



Global Climate  
Action Partnership

regional leadership, global change

# National transition planning to accelerate climate action and support sustainable development

MINISTÉRIO DA  
CIÊNCIA, TECNOLOGIA  
E INOVAÇÃO



United Nations  
Climate Change



# Outline

- 1** Welcome and framing: Context, objectives and outcomes
- 2** Presentation: Recommendations on national transition planning
- 3** Panel session: Practical insights from Chile and Brazil
- 4** Interactive table discussions
- 5** Debrief and plenary feedback
- 6** Close
- 7** Photo

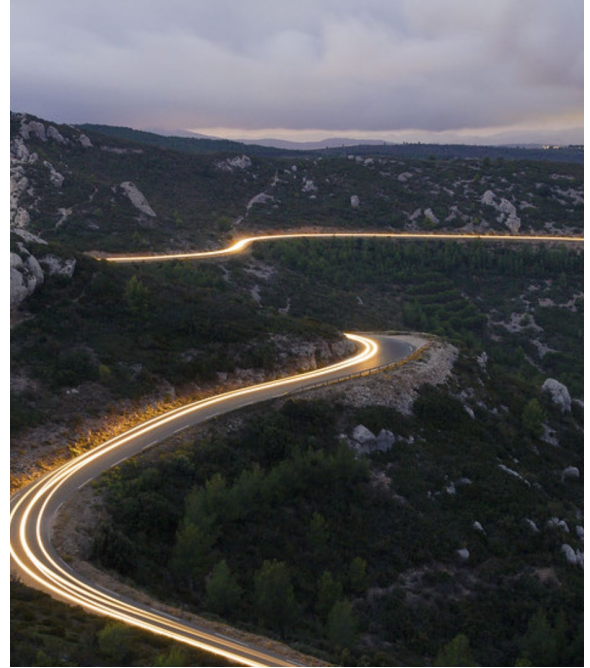
# Welcome and framing: Context

The global economy must transition to a just, low-emissions, climate-resilient and nature-positive future. Every sector will need to transform.

But unlike previous economic transitions, this one cannot happen entirely organically – at least not at the scale and pace required.

Informational frictions and coordination failures are inhibiting progress. Technical, social, economic, political and institutional complexities also come into play.

This calls for transition planning across the system...



# Welcome and framing: Objectives and outcomes

We will examine:

- The most relevant aspects of national transition planning
- How countries can build on existing plans and strategies
- Where to focus priority attention in implementation

By the end of the session, we will have:

- Explored recommendations on the key considerations and action areas for national transition planning
- Developed ideas on priority planning areas, and how to overcome challenges
- Identified opportunities for collaboration

