehensive global overviews of jobs associated with resource efficiency, repair, recycling, and sustainable production. According to the study, between 121 and 142 million people are currently employed in sectors linked to circular activities, highlighting the significant potential of circularity to generate decent work worldwide. The report reveals that circularity does not automatically translate into decent work. Also, women remain underrepresented and clustered in lower-value segments, reinforcing labour inequalities.

The methodology for the report was carefully drafted by the ILO-WB-Circle Economy in consultation with technical experts. It involved combining national labour and sectoral statistics with innovative modeling approaches to estimate employment across multiple circular economy activities. The process included a series of PAGE technical meetings, ensuring that estimates were robust, comparable, and policy relevant. This participatory approach helped align the report with the latest data standards and international definitions of circular economy jobs.

The findings were officially launched at a high-level event on 4 December 2025, hosted by the ILO. The event brought together the Geneva Environment Network (GEN), PAGE (Board members and the Secretariat) and UN agencies, policymakers, business leaders, including the ITUC and IOE and researchers to discuss how circularity can be leveraged

to create sustainable and decent work. The launch was live streamed on ILO Live with the recording available, [here](#).

This initiative underscores the growing importance of circular economy policies for employment strategies globally. By providing credible, data-driven estimates of circular jobs, the report equips governments, workers and businesses, and development partners with essential information to design policies, invest strategically, and monitor progress in the transition towards sustainable and inclusive economies.

- <https://www.ilo.org/publications/employment-circular-economy-leveraging-circularity-create-decent-work>
- <https://www.un-page.org/news/measuring-employment-in-the-circular-economy-already-millions-of-jobs/>
- How is PAGE fostering Circular Economy? <https://www.un-page.org/news/how-is-page-fostering-circular-economy/>
- <https://www.genevaenvironmentnetwork.org/events/employment-in-the-circular-economy-leveraging-circularity-to-create-decent-work/>

## ILO – MONGOLIA

*Outcome 1- Countries have reinforced and integrated inclusive green economy (IGE) goals targets into SDG aligned national economic and development planning through multi-stakeholder collaboration.*

### **Key achievements in 2025**

In 2025, Mongolia advanced the integration of green transition objectives, including Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC 3.0), green economy targets and the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan into the draft Five-Year Development Guidelines (2026–2030), while strengthening alignment with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Within this context, the new phase of the Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE 2.0) in Mongolia has successfully convened a national tripartite workshop on “Guidelines for a Just Transition towards Environmentally Sustainable Economies and Societies for All” on 1 October 2025 at the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Protection (MoFLSP) in Ulaanbaatar.

The workshop strengthened national dialogue on just transition by engaging key stakeholders, including the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change, Ministry of Energy, Mongolian Employers’ Federation (MONEF), Mongolian National Chamber of Commerce and Industry (MNCCI), and the Confederation of Mongolian Trade Unions (CMTU). It also raised awareness of the current and anticipated impacts of climate change and climate-action measures on Mongolia’s labour market. Discussions underscored the urgency of proactive policy responses that anticipate these transformations and place decent work at the centre of the transition.

It was opened by representatives of the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection (Director of the Labour Relations and Employment Department), the Confederation of Mongolian Trade Unions (CMTU), the Mongolian Employers’ Federation (MONEF), and Mongolian National Chamber of Commerce and Industry (MNCCI). Key objectives of the workshop were to:

- Raise awareness and strengthen understanding of just transition in line with the ILO Guidelines, highlighting its role in addressing climate and environmental challenges within Mongolia’s sustainable development agenda.
- Build the capacity of government, employers’, and workers’ representatives to engage meaningfully in climate-change policymaking, with a focus on integrating socioeconomic and labour dimensions into climate policies.
- Support the active participation of tripartite constituents in the design and implementation of just transition strategies under Mongolia’s NDC 3.0.
- Foster ownership of PAGE 3.0 activities, ensuring alignment with national priorities and promoting inclusive and sustainable outcomes.
- Collect stakeholder inputs to inform the development of a Just Transition Action Plan, contextualizing the ILO Guidelines to Mongolia’s economic, environmental, and social realities.

As a direct result of the workshop, participants deepened their understanding of green economy principles and just transition frameworks following a technical session delivered by the ILO Senior Specialist on Just Transition. The technical session provided practical guidance on integrating sustainability and decent work considerations into economic planning and policymaking processes. The

	<p>ILO specialist on Just Transition (DWT/CO-Bangkok) and the ILO’ National Coordinator for Mongolia have also encouraged constituents to review and provide feedback on Mongolia’s Five-Year Development Priorities to ensure that just transition principles are reflected in national development strategies. Recommendations submitted by MONEF and CMTU are expected to contribute to stronger policy alignment between economic diversification, environmental sustainability, and decent work objectives, supporting long-term development outcomes.</p> <p>To support follow-up action, the <a href="#">Guidelines for a Just Transition towards Environmentally Sustainable Economies and Societies for All</a> were translated into Mongolian and disseminated to all national constituents. In addition, a technical note entitled “Strategic Priorities for a Just Transition: Technical Inputs for Mongolia’s National Tripartite Committee on Labour and Social Partnership (2026–2028)” was developed. This technical document aimed at providing strategic, evidence-based inputs to support Mongolia’s National Tripartite Committee on Labour and Social Partnership for the period 2026–2028 in addressing the social and employment dimensions of climate change and the transition towards a low-carbon, climate-resilient economy. It had as a purpose to translate Mongolia’s climate and development commitments, particularly under NDC 3.0, Vision-2050, the Decent Work Country Programme (DWCP), and the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, into concrete Just Transition priorities for the world of work, grounded in the ILO Guidelines for a Just Transition. The document offers an integrated analysis of how climate policies and economic transformation will affect employment, skills, occupational safety and health, social protection, sustainable enterprises, and vulnerable groups, and identifies strategic policy options to anticipate risks, seize green job opportunities, and strengthen social dialogue. By doing so, it seeks to inform tripartite decision-making, enhance policy coherence across climate, labour, and social agendas, and support the design of fair, inclusive, and rights-based transition pathways that ensure environmental ambition translates into decent work and shared prosperity in Mongolia.</p>
<p><i>Outcome 2 - Countries are implementing evidence-based sectoral and thematic reforms in line with national IGE priorities.</i></p>	
<p><b>Key achievements in 2025</b></p>	
<p><i>Outcome 3 - Individual, institutional and planning capacities for IGE action strengthened at the <u>national</u> and (global) level.</i></p>	
<p><b>Key achievements in 2025</b></p>	
<p><i>Outcome 4 - National and regional stakeholders, including green economy champions, decision-makers, practitioners, and youth representatives, access and apply knowledge for advancing IGE.</i></p>	
<p><b>Key achievements in 2025</b></p>	

## ILO – SENEGAL (PAGE 2.0)

*Outcome 1- Countries have reinforced and integrated inclusive green economy (IGE) goals targets into SDG aligned national economic and development planning through multi-stakeholder collaboration.*

### **Key achievements in 2025**

In 2025, the ILO (CO-Dakar and with lead of the Regional Specialist for Green Jobs and Just transition in Africa) as lead agency has coordinated and provided substantive technical support to the Government of Senegal in the drafting and finalization of the new PAGE country workplan for 2026–2027, ensuring that decent employment, social dimensions, and just transition priorities be coherently embedded within national planning and policy frameworks. This support contributed directly to PAGE 2.0 outcomes related to strengthening institutional capacities, improve policy coherence, and integrated planning for inclusive and sustainable economic transformation in Senegal. Particular emphasis was placed on aligning and support of the National Ecological Transition Strategy (NETS) with [Senegal 2050](#), the Just Energy Transition Partnership (JETP), NDC 3.0, and key sectoral strategies, in line with PAGE’s objective of supporting countries to mainstream green economy principles into development planning.

