

Mapping and trends analysis on just transition initiatives



Table of contents

	A note from our team	3
01	Introduction and background	6
	1.1 ABOUT THE MAPPING	6
	1.2 ABOUT THE DONORS	7
	1.3 ABOUT THE REPORT	8
02	Summary of methodology and approach	9
	2.1 METHODOLOGY	9
	2.2 ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS	10
03	The just transition ecosystem: approaches, actors and initiatives	13
	3.1 DEFINING THE JUST TRANSITION: CONVERGENCE AND DIVERGENCE ON THE APPROACHES TO JUST TRANSITION	13
	3.2 MAPPING ACTORS AND INITIATIVES IN THE JUST TRANSITION	17
	3.2.1 Actors	18
	3.2.2 Initiatives	26
	3.2.3 Inclusion, agency and accountability	37
	3.2.4 Just transition attributes	40
04	Summary of trends and needs	48
	4.1 DYNAMICS AT PLAY	48
	4.1.1 'Power' dynamic	49
	4.1.2 'Transitioning in and out' dynamic	52
	4.2 GLOBAL AND REGIONAL NEEDS	55
05	Acupressure points and role of philanthropy	58
	5.1 KEY TAKEAWAYS GUIDING THE ACUPRESSURE POINTS	58
	5.2 ACUPRESSURE POINT: DRIVE INCLUSION	60
	5.3 ACUPRESSURE POINT: DRIVE AGENCY	64
	5.4 ACUPRESSURE POINT: DRIVE ACCOUNTABILITY	68
	5.5 MODES OF INTERVENTION FOR STRATEGIC CONSIDERATION	72
	Acknowledgements	77
	Glossary	78
	Annexes	84

Table of contents

Annex 1: Detailed methodology and approach	85
A1.1 ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK: JUST TRANSITION CATEGORISATION	85
A1.2 DEPARTURE POINTS AND GUIDING QUESTIONS	85
A1.3 APPROACH	87
A1.3.1 Mapping approach	88
A1.3.2 Mapping iteratively and stakeholder engagement approach	89
A1.4 ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS	90
Annex 2: Full list of initiatives mapped	92
Annex 3: Full list of actors mapped	144
Annex 4: List of stakeholders interviewed	159
Annex 5: List of relevant policies	162
Annex 6: Bibliography	167

Table of figures

1	Total regions and sectors mapped	10
2	Summary of issues on which stakeholders differ in the scoping of the just transition	14
3	Ecosystem of actors working with just transitions	18
4	Total of initiatives mapped across geographies	26
5	Sectoral map across regions	27
6	Breakdown of initiatives mapped per type	28
7	Initiatives which have goals in line with inclusion, agency and accountability, mapped across geographies	37
8	Initiatives mapped according to just transition attributes	40
9	Number of initiatives mapped across geographies that address gender	45
10	Dynamics at play observed in the mapping	48

A note from our team

The just transition – focused on limiting global warming to 1.5°C and ensuring sustainable economies – is a central theme in any climate change process and, increasingly, in any process related to industrial policy and trade, technology and development, human rights and geopolitics.

It is **evolving from a narrow scope – with its emphasis on workers affected by the transition out of fossil fuels – to a broad scope, which includes the opportunities associated with transitioning into the green and sustainable economic activities** that need to be introduced and scaled up.

This is reflected in the current (at the time of writing) negotiations around the elements of the Work Programme on Just Transition Pathways at COP28, in Dubai. **The global South, via a largely aligned G77 and China position, are calling for a ‘whole of society’ and ‘whole of economy’ scope.** Justice is being considered, in this international forum, as the integration of economy-wide decarbonisation and sustainable development as articulated under the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This broader framing and growing momentum is seeing justice considerations being included in the work of a broader set of actors and initiatives.