# Presentation

---

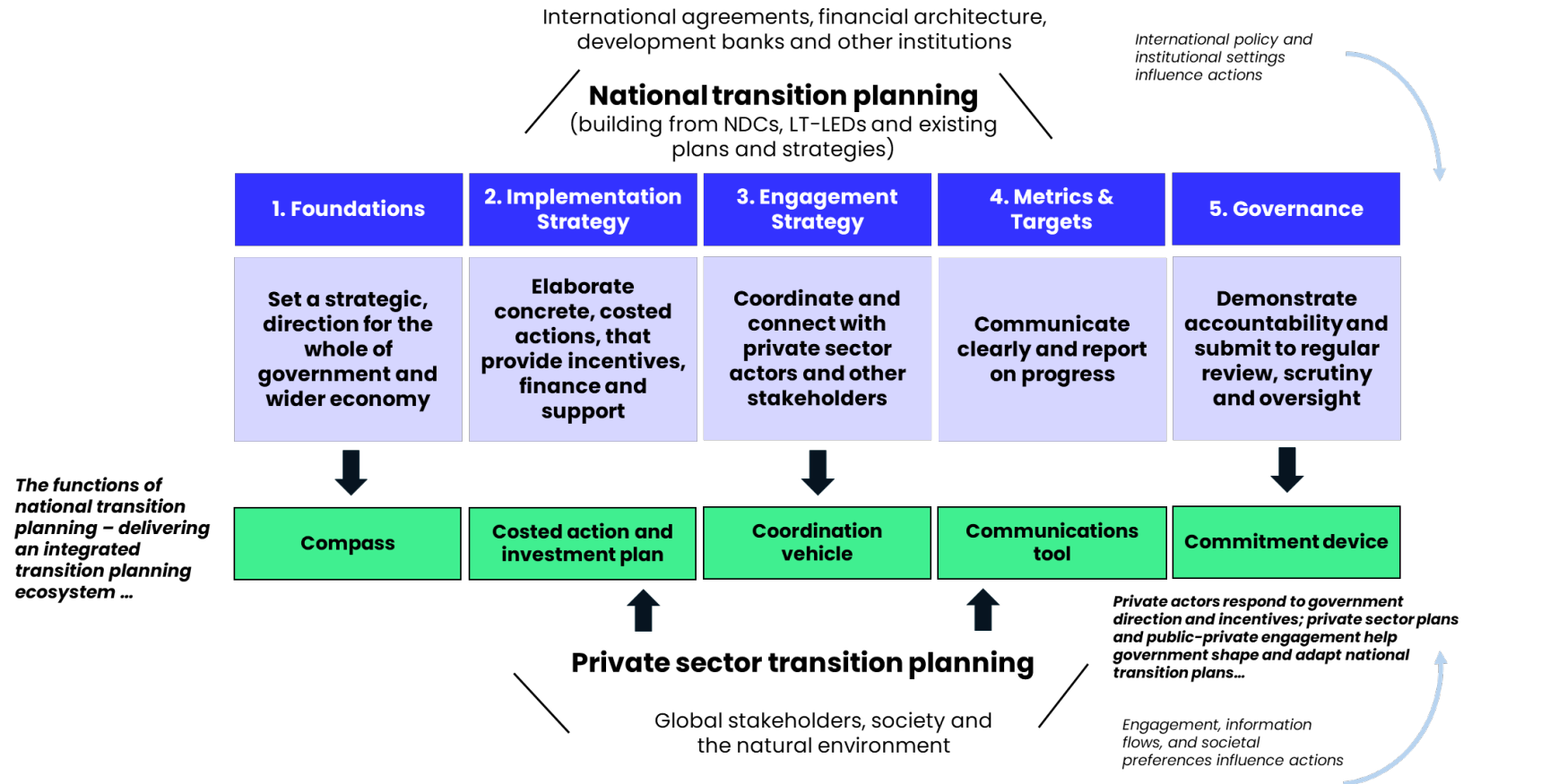
Recommendations on national  
transition planning

## Accelerating progress ...

- *Taking the lead on climate action and sustainable development* argues that strategic transition planning is required across the system
- Transition planning in the private sector has **important dependencies on government policy**
- Private actors want **clearer policy signals and incentives**, and well-targeted **catalytic interventions** can unlock innovation and investment
- This argues for **national transition planning**: better **targeted resource and capital allocation**; greater **certainty, confidence and incentive to invest** in the transition
- The **building blocks** for national transition planning are in place in **NDCs, LT-LEDS, country platforms** and other country-level plans and strategies
- This topic is being considered at the **G20 and Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action**; civil society campaigns such as *Mission 2025* are similarly calling for government leadership



# Strategic national transition planning at the centre of a system response ...



## Key functions of national transition planning: the 5 Cs ...



**Compass:** set a strategic direction for the whole of government and actors across the wider economy



**Costed action and investment plan:** detail concrete, costed actions that provide incentives, finance and support for actors across the economy, attracting investment aligned with the Strategic Ambition



**Coordination vehicle:** coordinate and partner with private sector actors, the public and other stakeholders to drive action in line with the Strategic Ambition



**Communications tool:** communicate in a clear, decision-useful and accessible way across the five pillars of our recommendations, with annual reporting at the minimum