In line with the coordination and governance arrangements outlined in the workplan PAGE 2.0, the ILO facilitated inter-agency and inter-ministerial consultations in close collaboration with the United Nations Resident Coordinator’s Office (UNRCO) and under the leadership of the Ministry of Environment and Ecological Transition (MEET) and the [National Platform on Green Economy \(NPEG\) established with PAGE’s support in 2018](#). These consultations supported PAGE outcome-level results by strengthening cross-sectoral dialogue among line ministries, UN agencies, and technical partners, and by reinforcing national ownership of the policy alignment process in line with priorities and outcome indicators across Senegal 2050, JETP, NDC 3.0, and sectoral strategies. In addition, strong synergies were established with other ongoing efforts from UN agencies and development partners including the [Global Accelerator for jobs, social protection and just transitions](#); Women Work Greener and Better in Saloum Delta; the social dimension of the ecological transition and the Green Jobs for Youth Pact. These complementarities will enhance coherence in implementation, optimize resource use, and ensure that PAGE 2.0 delivery in 2026–2027 is aligned with and reinforces broader ILO efforts to support a just, inclusive, and job-rich ecological transition in Senegal.

Overall, this approach contributes to PAGE results by fostering stronger policy coherence, institutional coordination, and evidence-based decision-making. By aligning outcome indicators and investment priorities across national strategies and existing programmes, the ILO’s support will continue with PAGE agencies to leverage synergies among plans, enhance policy effectiveness, and improve the impact of available funding streams. This, in turn, supports Senegal’s transition toward an inclusive, low-carbon, and job-rich development pathway, consistent with national priorities and PAGE’s global objectives.

	Implementation of the new PAGE 2.0 country workplan will start as of February 2026 in close collaboration with government, PAGE agencies, the RCO in Senegal, and the NPGE.
<i>Outcome 2 - Countries are implementing evidence-based sectoral and thematic reforms in line with national IGE priorities.</i>	
<b>Key achievements in 2025</b>	
<i>Outcome 3 - Individual, institutional and planning capacities for IGE action strengthened at the <u>national</u> and (global) level.</i>	
<b>Key achievements in 2025</b>	
<i>Outcome 4 - National and regional stakeholders, including green economy champions, decision-makers, practitioners, and youth representatives, access and apply knowledge for advancing IGE.</i>	
<b>Key achievements in 2025</b>	

## ILO - SOUTH AFRICA

*Outcome 1- Countries have reinforced and integrated inclusive green economy (IGE) goals targets into SDG aligned national economic and development planning through multi-stakeholder collaboration.*

### **Key achievements in 2025**

In 2025, the ILO (CO-Pretoria) coordinated and made substantive contributions to the PAGE country work in advancing South Africa’s just transition towards an inclusive green economy. This second phase of PAGE in South Africa is social partner focused and places an emphasis on social dialogue and on embedding just transition principles into national and international policy processes. At the heart, the project is about institutionalizing the management and implementation of a just transition in South Africa through social dialogue, sectoral collaboration and policy alignment.

As lead agency, the ILO spearheaded PAGE implementation during the year by leveraging synergies among PAGE agencies, and engaging with the [Presidential Climate Commission](#) (PCC) the National Economic Development and Labour Council ([Nedlac](#)) and the UNRCO on strengthening social dialogue, labour market considerations, and socio-economic safeguards within energy transition governance, ensuring that employment, skills, MSMEs and justice and equity dimensions are reflected and integrated.

A major area of progress in 2025 was the ILO’s technical support to South Africa’s G20 Presidency through the Energy Transition Working Group (ETWG), particularly under Priority Area 2 on just, affordable and inclusive energy transitions. Working closely with national partners such as the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) and in coordination with UNEP and UNIDO, the ILO provided policy advice, technical inputs, and presentations on socio-economic safeguards and just transition principles. These contributions helped shape Presidency documents and informed G20 deliberations, reinforcing South Africa’s leadership in advancing socially inclusive energy transition narratives at a global level.

In parallel, the ILO worked closely with the PCC to advance the establishment of a national platform for structured social dialogue on a just transition. In 2025, the ILO support was focused on conceptualizing and adapting the proposed Just Coal Transition Forum within Nedlac the vehicle by which Government, organized labour and business, and community organizations seek to cooperate through social dialogue, problem-solving and negotiation on economic, labour and development issues and challenges facing the country. Following consultations with the PCC and Nedlac in 2025 amid divergent and evolving social partner positions, the team decided to reframe the sequencing of interventions to begin with the drafting and negotiation of a cross-sectoral **Code of Good Practice for a Just Transition** under the Labour Relations Act, to serve as the foundational instrument for the future **Just Transition Forum**. Thus, instead of establishing a coal-specific forum as a standalone NEDLAC structure, the Just Transition Forum will be economy-wide and operate within the tripartite Labour Market Chamber (LMC) of Nedlac. The draft Code will be discussed and negotiated at the LMC Forum, and once finalised, stakeholders in both the public

	<p>and private sectors will use the Code of Good Practice to guide fair and inclusive transition practices in the country.</p> <p>To ensure that social partners' perspectives and priorities inform the development and drafting of the Code, the PCC and the ILO began the organisation of a series of roundtable discussions with each constituency.</p> <p>During 2025, the ILO supported the concept note development and design of the national roundtables and commissioned technical expertise to draft the Code, laying critical institutional and procedural groundwork for tripartite and community engagement in 2026. Initially planned for Q4 2025, the four roundtable discussions were delayed upon request of the PCC to allow for adequate and active participation by the relevant stakeholders. The roundtables are now planned for Q1 2026 under the auspices of Nedlac. The ILO developed four concept notes for each roundtable discussion, and the PCC gave input into these documents.</p> <p>The ILO has conveyed three coordination and technical inter-agency meetings with PAGE agencies, the RCO and the PCC in 2025 to ensure effective and collaborative development and implementation of the country work plan. The ILO chaired the first two - in January, which served to jointly review and enhance the draft country work plan, and in June. The PCC chaired the constituting meeting in November, i.e. the first meeting since the fund disbursement for the project. Moreover, the ILO and the PCC have had regular check-ins throughout the year.</p> <p>Overall, progress achieved in 2025 under PAGE with ILO support demonstrates tangible advancement in positioning social dialogue, labour rights, and socio-economic safeguards at the centre of South Africa's green economy and energy transition agenda. Through fruitful collaboration with the PCC, strategic engagement under the G20, and targeted preparatory work at national level, the ILO strengthened policy coherence, institutional readiness, and stakeholder inclusion, reinforcing PAGE's contribution to a people-centred and equitable transition towards an environmentally sustainable economy and society.</p>
<p><i>Outcome 2 - Countries are implementing evidence-based sectoral and thematic reforms in line with national IGE priorities.</i></p>	
<p><b>Key achievements in 2025</b></p>	<p>In 2025, the ILO, UNEP and UNIDO, together with the South Africa UN Resident Coordinator's Office, provided coordinated technical advice and inputs to support the South African G20 Presidency's Energy Transition Working Group (ETWG). This included a series of technical consultations with CSIR that helped shape the ETWG concept note and its three priority areas: energy security and access, just and inclusive energy transitions, and African interconnectivity. UNIDO contributed to the priority areas on energy security and African interconnectivity, UNEP supported all three priority areas, and the ILO focused on just and inclusive energy transitions.</p> <p>Under energy security priority, work in 2025 focused on outcomes related to energy security, decentralized energy systems, closing the clean cooking gap, infrastructure resilience, and affordability frameworks. For the just and inclusive energy transition priority, the envisaged outcomes covered sustainable and clean industrialization hubs, socioeconomic safeguards for fossil fuel-dependent</p>