Within this shifting context, **Laudes Foundation, Wallace Global Fund and Ford Foundation**, in working towards global systemic change, believe that purposefully supporting and scaling projects focused on just transitions is critical to addressing the connected crises of climate change and inequality. These philanthropies **called for a “mapping of organisations and efforts working to deliver just transitions across sectors and geographies”, to be used as a starting point to enable ecosystem-building and inform strategic grant-making and collaboration in this area.** This resulted in a mapping of 600+ initiatives across four regions (Europe, Africa, Latin America and Southeast Asia) and five major sectors (built environment, fashion, finance and capital markets, extractive – including fossil fuels and critical minerals – and renewable energy) created through three months of work by diverse teams of experts worldwide.

The ambitious scope and the relatively nascent and evolving field of just transition required a targeted and agile approach, informed by the team's experience and initial research undertaken as part of a "pre-mapping" phase. We developed an analytical framework, data collection and analysis processes that could yield fit-for-purpose, strategic findings and recommendations, rather than providing an exhaustive and academically rigorous study.

We prioritised breadth rather than depth, seeking to present a broader picture and to inform more in-depth mapping and analysis going forward. Given the time frame, there was agreement with the donors that analysing the contribution and effectiveness of initiatives was outside the scope of this project.

Our analysis thus summarises the aspects we were able to observe and that were discussed in dozens of engagements with embedded and influential stakeholders across the regions. We focus on the main trends and needs that emerged from the mapping, donor stakeholder networks, and additional interviews, and highlight specific opportunities for philanthropy.

One of the **key findings is a clear unequal distribution of influence and resources between the global North, or subregions in the global North, and the global South (a 'Power' dynamic)**. This mapping uses the terms 'global North' and 'global South' in the ways they are used by stakeholders interviewed. Across the regions, these phrases are often used as linguistic shortcuts for descriptors of geopolitical power structures. While it is beyond the scope of this analysis to closely examine the geopolitical aspects that factor into how the phrases are used in each region, it is acknowledged that they do not encompass all the nuanced specificities of countries or actors within these groups. Actors and initiatives that work to address this dynamic are focused on tackling imbalances in economic and social power to ensure an equitable and fair transformation to more sustainable and inclusive systems, with a particular focus on vulnerable or marginalised communities.

Another finding is around ensuring fairness and inclusivity for those most affected and vulnerable during the shift to more sustainable and less carbon-intensive systems. This **'transitioning in and out' dynamic emphasises the need for equitable measures to support both the entry into ('transitioning into') just transition industries or practices and exit from ('transitioning out of') carbon intensive practices, while also considering stakeholder agency in these processes**. For both the transitioning out and the transitioning in, stakeholders consistently pointed out the structural constraints on strategic action at the regional, national and local level, and the need to fix broken systems implicated in climate/ ecological crises and chronic economic under-development – which brings us back to the first set of dynamics identified (the 'Power' dynamic).

Workers' rights and wellbeing have thus far endured as a guiding focus for just transitions, although there is now an **expanded constellation of concerns and ambitions** among different actors that must be considered, including a wide range of civil society organisations; national, regional, and local governments; and the private sector.

Across the regions and globally, we found **broadly common needs to break down silos and silo mentalities; improve access to resources and the agency of vulnerable communities; and protect workers and labour rights**. From these needs, and informed by embedded stakeholders in the regions, we identified **key leverage points ('acupressure points') for philanthropy to invest in initiatives that address inclusion, agency and accountability**. There is a very real and significant opportunity for philanthropy to be at the vanguard of fostering augmented, improved and better-targeted allocation of resources for just transition initiatives, in ways that guarantee human rights for workers (formal and informal) and marginalised communities during the transition.

The growing **emphasis on justice in the transition should be welcomed as an opportunity to address structural constraints on sustainable economic development, enable the shift to sustainable and responsible value chain practices to enhance capacity for a fast and ambitious transition that enhances climate action**.

Our view – that there is no transition without justice – found support in many of the initiatives mapped, and as articulated in the first [Global Stocktake Synthesis Report](#): "Increasing the consideration of equity can enable greater ambition in climate action and support and increase the likelihood of meeting the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement." (UNFCCC, 2023, p.15).