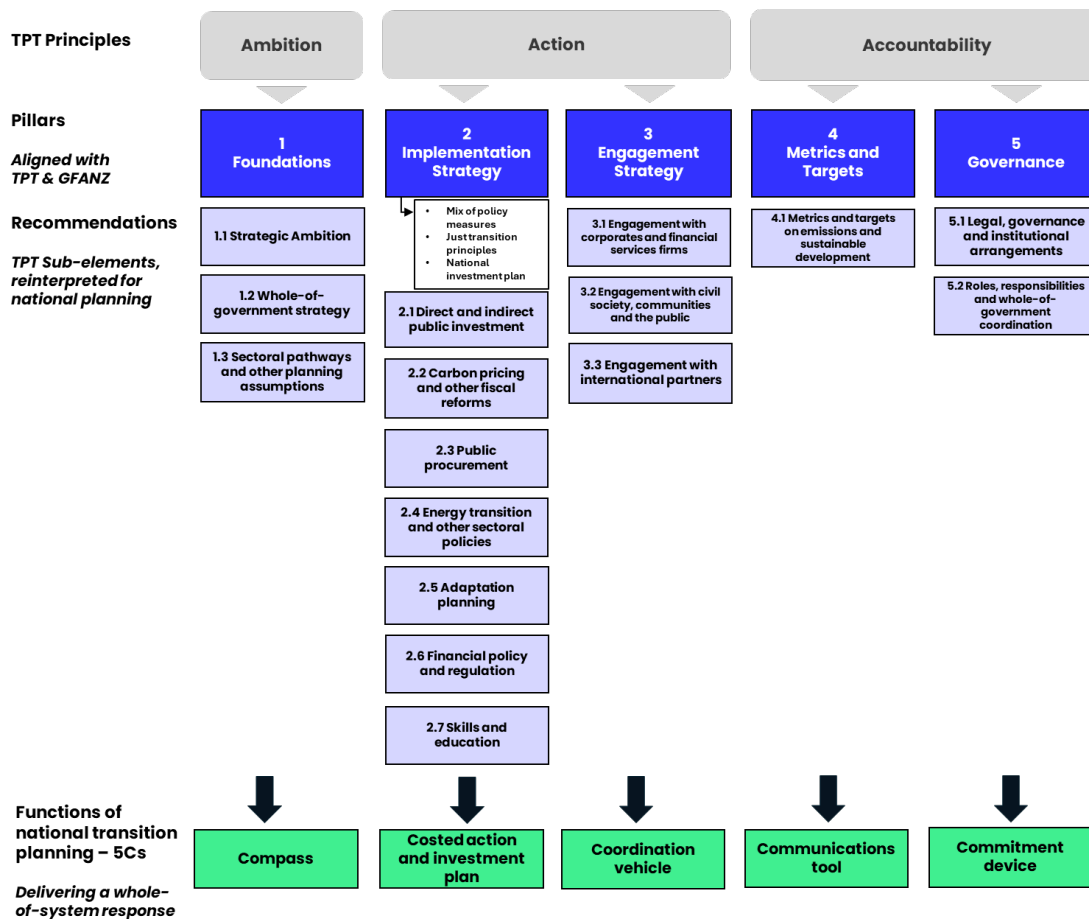


**Commitment device:** demonstrate commitment and accountability and submit to regular review, scrutiny and oversight



# Key considerations and action areas ...

9



# Leveraging existing plans and strategies ...

Starting with  
existing plans and  
strategies ...

... build on these  
through **national  
transition planning**  
aligned with global  
transition planning  
standards (e.g., TPT,  
GFANZ, ISSB) ...

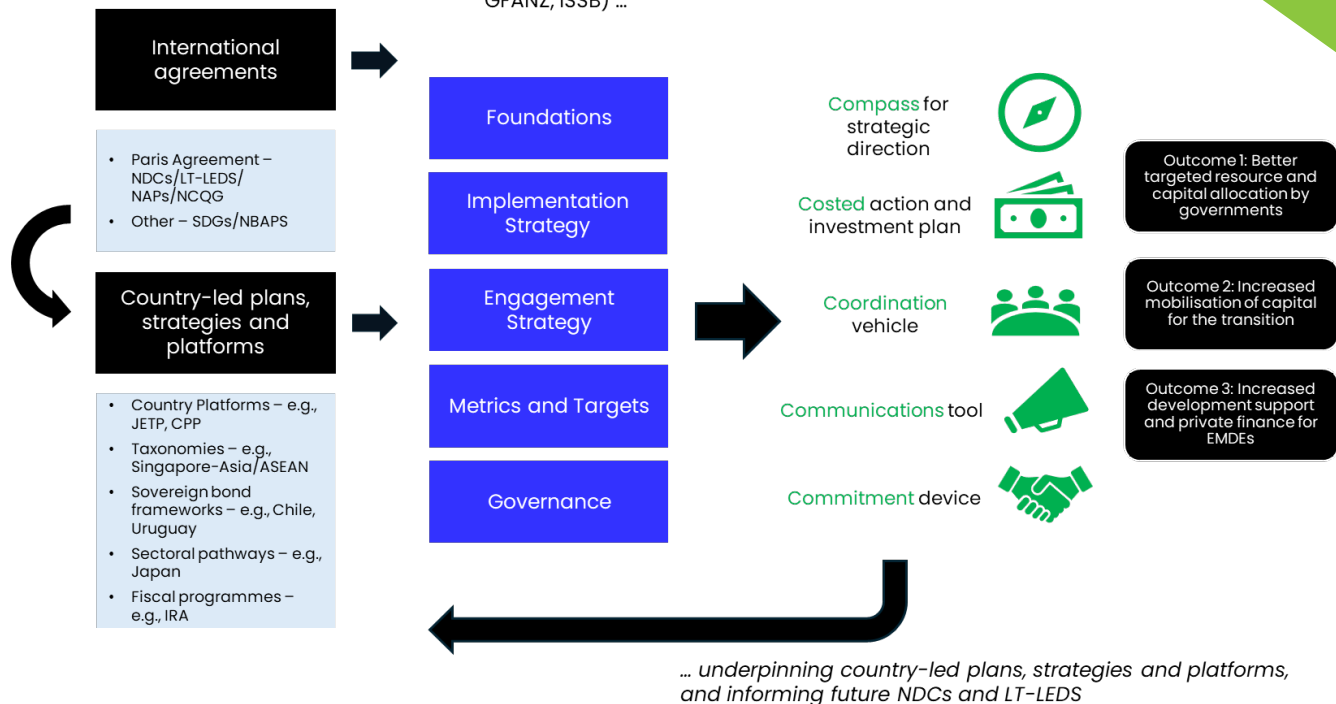
... to support an  
**integrated  
transition  
planning  
ecosystem** by  
delivering a...