	<p>regions, a G20 action agenda for affordable and inclusive transitions, and sustainable fuels, with particular attention to biofuels. Some of these outcomes were negotiated among G20 member states, while others were developed as Presidency documents, where PAGE inputs were more directly reflected and aligned with the global just transition narrative. The African interconnectivity priority addressed the exchange of best practices, the development of a ten-year cross-border infrastructure investment plan for Africa, and policy harmonization to support regional energy trade.</p> <p>Throughout 2025, technical consultations were held with national lead agencies for each priority area. UNIDO and UNEP supported Eskom, the technical lead for energy security, through inputs to reports and briefing materials. The ILO and UNEP engaged continuously with CSIR, the technical lead for just and inclusive energy transitions, to shape PAGE inputs to G20 discussions. UNEP and UNIDO also worked closely with the African Development Bank (AfDB) and Presidency representatives on the planned contributions related to African interconnectivity outcomes.</p> <p>ILO (CO-Pretoria) and PAGE actively participated in ETWG meetings during 2025, delivering statements as invited international organizations and contributing to technical discussions and field visits focused on nuclear and renewable energy solutions. Technical consultations with CSIR continued in preparation for subsequent ETWG meetings, particularly in relation to the just transition priority. Broader discussions with national lead agencies were initiated but were expected to continue beyond 2025 following the conclusion of South Africa's G20 Presidency.</p> <p>In parallel, PAGE agencies organized and supported several side events in 2025, including policy dialogues on socioeconomic safeguards for fossil fuel-dependent regions, just energy transitions in South Africa and Indonesia, and ingredients for just, affordable and inclusive energy transitions. These events featured technical contributions from the ILO, UNEP and UNIDO, which were well received by participants, and strengthened engagement with key government counterparts, including the Ministry responsible for Energy and Electricity.</p>
<p><i>Outcome 3 - Individual, institutional and planning capacities for IGE action strengthened at the <u>national</u> and (global) level.</i></p>	
<p><b>Key achievements in 2025</b></p>	<p>The ILO worked closely with UNITAR to discuss and fine-tune the UNITAR-led work on capacity development workstream with drafted ToRs. The work starts Q1-2026</p>
<p><i>Outcome 4 - National and regional stakeholders, including green economy champions, decision-makers, practitioners, and youth representatives, access and apply knowledge for advancing IGE.</i></p>	
<p><b>Key achievements in 2025</b></p>	

ILO - KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

<i>Outcome 1- Countries have reinforced and integrated inclusive green economy (IGE) goals targets into SDG aligned national economic and development planning through multi-stakeholder collaboration.</i>	
<b>Key achievements in 2025</b>	The ILO supported Kyrgyzstan constituents in their NDC submission; chiefly supporting the preparation and participation of Government, workers, and employers to the ILO Regional Knowledge-sharing Meeting on Integrating Just Transition Policies into Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) held from 1–3 October 2025 online.
<i>Outcome 2 - Countries are implementing evidence-based sectoral and thematic reforms in line with national IGE priorities.</i>	
<b>Key achievements in 2025</b>	
<i>Outcome 3 - Individual, institutional and planning capacities for IGE action strengthened at the <u>national</u> and (global) level.</i>	
<b>Key achievements in 2025</b>	
<i>Outcome 4 - National and regional stakeholders, including green economy champions, decision-makers, practitioners, and youth representatives, access and apply knowledge for advancing IGE.</i>	
<b>Key achievements in 2025</b>	

## ILO - GUYANA

<i>Outcome 1 - Countries have reinforced and integrated inclusive green economy (IGE) goals targets into SDG aligned national economic and development planning through multi-stakeholder collaboration.</i>	
<b>Key achievements in 2025</b>	
<i>Outcome 2 - Countries are implementing evidence-based sectoral and thematic reforms in line with national IGE priorities.</i>	
<b>Key achievements in 2025</b>	<p>In November 2025, the ILO with the Cambridge Econometrics finalized a study “Guyana Climate Jobs Assessment: Green growth Scenarios” as part of old PAGE country workplan but not yet published due to the pending guidance from the ILO/CO-Port-of-Spain (covering Guyana and Barbados) and requires further consultation with the UNEP (in 2026 as lead agency). Key highlights:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strong negative macroeconomic impacts under current assumptions: The green hydrogen scenario results in substantial GDP losses relative to the baseline from 2028 onwards, reaching around –34% by 2035, primarily due to the sharp reduction in oil export revenues, which are only partially offset by green hydrogen exports. Under prevailing high oil prices and current hydrogen production costs, the transition leads to a significant net loss in economic output.</li> <li>• Limited export substitution and high import dependence: By 2035, green hydrogen exports replace only a small share of foregone oil exports. Given Guyana’s limited domestic manufacturing base for hydrogen and renewable energy capital goods, much of the investment value leaks abroad through imports, constraining domestic value addition and multiplier effects.</li> <li>• Severe net employment losses despite job creation in hydrogen: While the hydrogen sector itself is projected to create employment (around 27,000 jobs by 2035), these gains are outweighed by indirect and induced job losses linked to contraction in the oil sector and its supply chains. Overall, total employment outside oil and hydrogen is projected to be over 90,000 jobs lower than the baseline by 2035.</li> <li>• Just transition financing is essential for viability: The scenario highlights the need for substantial international support to compensate for foregone oil and gas revenues and to enable a socially just transition. Without sizeable and sustained climate finance mechanisms—potentially larger than existing arrangements such as the Guyana–Norway partnership—the green hydrogen pathway is unlikely to deliver comparable welfare outcomes under current global market conditions.</li> </ul> <p>The findings underline that, in the absence of major shifts in global energy prices or production costs, a green hydrogen pathway would require substantial international support to be economically and socially viable. In line with the ILO’s just transition framework and guidelines, international climate and just transition financing mechanisms could play a critical role in compensating for foregone revenues, supporting employment, and protecting livelihoods. As such, while the green hydrogen scenario illustrates a potential long-term decarbonization pathway, it also underscores the importance of sequencing, global context, and external support in ensuring a just and inclusive transition for Guyana.</p>
<i>Outcome 3 - Individual, institutional and planning capacities for IGE action strengthened at the <u>national</u> and (global) level.</i>	

<b>Key achievements in 2025</b>	
<i>Outcome 4 - National and regional stakeholders, including green economy champions, decision-makers, practitioners, and youth representatives, access and apply knowledge for advancing IGE.</i>	
<b>Key achievements in 2025</b>	

## ILO - ARGENTINA

<p><i>Outcome 1- Countries have reinforced and integrated inclusive green economy (IGE) goals targets into SDG aligned national economic and development planning through multi-stakeholder collaboration.</i></p>	
<p><b>Key achievements in 2025</b></p>	<p>NA</p>
<p><i>Outcome 2 - Countries are implementing evidence-based sectoral and thematic reforms in line with national IGE priorities.</i></p>	
<p><b>Key achievements in 2025</b></p>	<p>The report “Green Argentina: Impacts of Hydrogen Production on the Economy and Employment” (Argentina <b>Verde: Impactos de la producción de hidrógeno en la economía y el Empleo</b>) was produced since 2024 and finalized with the support from the team in the ILO CO-Buenos Aires and with the support of the PAGE (December 2025). It assessed the potential economic, environmental, and labour market impacts of developing a low-emission hydrogen industry in Argentina as part of its broader green transition. The study positions green hydrogen and produced using renewable energy, as a strategic opportunity for the country to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, diversify the energy matrix, and strengthen its role in global energy markets by tapping into wind and solar resources. Furthermore, the analysis underscores that expanding green hydrogen production could generate significant economic opportunities, including both direct jobs in production and indirect employment across the value chain, from renewable power generation to industrial applications.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">➤ <i>Key messages:</i></p> <p>Argentina has abundant natural resources and even greater potential to turn them into sustainable growth. Realizing this vision calls for collaboration across public policy, private investment, and academic innovation. Developing the green hydrogen sector isn't just about decarbonization, it's a massive job engine, notably with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• projected job growth: over 13,300 jobs by 2030 and scaling to 81,500 by 2050.</li> <li>• key sectors: onshore wind energy (85 percent of employment), electrolysis, and green ammonia.</li> <li>• vision and goal to positioning Argentina as a global clean energy export powerhouse.</li> </ul> <p>Argentina's energy transition is powered not only by wind energy, but also by people and skills. To lead the green hydrogen' revolution by 2050, three priorities stand out:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Specialized training in chemical, electrical, and mechanical engineering.</li> <li>2. Reskilling workers from the oil, gas, and auto industries.</li> <li>3. Closing the gender gap (women currently make up less than 25 percent of engineering students).</li> </ol> <p><i>Key findings:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- It emphasizes the need for coordinated policies that link energy, labour, and environmental goals to ensure that the transition supports decent work, workforce training, and equitable regional development.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Required frameworks for regulation, skills development, and inclusive planning to maximize these benefits while mitigating potential social and environmental risks.</li> <li>- Green hydrogen produced from renewable energy could be a central pillar of Argentina’s energy transition and economic development.</li> <li>- It emphasizes that hydrogen is seen not only as an energy vector to replace fossil fuels but also as an input for industries like fertilizers, steel, and synthetic fuels, potentially diversifying Argentina’s export base and supporting its climate commitments under the Paris Agreement.</li> <li>- In terms of socio-economic impacts, the study assesses how expanding hydrogen production could affect jobs, skills, and regional development.</li> <li>- It suggests that the growth of this sector may generate both direct and indirect employment, with opportunities across the value chain—from renewable energy generation to electrolysis plant construction and operation—requiring new technical capabilities and workforce training.</li> </ul> <p>The full report is available in Spanish and made available by the PAGE Secretariat on the web-site at: <a href="https://admin.un-page.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/12/oit-argentina-verde-impactos-de-la-produccion-de-hidrogeno-digital.pdf">https://admin.un-page.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/12/oit-argentina-verde-impactos-de-la-produccion-de-hidrogeno-digital.pdf</a>  <a href="https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:7415371163444342784/">https://www.linkedin.com/feed/update/urn:li:activity:7415371163444342784/</a></p>
<p><i>Outcome 3 - Individual, institutional and planning capacities for IGE action strengthened at the <u>national</u> and (global) level.</i></p>	
<p><b>Key achievements in 2025</b></p>	<p>NA</p>
<p><i>Outcome 4 - National and regional stakeholders, including green economy champions, decision-makers, practitioners, and youth representatives, access and apply knowledge for advancing IGE.</i></p>	
<p><b>Key achievements in 2025</b></p>	<p>NA</p>