There is a **window of opportunity to shape the transition to ensure that equity and justice are embedded; to ensure faster, more ambitious climate action; and to contribute to addressing the structural inequalities that resulted from the same systems that have been causing climate change and vulnerability.**

Ultimately, this ongoing global transition presents a **once-in-a-lifetime opportunity** to build solidarity around creating change. We are confident this analysis will **improve each donor's understanding** of the nuances and resources needed to advance a just transition.

Although there is much work to be done, it is heartening to note the growing global recognition that the climate crisis is a human crisis too, and that all government and corporate actions need to be people-centred – and **just.**

Our hope is that this work can act as a catalyst, and an initial evidence base, for relevant contributions to just transitions by philanthropy and other actors.

[Climate Horizons Team]



Maia C. Rossi



Giulia Corinaldi



Anthony Dane



Lauren Hermanus



Kongkona Sarma

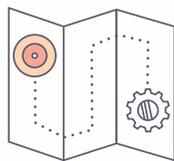


Felipe Crespo



Camilo Romero

01 Introduction and background



1.1 ABOUT THE MAPPING

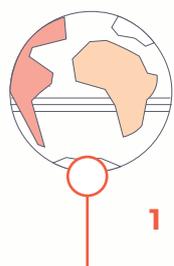
As philanthropic organisations, **Laudes Foundation**, **Wallace Global Fund** and **Ford Foundation** (‘the donors’) are working towards global systemic change, and believe that purposefully supporting and scaling projects focused on just transitions is critical to addressing the dual crises of climate change and inequality. As such, Laudes Foundation, in partnership with the aforementioned donors, commissioned **Climate Horizons** to deliver a mapping of organisations and efforts working to deliver just transitions across sectors and geographies.

The main objective of this exercise is to support the donors and the other actors involved in gathering knowledge and facilitating their understanding of the landscape of **social movements, campaigns, initiatives** and **policy options** that have emerged across their focus industries (Built Environment, Fashion, Finance and Capital markets, Extractive – including Fossil Fuels and Critical Minerals – and Renewable Energy sectors) and **four geographies** (Europe, Africa, Latin America and Southeast Asia) and globally with regard to the **imperative of just transitions**. This initial work **maps the just transition (JT) ecosystem** and should be used as a starting point to enable ecosystem-building and inform strategic grant-making and collaboration in this area.

The mapping of the **600+ initiatives** (see **Annex 2** for a full list) and the analysis presented in this report were carried out in September and October 2023. This entailed a combination of desk research, literature review and information gathered through engagement with about **49 stakeholders** of different categories interviewed across the regions (for more details on the stakeholder engagement and approach, refer to ‘**Mapping iteratively and stakeholder engagement approach**’).

The analysis and mapping presented in this report focus on how just transitions can be characterised at **global, regional** and **industry-specific levels** to better inform the strategic interventions of philanthropic organisations to facilitate transformation.

This mapping and trends report is a commentary of the mapping of initiatives working on just transitions across the targeted regions and sectors.



GLOBAL

NAME OF INITIATIVE	WEBSITE	INDUSTRY	LEADING ORGANISATION
--------------------	---------	----------	----------------------

1 Initiative Name	URL	Fashion	Organisation Name
-------------------	-----	---------	-------------------

1.2 ABOUT THE DONORS

Laudes ——— — Foundation

is an independent foundation contributing to the movement to accelerate the transition to a green, fair, and inclusive global economy. In response to the defining challenges of our time: climate change, biodiversity loss, and social inequality, Laudes supports bold and brave action that inspires and challenges industry to harness its power for good.

Founded by the Brenninkmeijer family business owners, Laudes Foundation builds upon six generations of entrepreneurship and philanthropy, working collaboratively alongside a wider network of philanthropic organisations, to both influence finance and capital markets and drive equitable industry transitions within the built environment, fashion and food sectors. nd redefining value for the good of all.

Wallace Global Fund

supports social movements and aligned organisations that drive systemic solutions in four areas: democracy, environment, corporate accountability and women's rights. Its programmes support people-powered movements and campaigns with the necessary research and advocacy to help them turn the tide of catastrophic climate trends and catalyse an equitable and just transition for all.