... and achieve the  
target outcomes ...

“NDCs 3.0 which double as  
**national investment plans**  
can **steer** economies towards  
growth-driving industries and  
services fuelled by renewable  
energy”

1

Sim on Stiehl, UNFCCC Executive Secretary



# Phased implementation of national transition planning ...

## Set direction and prioritise

Set a clear strategic direction

Begin to build cross-government consensus

Identify and engage with key stakeholders to inform sectoral planning and to cost future actions

For EMDEs:

... engage with development, climate finance, technology and capacity building partners

... begin to develop tailored pathways and identify high-priority actions and sectors ...

## Deepen and expand

Refine and implement sectoral pathways and policies

Deepen coordination and collaboration across government and with the private sector

Fully cost a national investment plan

For EMDEs:

... deepen engagement with international partners and capital market participants to roll out policies across all major sectors ...

## Embed and advance

Embed measures introduced in the previous phases to support effective and committed delivery

Advocate in international fora for systemic oversight of climate finance and strategic climate mitigation, adaptation and sustainable development

# Panel session

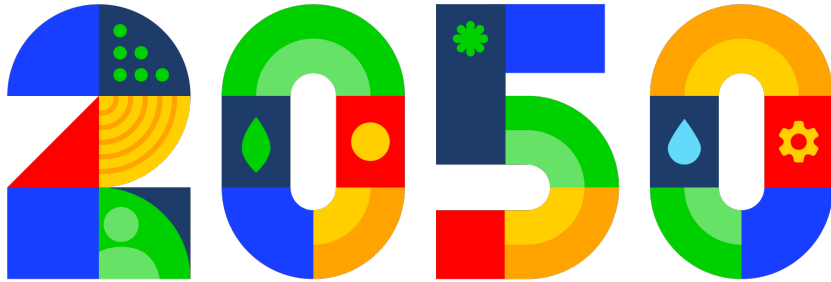
---

Peter Knaack (moderator)

Andre Andrade, Subsecretary of Long-term Planning, Federal Government of Brazil

Felipe Gajardo, Assessor to the Environment Minister, Government of Chile

# BRAZILSTRATEGY



union, development and sustainability

André Andrade, PhD  
Undersecretary of Long-Term Planning

[Video](#)

# Interactive table discussions

---

Participants will break into small groups and workshop three questions/discussion topics, recording their responses in a template.

## Discussion Topic 1

## Discussion Topic 2

## Discussion Topic 3

(~20 minutes on each)

National transition planning priorities: Select from those listed on Template 1.

Gaps and challenges in advancing national transition planning priorities. What are the three main gaps and planning challenges you currently face in your jurisdiction? Select from those listed on Template 2.

How the gaps and challenges identified can best be addressed. For one (or two, if time permits) of the most commonly identified gaps and planning challenges, consider as a group:

- Potential solutions
- Dependencies and pre-conditions
- Resource and capacity needs
- Opportunities for collaboration



# Debrief and plenary feedback

---

Rapporteur to feed back key insights. 5 minutes per table covering, for example:

- Key points arising from the discussion, including points of agreement/disagreement and interesting debates
- Important links to the theme of the day, with a focus on NDC updates, LTSs and the pace of implementation
- Key challenges to be overcome, priority areas for support, collaboration opportunities across countries/practitioners

Close

---

Thank you for your participation

---



Learn more and join  
[globalclimateactionpartnership.org](https://globalclimateactionpartnership.org)



**Global Climate  
Action Partnership**  
regional leadership, global change