ILO – INDONESIA (PAGE 2.0)

<i>Outcome 1- Countries have reinforced and integrated inclusive green economy (IGE) goals targets into SDG aligned national economic and development planning through multi-stakeholder collaboration.</i>	
<b>Key achievements in 2025</b>	
<i>Outcome 2 - Countries are implementing evidence-based sectoral and thematic reforms in line with national IGE priorities.</i>	
<b>Key achievements in 2025</b>	Development of a skills mapping for critical occupations aimed at defining the skills gaps and contributing to the educational offer in the country was informed by a coordination meeting led by the Ministry of Planning, the Ministry of Manpower, construction sector associations, and academia held in November 2025. In parallel, the ILO- CO Jakarta initiated the procurement process for hiring the implementing partners. The assessment is expected to commence in early 2026 by technical support from the CO-Jakarta.
<i>Outcome 3 - Individual, institutional and planning capacities for IGE action strengthened at the <u>national</u> and (global) level.</i>	
<b>Key achievements in 2025</b>	
<i>Outcome 4 - National and regional stakeholders, including green economy champions, decision-makers, practitioners, and youth representatives, access and apply knowledge for advancing IGE.</i>	
<b>Key achievements in 2025</b>	In 2025, PAGE Indonesia entered a post-programme phase, building on the momentum generated over the past six years with a focus on capturing and disseminating key lessons learned and results achieved. As part of this effort, UNDP, as the lead agency, has been actively documenting PAGE’s legacy and impact through the development of knowledge products. These include a comprehensive video journey showcasing PAGE’s six-year implementation in Indonesia, as well as video testimonials from representatives of the five UN partner agencies highlighting their respective contributions and collaborative efforts in supporting Indonesia’s transition to a green economy. Several PAGE agencies have continued activities to maintain the initiative’s relevance and outreach. In this context, in 2025 the ILO-CO Jakarta supported the production of a dedicated video, expected to be ready by Q1 2026, documenting progress and impacts made under PAGE programme in Indonesia related to green jobs showcasing worker transitions, industry readiness, and key lessons that can also inspire other PAGE countries (will be finalized in January 2026).

## ILO - INDIA

<p><i>Outcome 1 - Countries have reinforced and integrated inclusive green economy (IGE) goals targets into SDG aligned national economic and development planning through multi-stakeholder collaboration.</i></p>	
<b>Key achievements in 2025</b>	
<p><i>Outcome 2 - Countries are implementing evidence-based sectoral and thematic reforms in line with national IGE priorities.</i></p>	
<b>Key achievements in 2025</b>	<p>Taking the discussion forward on sustainable textiles policy and promoting collaborative action in this area, UNEP (as lead agency), along with other PAGE agencies; the ILO, UNDP and UNIDO—together with the UN Resident Coordinator’s Office in India and other UN agencies such as UNICEF and UN Women, organized a one-day Stakeholder Consultation followed by a Partners/Donors’ Meeting on 18 June 2025.</p> <p>The consultation aimed to engage a diverse range of stakeholders to share insights on mainstreaming sustainability and circularity across the textiles value chain in India, and to identify potential areas for coordinated and collaborative action to scale up impact. The discussions held during the stakeholder consultation and the subsequent partners’ meet, including with international agencies, are expected to be instrumental in developing a clear roadmap for delivering One UN / PAGE-supported assistance, including ILO technical support, to enable the mainstreaming of sustainability and circularity in the Indian textiles value chain.</p> <p>In parallel, since 2024 the ILO has developed and finalized a Green Jobs Guidance Note for the Ministry of Labour and Employment (MoLE) in 2025. The note provides an overview of select international definitions of green jobs, measurement methodologies, and global best practices, contributing to a stronger understanding of green jobs concepts and practices in the Indian context. Given that green jobs are critical to achieving sustainable development and addressing environmental challenges such as climate change, resource depletion and pollution, agreement on common terminology is essential. Green jobs play a vital role in the transition to a green economy that promotes environmental sustainability alongside economic prosperity and social inclusion. Their creation and measurement help ensure that economic activities are environmentally sustainable while providing decent work for all. The guidance note is structured into six main sections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An introduction to green jobs</li> <li>• Definitions of green jobs</li> <li>• Country-specific definitions</li> <li>• Select approaches to measuring green jobs</li> <li>• A preliminary examination of methods to measure green jobs in India</li> <li>• A compilation of select best practices that promote green jobs and a just transition to a green economy.</li> </ul> <p>The Guidance Note was shared with MoLE before finalization and the comments were incorporated in February 2025 and the revised note was submitted. The MoLE has suggested to have further discussions and organize a National Stakeholder Meeting on Green Jobs definitions and measurement to develop a comprehensive framework for green job measurement in India in first half of 2026. Meanwhile, the discussion is also on with the MoLE to see if a pilot study can be conducted in the textile/garment sector to see how the green jobs measurement can</p>

	<p>be done to inform the policy-making process. For this, further discussions are planned with MoLE and Ministry of Textiles in the coming months in 2026 to see if such a study can be taken forward.</p> <p>On 21 November 2025, the ILO organized an online consultation to present the key findings and recommendations of the draft policy approach paper titled “<i>Mainstreaming Principles of Inclusive Green Economy into Local Level Development Planning</i>”, along with findings from the exploratory green jobs analysis conducted by the ILO. The objective of the consultation was to consolidate feedback and recommendations from ILO constituents on the way forward, particularly on strengthening job quality, worker protections, and inclusion in the green transition, with a focus on sustainable agriculture and sustainable infrastructure in the rural economy. Following this consultation, the final draft policy paper has been submitted to the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) for review.</p> <p>The MoRD has constituted a committee to review the recommendations made by the paper and to coordinate the work on PAGE and to review the study findings and recommendations. It is expected that some of the recommendations will be integrated into the policy and schemes of the MoRD.</p> <p>As part of the 4th National Steering Committee (NSC) led by UNEP under PAGE and its follow-up, it was recommended that the policy paper and the related annexures relate to different MoRD schemes and the focal points of the paper should be discussed (with each focal point) for the scheme to see how the findings and recommendations can feed into the work of the Ministry. It is also proposed that after the exercise, the report will be presented before the Advisory Committee of the MoRD for a final endorsement. For this, the meetings are planned and underway in January-February 2026.</p>
<p><i>Outcome 3 - Individual, institutional and planning capacities for IGE action strengthened at the <u>national</u> and (global) level.</i></p>	
<p><b>Key achievements in 2025</b></p>	
<p><i>Outcome 4 - National and regional stakeholders, including green economy champions, decision-makers, practitioners, and youth representatives, access and apply knowledge for advancing IGE.</i></p>	
<p><b>Key achievements in 2025</b></p>	