The fund's work is focused on just transition in all its programme areas – in the US, globally and in Africa – and is built on a commitment to communities-led, rights-based strategies (including gender, environmental and economic justice) supported by government interventions and corporate accountability.



FORDFOUNDATION is guided by a vision of social justice – a world in which all individuals, communities and people work toward the protection and full expression of their human rights; are active participants in the decisions that affect them; share equitably in the knowledge, wealth and resources of society; and are free to achieve their full potential. Over eight decades, its mission has been to reduce poverty and injustice, strengthen democratic values, promote international cooperation, and advance human achievement.

Inequality and climate change are inextricably bound to how natural resources are governed. Who owns, controls and benefits from extracting oil, gas, minerals and wood from forests – particularly from the lands of local and indigenous communities in the global South – can have a devastating impact on livelihoods and the environment.

Ford Foundation aims to reduce inequalities related to natural resource management by: enhancing and protecting the land and collective rights of diverse rural communities and, in this way, contributing to capacities for self-determination and contributions to the mitigation of climate change; fostering transitions towards decarbonised energy systems that are socially and environmentally just and that reduce the inequalities faced by the communities on whose lands energy is produced, and from whose lands the raw materials for energy production have been extracted; and supporting institutions that enhance the accountability of private and public organisations that otherwise exert disproportionate influence over the governance of natural resources, in particular land, forests, minerals and hydrocarbons.

1.3 ABOUT THE REPORT

The remainder of this report is structured as follows:



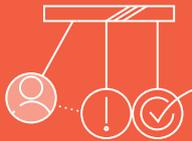
SECTION 2 provides a summary of the **methodology and approach**, and an acknowledgement of assumptions and limitations. More details on the methodology, including the analytical framework and the mapping and stakeholder engagement approach applied, are available in **Annex 1**.



SECTION 3 provides an analysis of policies, regulations and standards, and just transition actors and initiatives. **Examples from the mapping** exercise and stakeholder engagement as well as a summary of actors and initiatives across geographies and sectors are included.



SECTION 4 describes the main **trends and needs**, both at global and regional levels.



SECTION 5 outlines potential high-impact points of intervention - **referred to as acupuncture points**, organised according to the framework of inclusion, agency and accountability.



This report also contains a lightbulb icon, which you can follow for ideas on future research and key areas of intervention for philanthropy.

This mapping and report was commissioned by Laudes Foundation, in collaboration with Wallace Global Fund and Ford Foundation, and conducted by the Climate Horizons team. The views expressed are those of Climate Horizons based on its engagement with stakeholders and the mapping results, and are not the views of Laudes Foundation, Ford Foundation or Wallace Global Fund.

02 Methodology and approach

A detailed description of the methodology and approach is provided in Annex 1.

2.1 METHODOLOGY

This mapping is drawn from the results of three main sources of data, briefly described below:

1 ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK

Guiding the extraction and summarising of existing research and data on just transition efforts.

WORKING CHARACTERISATION OF THE JUST TRANSITION

- Sustainable transitions.
- Promotes: **Inclusion**  **Agency**  **Accountability** 
- Considers a diverse range of impacted groups, particularly workers and those marginalised and most vulnerable.

2 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Built around semi-structured interviews, the stakeholder engagement was conducted with 49 stakeholders and largely targeted civil society groups, therefore there is a bias towards civil society perspectives and insights. This bias played out differently across the regions, however, given differences in how the just transition is being shaped and playing out, and as a result of the snowball approach to data collection (i.e. being iteratively responsive to insights and data emerging through the process).

DEPARTURE POINTS

- Analysis of definitions and JT policies.
- Mapping of JT initiatives and actors.
- Identify priority needs, gaps and key interventions levers (acupressure points).

GUIDING QUESTIONS

Around just transitions.

3 MAPPING FRAMEWORK

The mapping of initiatives across the four geographies and globally, and five sectors, applying a framework that consisted of four attributes (described below) applied in relation to the types of issues they target or aim to address and examination of whether inclusion, agency and accountability was identified as end goals of the initiatives mapped.



CLIMATE CHANGE Considered factors including decarbonisation; decarbonisation enablers; and adaptation.