## ILO – KAZAKHSTAN (PAGE 2.0)

<i>Outcome 1- Countries have reinforced and integrated inclusive green economy (IGE) goals targets into SDG aligned national economic and development planning through multi-stakeholder collaboration.</i>	
<b>Key achievements in 2025</b>	NA
<i>Outcome 2 - Countries are implementing evidence-based sectoral and thematic reforms in line with national IGE priorities.</i>	
<b>Key achievements in 2025</b>	<p>The CO-Moscow and the Senior Specialist on Enterprise Development and Green Jobs in DWT/CO-Moscow, continued active engagement with UNITAR (lead agency), UNDP, UNIDO and UNEP and support in the implementation of the Kazakhstan country workplan under PAGE 2.0, working closely with tripartite constituents, national partners and UN agencies. Specifically, the ILO developed a concept note of the activities, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ An analysis on social implications (in selected sectors, such as marine water management, shipbuilding, transport) of blue finance. Social and labour considerations (including opportunities for women, green entrepreneurs, workers, and private sector development of knowledge intensive water services/MSMEs) will be assessed, with specific focus on marine economies around the Aral and Caspian Sea. This work will also include consultations and engagement (awareness raising and capacity development) with workers, employers and local government, following ILO's tripartite model.</li> <li>○ Development of Blue Taxonomy: The development of a blue taxonomy in Kazakhstan aims to provide a clear and standardized framework for classifying sustainable blue economy activities. The taxonomy will align with international standards and national priorities, facilitating investment in projects that promote marine and freshwater conservation, sustainable fisheries, and water resource management. The activity aims to engage policymakers, financial experts, and environmental stakeholders to ensure the taxonomy is both practical and impactful.</li> <li>○ Peer Exchange on Blue Financing. The project activity will contribute to a regional knowledge-sharing workshop organized under PAGE 2.0, involving countries sharing the Caspian Sea and Aral Sea basins (e.g. Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Kazakhstan).</li> </ul> <p>In collaboration with ILO, the activities aim and will provide recommendations for the inclusion of social and labour criteria into the blue taxonomy, based on the social/labour environment assessment carried out with the goal of promoting decent working conditions, job creation, gender and social equity in projects tied to marine and water-related sustainability (under PAGE 2.0 phase in Kazakhstan).</p> <p>In 2025 some progress was made, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The ILO mapped the synergies with PAGE partners outlining the complementarities of each agency for the project as an integral part of the intervention design.</li> <li>- The ILO contributed to the final PAGE CN for the project and the timeline. The joint CN and timeline were finalized in December 2025, led by UNITAR.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The ILO held preliminary consultations with the Decent Work Team responsible for implementation in the country, chiefly with the ACTRAV and ACTEMP Specialists.</li> <li>- The ILO designed the TORs for an international and a national consultant and initiated the recruitment by publishing the call for consultants in the Jagger (online e-sourcing) system to see at:  <a href="#">Call for External Collaborator – National Consultant to support a blue economy assessment (water productivity ecosystem) of the labour market in Kazakhstan. ILO Kazakhstan PAGE Programme</a>  <a href="#">Call for External Collaborator – Expert for blue economy assessment (water productivity ecosystem) of the labour market in Kazakhstan. ILO Kazakhstan PAGE Programme</a></li> </ul>
<p><i>Outcome 3 - Individual, institutional and planning capacities for IGE action strengthened at the <u>national</u> and (global) level.</i></p>	
<p><b>Key achievements in 2025</b></p>	
<p><i>Outcome 4 - National and regional stakeholders, including green economy champions, decision-makers, practitioners, and youth representatives, access and apply knowledge for advancing IGE.</i></p>	
<p><b>Key achievements in 2025</b></p>	

## ILO - GUATEMALA

<i>Outcome 1 - Countries have reinforced and integrated inclusive green economy (IGE) goals targets into SDG aligned national economic and development planning through multi-stakeholder collaboration.</i>	
<b>Key achievements in 2025</b>	
<b>Key achievements 2025</b> (Add. Support for Green Recovery)	
<i>Outcome 2 - Countries are implementing evidence-based sectoral and thematic reforms in line with national IGE priorities.</i>	
<b>Key achievements in 2025</b>	<p>In November 2025, the CO-San José and the ILO Specialist on sustainable enterprises, just transition, and skills development have supported and published four studies with and in close collaboration with the Ministry of Economy of Guatemala (MINECO), under PAGE country programme. Building on these analytical studies, ILO also supported the formulation and progressive adoption of policy measures by MINECO, translating value chain diagnostics into concrete and actionable policy instruments. Through this process, MINECO assisted in integrating evidence-based recommendations into its policy and planning frameworks, particularly in relation to MSME development, green jobs, skills development, sustainability standards and governance mechanisms. These measures are being gradually incorporated into the implementation of the national MIPYME policy agenda, strengthening institutional capacity and ensuring coherence with the principles of just transition and the ILO Guidelines for a just transition towards environmentally sustainable economies and societies.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. “Mayan textile value chain in Guatemala: towards green initiatives driven by women artisans”, that provides an in-depth analysis on sector’s cultural and economic significance, as well as its potential to generate green jobs and strengthen decent work. Drawing on a detailed mapping of each stage of the value chain in textile, varying from the sourcing of raw materials to commercialization in local, tourism-related and export markets, this report identified the main challenges faced by women artisans, particularly in relation to organisation, innovation, environmental sustainability and market access. The analysis also incorporated a territorial perspective and underscores the key roles of micro-, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs), support services, and public institutions in the development of this traditional sector</li> </ol> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Key findings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The report proposes a strategic roadmap to advance a just transition, enhance the sector’s competitiveness, improve working conditions, and expand economic opportunities for artisan communities. It offers recommendations to support progressive formalization, product diversification, multi-level governance, stronger links with sustainable tourism, and improved technical and productive capacities. In addition, it presents a thematic tourism route centred on Mayan textiles, along with a</li> </ul>

set of measures to encourage cleaner, more sustainable production processes. Overall, the study illustrates how textile traditions can drive inclusive, resilient, and environmentally responsible development.

Report is available in Spanish at: <https://www.ilo.org/publications/mayan-textile-value-chain-guatemala-towards-green-initiatives-driven-women>

2. “Value Chain of Natural Fibers in Guatemala: Towards Green Initiatives Driven by Women Artisans” study was developed by the ILO with MINECO within the framework of PAGE. It brought analysis of the economic, social and cultural role of crafts made with maguey, tule, palm, reed and other natural fibers from the eastern region of the country. Through fieldwork, interviews, and sectoral analysis, the study identified the main links of the value chain and the challenges faced by women artisans, including informality, limited access to finance, scarce technical assistance, and a heavy burden of unpaid care and domestic work.

Key highlights:

- despite these constraints, there is strong potential to strengthen the value chain through sustainable practices, craft innovation, productive coordination and linkages with tourism and specialised markets.
- It also emphasises that environmental sustainability and the green economy can serve as key drivers of improved working conditions and incomes for women artisans, while protecting natural resources in the eastern region and contributing to inclusive local development.

Report is available in Spanish at: <https://www.ilo.org/publications/value-chain-natural-fibers-guatemala-towards-green-initiatives-driven-women>

3. The study “Natural Cosmetics Value Chain of Avocado in Guatemala: Productive Innovation and Green Jobs for MSMEs” analyses the potential of avocado subproducts (such as seeds, skins and pulp discards) as raw materials for natural cosmetics, in line with innovation, economy-circular approaches and green jobs creation. The study highlights that these subproducts contain valuable compounds suitable for the formulation of shampoos, soaps, creams and hair treatments, responding to a growing domestic and regional demand for natural cosmetics. It also maps the stages of the value chain, from primary agricultural supply to processing, product formulation and market access, while identifying key challenges related to formalisation, sanitary registration, access to finance and articulation between agricultural producers and transforming enterprises. The study underscores the opportunity to reduce organic waste, add local value and diversify Guatemala’s productive base through environmentally sustainable manufacturing and entrepreneurship, especially for women- and youth-led MSMEs.

Key highlights:

The analysis highlights Guatemala’s existing technical capacities, experience in good manufacturing practices and a defined regulatory framework, while identifying priority obstacles such as access to finance, formalization and linkages across value chain actors. From a territorial perspective, it identifies departments with high potential to foster local economies, strengthen MSMEs and generate green employment in areas

	<p>with limited industrial development. Report is available in Spanish at: <a href="https://www.ilo.org/es/publications/cadena-de-valor-de-la-cosmetica-natural-del-aguacate-en-guatemala">https://www.ilo.org/es/publications/cadena-de-valor-de-la-cosmetica-natural-del-aguacate-en-guatemala</a></p> <p>4. The study “Industrial Avocado Value Chain in Guatemala: Towards a Green Transformation and the Generation of Sustainable Jobs” provides a comprehensive analysis of the industrial segment of the avocado value chain, examining its potential to increase added value, reduce post-harvest losses and diversify the productive offer. It maps the key stages of avocado industrialization—highlighting products with strong technical and commercial viability such as frozen pulp and guacamole—and discusses other processed derivatives such as oils and related subproducts. The study situates the avocado as a strategic crop for Guatemala, noting its expanding cultivated area, significant export growth and socio-economic relevance for rural livelihoods. It identifies opportunities for employment creation and reconversion in processing, quality control, logistics and environmental management.</p> <p>Key findings: The report highlights the potential for incorporating clean technologies, efficient use of water and energy, and circular economy principles to transition to more sustainable production models. It also provides strategic orientations to strengthen MSME participation, promote inclusion of women and youth, and improve coordination among actors to build a competitive, inclusive and decent work-oriented industrial avocado sector. Report is available in Spanish at: <a href="https://www.ilo.org/es/publications/cadena-de-valor-industrial-del-aguacate-en-guatemala-hacia-una">https://www.ilo.org/es/publications/cadena-de-valor-industrial-del-aguacate-en-guatemala-hacia-una</a></p> <p>Furthermore, ILO supported the development and operationalisation of the Green Cacao Tourism Route in Guatemala as a concrete policy instrument to translate technical analysis into territorial action under the PAGE framework. The Route integrates cacao production, artisanal transformation, gastronomy and sustainable tourism services in the departments of Quetzaltenango and Retalhuleu, with a strong focus on green jobs, MSME strengthening and just transition principles.</p> <p>Grounded in a dual cacao–tourism value chain approach and inspired by the Mayan cosmovision, the Route promotes experiential tourism models that link ancestral knowledge with sustainable practices while fostering environmental sustainability, local identity and decent work opportunities. It prioritizes the integration of MSMEs—many of them family-based and women-led—through a structured tourism cluster supported by a multi-level governance model led by MINECO, demonstrating how green economy policy instruments can generate inclusive employment and support a just transition at territorial level. A video is available at: <a href="#">Ruta Verde del Cacao Institucional ING.mp4 - Google Drive</a></p>
<p><b>Key achievements 2025</b> (Add. Support for Green Recovery)</p>	

<i>Outcome 3 - Individual, institutional and planning capacities for IGE action strengthened at the <u>national</u> and (global) level.</i>	
<b>Key achievements in 2025</b>	
<b>Key achievements 2025</b> (Add. Support for Green Recovery)	
<i>Outcome 4 - National and regional stakeholders, including green economy champions, decision-makers, practitioners, and youth representatives, access and apply knowledge for advancing IGE.</i>	
<b>Key achievements in 2025</b>	

## ILO - Morocco

<p><i>Outcome 1- Countries have reinforced and integrated inclusive green economy (IGE) goals targets into SDG aligned national economic and development planning through multi-stakeholder collaboration.</i></p>	
<p><b>Key achievements in 2025</b></p>	<p>Following the successful delivery of the PAGE Green Crossroads Conference (GCC) in previous years, 2025 marked a significant evolution with the integration and expansion of the event into the PAGE Green Nexus Week in May 2025. Building on its role as Morocco’s primary national platform for dialogue on the Inclusive Green Economy (IGE), the Green Nexus Week, coordinated by UNIDO in collaboration with UNITAR, UNEP, ILO, and UNDP, became a multi-day, multi-agency gathering that mobilized over 200 participants from more than 100 institutions, representing government, social partners, the private sector, academia, civil society, and international partners.</p> <p>Within this framework, the ILO (through its National Coordinator in Morocco and the Just Transition focal point) contributed both strategically and technically to the 3rd edition of the PAGE Green Crossroads. In particular, during the Green Climate Conference (GCC), a dedicated session was held to present progress made by the Government of Morocco toward the submission of NDC 3.0. During this session, the ILO delivered a presentation entitled “<i>Soutenir l’intégration de l’emploi, du travail décent et de la transition juste dans les CDN</i>”, which showcased the first findings and recommendations from the ILO’s Rapid Situational Analysis of NDC 2.0 in Morocco, alongside insights drawn from other key national climate and development strategies.</p> <p>Beyond the technical contribution, the ILO team played an active role in mobilizing strong participation from tripartite constituents, including representatives of government, employers’ and workers’ organizations, ensuring their effective engagement during GCC sessions and their continued involvement throughout the broader NDC review and consultation process. This engagement further reinforced the integration of employment, decent work, and just transition considerations within national climate discussions and policy dialogue.</p> <p><a href="https://www.un-page.org/event/page-green-crossroads-2025/">https://www.un-page.org/event/page-green-crossroads-2025/</a></p>
<p><i>Outcome 2 - Countries are implementing evidence-based sectoral and thematic reforms in line with national IGE priorities.</i></p>	
<p><b>Key achievements in 2025</b></p>	<p>In 2025, Morocco has advanced and implemented the Just Transition Assessment Model (JTAM), a nationally tailored tool designed to guide the country’s transition toward a green, inclusive economy. The model enables policymakers to simulate and analyze the socio-economic and environmental impacts of climate and employment policies, projecting effects on job creation, economic growth, greenhouse gas emissions, and social equity. By providing a data-driven basis for decision-making, JTAM strengthens the alignment of climate action with social priorities and Morocco’s international climate commitments.</p> <p>A key strength of JTAM is its adaptation to Morocco’s national context, integrating local economic, sectoral, and labor market data. This localization</p>

ensures that policy simulations accurately reflect the country's realities and fosters ownership among ministries and planning agencies. The model helps test strategies related to investment, energy transition, and labor reforms, supporting a more coherent and evidence-based approach to long-term planning.

This progress was preceded by an introductory online workshop held on 20–21 May 2025, facilitated jointly by the ILO and the Institute of Economic Structures Research (GWS)- the member to the [Green Jobs Assessment Institutions Network \(GAIN\) Network](#), and dedicated to presenting the JTAM methodology and its core analytical framework. The workshop primarily benefited the High Commission for Planning (HCP) and brought together key technical counterparts, including representatives of Morocco's National Labour Market Observatory. This early engagement played a critical role in building a shared understanding of the model, clarifying data requirements and potential applications, and fostering early institutional ownership. Importantly, the workshop laid the foundation for a strong collaboration and appropriation of the JTAM process, and led to the adoption of a preliminary action plan aimed at accelerating the model's customization, technical development, and future integration into national planning and policy processes.

Between September 22 - 25, 2025, the ILO, in close collaboration with Morocco's High Commission for Planning (HCP) and co-funded by PAGE and the Green4Youth project, designed and conducted a hands-on training workshop on JTAM-Morocco. Representatives from key ministries, trade unions, and government bodies and PAGE National Coordinator participated, learning to use the model to test policy scenarios. The workshop strengthened technical capacity and demonstrated the model's practical utility in supporting Morocco's green transition roadmap while fostering multi-stakeholder engagement.

The deployment of JTAM builds on PAGE's engagement with Morocco since 2023, which has aimed to align national strategies with sustainable development goals and international climate commitments. In this context, ongoing collaboration is advancing to operationalize the model through concrete policy applications, notably by testing JTAM using scenarios linked to Morocco's NDC 3.0, in close collaboration with the Ministry of Energy Transition and Sustainable Development (METSD, the PAGE' government focal point), particularly through its Climate Change and Biodiversity Department. In parallel, discussions are underway to explore additional use cases related to the forthcoming National Sustainable Development Strategy, ensuring that the model responds to evolving national planning priorities.

With its combination of localized data, advanced scenario analysis capabilities, and capacity-building initiatives led by the ILO, JTAM is increasingly positioned to become a core instrument within Morocco's planning framework, bridging strategic vision with actionable, inclusive, and evidence-based climate and employment policies. The JTAM analytical report is planned to be finalized by end February 2026, followed by the official handover of the model to the HCP by the ILO (National Coordinator, Country Office and AP-Just Transition) by October 2026. Post event article was published by the PAGE Secretariat and available at:

	<a href="https://www.un-page.org/news/just-transition-assessment-model-strengthening-moroccos-climate-and-employment-planning/">https://www.un-page.org/news/just-transition-assessment-model-strengthening-moroccos-climate-and-employment-planning/</a>
<i>Outcome 3 - Individual, institutional and planning capacities for IGE action strengthened at the <u>national</u> and (global) level.</i>	
<b>Key achievements in 2025</b>	NA
<i>Outcome 4 - National and regional stakeholders, including green economy champions, decision-makers, practitioners, and youth representatives, access and apply knowledge for advancing IGE.</i>	
<b>Key achievements in 2025</b>	NA

## ILO - Thailand

<i>Outcome 1- Countries have reinforced and integrated inclusive green economy (IGE) goals targets into SDG aligned national economic and development planning through multi-stakeholder collaboration.</i>	
<b>Key achievements in 2025</b>	
<b>Key achievements 2025</b> (Add. Support for Green Recovery)	
<i>Outcome 2 - Countries are implementing evidence-based sectoral and thematic reforms in line with national IGE priorities.</i>	
<b>Key achievements in 2025</b>	<p>PAGE continued working closely with Thailand’s National Economic and Social Development Council (NESDC), the PAGE focal point agency, and the Subcommittee on Carbon Emission Management under the PAGE National Steering Committee and UNIDO (lead agency) to strengthen Thailand’s capacity to establish carbon market mechanisms, with a particular focus on developing an Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) tailored to the national context.</p> <p>As part of this initiative in 2025, UNIDO was leading the stocktaking of ETS development, assessing sectoral readiness for greenhouse gas (GHG) mitigation in key energy and industrial sectors, and developing an overarching ETS policy framework and action plan, drawing on inputs from partner agencies. UNDP is assessing socio-economic and environmental impacts to support policy coherence; the ILO is leading green jobs and Just Transition analysis to ensure labour market resilience. To address the complexity of these interlinked climate, economic, labour market, and social policy challenges, the ILO, in collaboration with Cambridge Econometrics and Thammasat University, has developed the Just Transition Assessment Model (JTAM), an integrated, evidence-based modelling framework that brings together climate, energy, macroeconomic, labour market, and social indicators within a single analytical structure. Grounded in international statistical standards and the ILO’s normative frameworks on employment, decent work, skills, green jobs, and Just Transition, JTAM enables governments to quantify and anticipate the impacts of climate and carbon-pricing policies on employment, skills demand, sectoral transformation, GDP, emissions pathways, and distributional outcomes. Importantly, JTAM is designed not only as a technical modelling tool, but also as a policy dialogue instrument that supports coherent, forward-looking decision-making across ministries and social partners, helping policymakers to identify synergies, manage trade-offs, and sequence policies in support of an inclusive green transition.</p> <p>Thailand is among the first countries to apply this tool at scale through the development of JTAM–FRAMES Thailand, a nationally calibrated version of the model tailored to Thailand’s economic structure, labour market characteristics, emissions profile, and policy priorities. Developed under PAGE, and in close collaboration with the National Economic and Social Development Council and key line ministries, the model provides an integrated evidence base to inform national development planning, NDC implementation, carbon pricing and ETS discussions, and Just Transition strategies. By strengthening the analytical</p>

	<p>linkages between climate ambition, green growth, employment creation, skills development, social protection, and fiscal sustainability, JTAM–FRAMES Thailand supports more coherent and coordinated policymaking across economic planning, climate institutions, labour authorities, and social partners.</p> <p>These objectives are operationalized through two closely linked events outlined in the Concept Note and Programme developed in December 2025. National consultations will be held in January 2026 to strengthen capacities, create space for reflection on how integrated modelling evidence can inform climate, employment, economic and social policy decisions, and examine the implications of alternative transition pathways through a just transition lens.</p>
<b>Key achievements 2025</b> (Add. Support for Green Recovery)	
<i>Outcome 3 - Individual, institutional and planning capacities for IGE action strengthened at the <u>national</u> and (global) level.</i>	
<b>Key achievements in 2025</b>	
<b>Key achievements 2025</b> (Add. Support for Green Recovery)	
<i>Outcome 4 - National and regional stakeholders, including green economy champions, decision-makers, practitioners, and youth representatives, access and apply knowledge for advancing IGE.</i>	
<b>Key achievements in 2025</b>	

## ILO - Cambodia

<i>Outcome 1 - Countries have reinforced and integrated inclusive green economy (IGE) goals targets into SDG aligned national economic and development planning through multi-stakeholder collaboration.</i>	
<b>Key achievements in 2025</b>	
<i>Outcome 2 - Countries are implementing evidence-based sectoral and thematic reforms in line with national IGE priorities.</i>	
<b>Key achievements in 2025</b>	<p>The ILO is supporting efforts to advance a just transition and enhance the resilience, safety and health, and productivity of Cambodia’s garment sector through a decent work approach under the PAGE country programme in Cambodia. In 2025, the ILO undertook extensive coordination and preparatory work with national and international partners, including in synergies with the ILO–Japan programme on Promoting a Safe and Healthy Working Environment in Thailand and Cambodia, Better Factories Cambodia (BFC), Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)/FABRIC Cambodia, Cornell University, the National University of Singapore, and EuroCham’s Responsible Business Hub (RBH), to design and implement a Multi-Stakeholder Consultation on “Heat at Work and its Implications for Safety, Health, and Productivity in Cambodia’s Garment Sector.”</p> <p>The purpose of this initiative is to support Cambodia’s transition toward a green and climate-resilient economy by addressing the growing risks of excessive heat at work, particularly in the garment sector, and their implications for occupational safety and health (OSH), productivity, and decent work. The consultation sought to raise awareness among policymakers, employers, workers, and international brands on heat-related risks; showcase international legal, policy, and workplace practices, including occupational exposure limits such as the Wet Bulb Globe Temperature (WBGT) and effective adaptation measures; and identify key challenges and opportunities for integrating OSH and climate adaptation into Cambodia’s garment industry. Through structured social dialogue among government, employers, workers, and brands, the initiative aimed to promote practical, consensus-based actions to protect workers’ health, sustain productivity, and support an inclusive and just green economy transition. This multi-stakeholder technical consultation planned for January 2026 to provide substantive inputs to the policy brief (currently under development) and to contribute to the ongoing policy-making process on heat stress, OSH, and just transition in Cambodia.</p>
<i>Outcome 3 - Individual, institutional and planning capacities for IGE action strengthened at the <u>national</u> and (global) level.</i>	
<b>Key achievements in 2025</b>	
<i>Outcome 4 - National and regional stakeholders, including green economy champions, decision-makers, practitioners, and youth representatives, access and apply knowledge for advancing IGE.</i>	
<b>Key achievements in 2025</b>	

## ILO - Rwanda

<i>Outcome 1 - Countries have reinforced and integrated inclusive green economy (IGE) goals targets into SDG aligned national economic and development planning through multi-stakeholder collaboration.</i>	
<b>Key achievements in 2025</b>	<p>In 2025, the International Labour Organization (ILO), through and with PAGE agencies, significantly supported to advance Rwanda’s inclusive green economy agenda by strengthening the integration of just transition principles into national climate and development processes.</p> <p>A major contribution was provided to the revision of Rwanda’s Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC 3.0), launched in January 2025, which aims to enhance climate ambition, resilience, and alignment with Rwanda’s long-term goal of carbon neutrality by 2050. Responding to a formal government request, the ILO joined other UN agencies under a coordinated One UN offer endorsed by the UN Country Team and approved by the Government of Rwanda, ensuring that labour, employment, and social dimensions were embedded within climate action frameworks.</p> <p>As part of this support, the ILO promoted inclusive social dialogue to inform people-centred climate policy. In May 2025, a two-day national social dialogue and multi-stakeholder policy discussion was convened in Kigali, bringing together government ministries, employers’ and workers’ organizations, academia, public institutions, development partners, and civil society. The dialogue focused on raising awareness of just transition concepts, strengthening understanding of the role of social dialogue in climate action, and identifying pathways to integrate decent work considerations into NDC 3.0. Concrete recommendations emerged, including the use of labour market data in climate planning, prioritization of green skills and sustainable enterprises, and the establishment of dedicated green jobs programs.</p> <p>Event page available at: <a href="https://www.un-page.org/event/social-dialogue-rwanda/">https://www.un-page.org/event/social-dialogue-rwanda/</a></p>
<i>Outcome 2 - Countries are implementing evidence-based sectoral and thematic reforms in line with national IGE priorities.</i>	
<b>Key achievements in 2025</b>	<p>In parallel, the ILO advanced evidence-based policy support through the establishment of a Just Transition Assessment Modelling (JTAM) process. In August 2025, the University of Rwanda Holdings Group (UR) was engaged as a national consultant to support data collection, analysis, and stakeholder engagement, working closely with an international consultancy leading the modelling exercise. The JTAM aims to reflect employment and social outcomes in national climate and green economy policies, including NDC implementation. By the end of the reporting period, data collection and analysis had been completed and the assessment report was under preparation, marking an important step toward integrating employment impacts into Rwanda’s climate policy decisions.</p> <p>Capacity development for sustainable enterprises formed another core area of progress in 2025. In support of implementation of the Rwanda’s National Circular Economy Action Plan and Roadmap, the ILO (through technical support of the CO-Pretoria, the <a href="#">MSME Branch</a> and support from the CO-Tanzania) designed and delivered a series of five-day provincial workshops on greening small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) across the Northern, Southern, and Eastern provinces. A total of 87 SMEs from 15 districts were trained on green business development,</p>

	<p>resource efficiency, cleaner production, green value chains, and circular economy practices. Participants were equipped with practical tools, including green business checklists and action plans, to adopt sustainable production practices, improve compliance with environmental regulations, and enhance competitiveness while supporting decent job creation.</p> <p>To further strengthen enterprise-level climate resilience, the ILO rolled out the Adapt–Mitigate–Thrive (AMT) Framework under PAGE in 2025. A national kick-off workshop held in July 2025 engaged SMEs, government institutions, employers’ and workers’ organizations in validating the greening SMEs workplan and prioritizing sectors for diagnostic analysis. Following this process, an AMT diagnostic focusing on Rwanda’s agro-processing sector was conducted, revealing high vulnerability of micro and small enterprises to climate variability, alongside gaps in climate-smart skills, access to finance, and institutional support. The study generated concrete recommendations, including targeted resource-efficiency training, improved access to green finance, regulatory reforms, and skills development partnerships, providing a strong evidence base for future policy and programme interventions supporting a just transition. The report will be validated and published in Q1-2026.</p>
<p><i>Outcome 3 - Individual, institutional and planning capacities for IGE action strengthened at the <u>national</u> and (global) level.</i></p>	
<p><b>Key achievements in 2025</b></p>	
<p><i>Outcome 4 - National and regional stakeholders, including green economy champions, decision-makers, practitioners, and youth representatives, access and apply knowledge for advancing IGE.</i></p>	
<p><b>Key achievements in 2025</b></p>	

## ILO – Brazil (PAGE 2.0)

*Outcome 1 - Countries have reinforced and integrated inclusive green economy (IGE) goals targets into SDG aligned national economic and development planning through multi-stakeholder collaboration.*

**Key achievements in 2025**

ILO supports the joint activity to develop a new customized Macroeconomic Modelling Tool: (a) Integrate climate/environmental aspects and ETP policies into Brazil’s Ministry of Finance official economic projections (based on the Ministry of Finance Request coordinated by UNEP as lead agency in Brazil under PAGE); (b) Quantify the social, environmental and employment impacts of ETP and NDC’s policies (ILO); and (c) Assess the socio-economic and environmental impact of circular economy (UNIDO).

The ILO, in collaboration with the Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE) and at the request of Brazil’s Ministry of Finance (MoF), is commissioning, for 2026, the development of a Just Transition Assessment Model (JTAM) tailored for Brazil. This macro-econometric structural simulation model will evaluate the socio-economic impacts of environmental and climate policies, including employment effects, income distribution, skill dynamics, and GDP growth. The model is intended to support evidence-based policymaking by quantifying both positive outcomes (like decent green jobs for women and youth) and potential negative labor market impacts, ensuring a just transition that upholds decent work principles.

Brazil’s Second Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) under the Paris Agreement sets ambitious targets to cut net greenhouse gas emissions by 59%–67% by 2035 and aims for carbon neutrality by 2050. Complementing this, the Ecological Transformation Plan (ETP) outlines broad strategies such as sustainable finance, bioeconomy, and green infrastructure, all of which have significant employment and social implications. The JTAM will be aligned with these national frameworks to provide insights into how such policies affect economic structure, labor markets, and social outcomes.

At the core of the model set-up will be a detailed Social Accounting Matrix (SAM) for Brazil, integrating national accounts, input-output tables, labor force surveys, environmental accounts, and demographic data. The SAM will provide the structural backbone of the model, enabling the tracking of inter-sectoral linkages, household income flows, government revenues, and external trade. Labour will be disaggregated by relevant characteristics such as gender, age, skill level, and sector, ensuring that distributional and equity impacts of transition policies can be properly analyzed. The model design will incorporate environmental and climate variables, including emissions, energy use, and resource efficiency, linking them directly to production, consumption, and employment dynamics. This integration will allow the simulation of different policy instruments—such as carbon pricing, green investment, sectoral regulations, or fiscal incentives—and their economy-wide effects. The model will be capable of comparing baseline and alternative transition scenarios over the medium to long term, identifying trade-offs, synergies, and risks associated with different policy choices.

Finally, the methodology emphasizes a participatory and iterative model development process, including validation through stakeholder consultations and

	<p>technical discussions with government counterparts and PAGE partners. This ensures that the model design reflects national policy priorities, data realities, and institutional needs, while maintaining methodological rigor. The resulting model will serve not only as an analytical instrument but also as a long-term decision-support tool for designing and implementing just transition policies in Brazil.</p> <p>The recruited institution will develop the simulation model as an open-source tool, with all code, datasets, and documentation publicly available. This approach is designed to promote transparency, facilitate future updates by Brazilian authorities and researchers, and build national capacity for continued use and refinement. The model will integrate environmental data with economic and labor market variables and produce scenario analyses under various climate and policy pathways.</p> <p>A structured engagement process is envisaged, starting with stakeholder consultations and the establishment of a Just Transition and Green Jobs Assessment task team comprising key government bodies and PAGE partners. Comprehensive data collection will be undertaken, drawing on Brazil’s national accounts, labor statistics, environmental accounts, and input-output tables to construct a detailed Social Accounting Matrix (SAM) as the analytical base. The model will then be calibrated with these data and used to run scenario projections reflecting different policy interventions.</p> <p>Deliverables include detailed technical documentation, user guides, scenario outputs disaggregated by socio-economic and demographic variables, and policy briefs with actionable recommendations. The final outputs are intended to support policy makers in understanding the employment, social, and fiscal implications of Brazil’s climate agenda and to foster informed decision-making that advances both sustainability and decent work. In November 2025, the ILO Office in Brazil has issued a technical and commercial request for proposals under the process BRA-060-2025, calling on qualified legal entities to submit bids. The purpose of this solicitation is to find a partner capable of conducting a detailed assignment associated with a specific project outlined in the published Terms of Reference.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The announcement was officially published on 11 November 2025: <a href="#">Solicitação de propostas técnico comercial processo BRA-060-2025   International Labour Organization</a></li> <li>- <a href="https://www.linkedin.com/posts/activity-7394366894826254336-uwYD?utm_source=share&amp;utm_medium=member_desktop&amp;rcm=ACoAAAAMQxABzZb0TUadOCdjnB2NX_4_W-p5pc0">https://www.linkedin.com/posts/activity-7394366894826254336-uwYD?utm_source=share&amp;utm_medium=member_desktop&amp;rcm=ACoAAAAMQxABzZb0TUadOCdjnB2NX_4_W-p5pc0</a></li> </ul>
<i>Outcome 2 - Countries are implementing evidence-based sectoral and thematic reforms in line with national IGE priorities.</i>	
<b>Key achievements in 2025</b>	
<i>Outcome 3 - Individual, institutional and planning capacities for IGE action strengthened at the <u>national</u> and (global) level.</i>	
<b>Key achievements in 2025</b>	

<i>Outcome 4 - National and regional stakeholders, including green economy champions, decision-makers, practitioners, and youth representatives, access and apply knowledge for advancing IGE.</i>	
<b>Key achievements in 2025</b>	