WORK AND ECONOMICS Considered economic diversification; job protection; job creation; reskilling and upskilling of workers.



COMMUNITIES Considered the targeting of access to resources (i.e. water, energy, infrastructure, etc.); indigenous communities; and other vulnerable/ marginalised people including workers – this considered specific mentions to vulnerable groups or groups marginalised on the basis of race, religion, disability, gender, sexuality, age, income and employment status (e.g. non-organised workers, workers in sectors with low trade union association rate, informal workers (linked to migrants)).



GENDER Considered the addressing of gender equality, advocating for women or gender diverse groups, targeting of women or gender diverse groups and/or use of gender lens in the initiative's context.

MAPPING AND TRENDS ANALYSIS ON JUST TRANSITION INITIATIVES

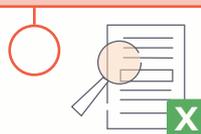
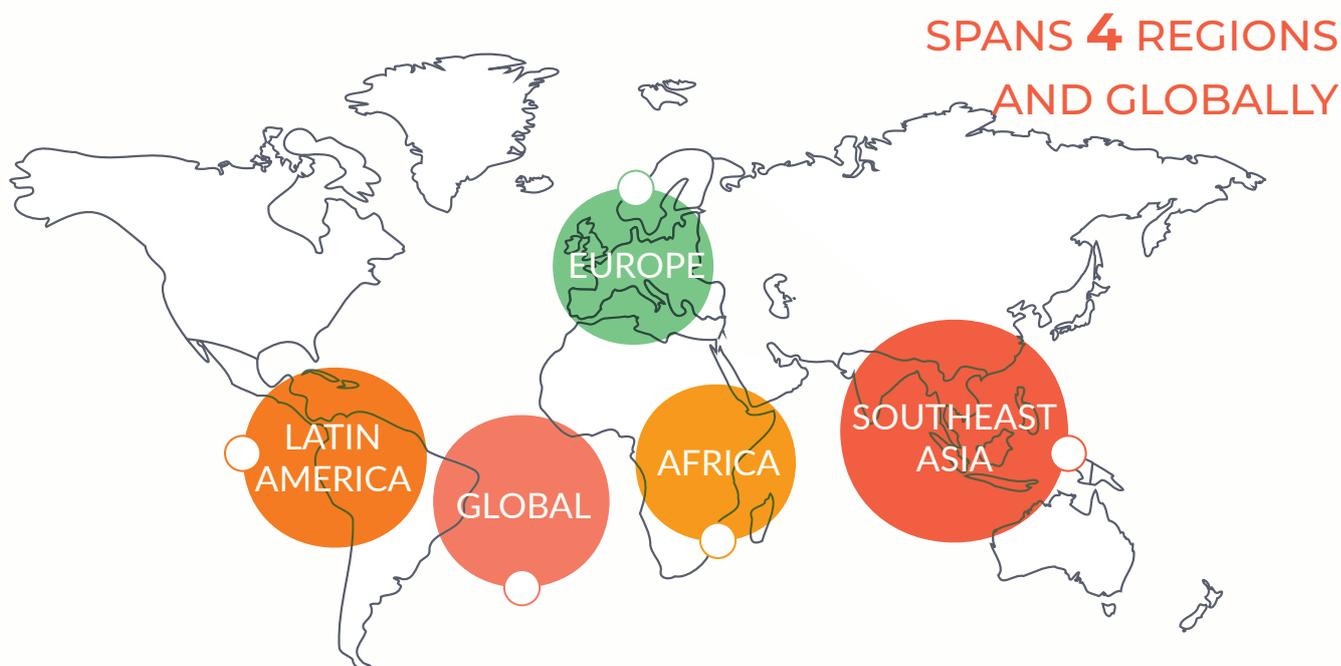


Figure 1: Total regions and sectors mapped.



FOCUS SECTORS PER REGION

Europe: Financial; initiatives at EU legislative and policy level for all focus sectors; some other relevant initiatives, e.g. city networks.

Africa: Extractives and Renewable Energy, and cross-sectoral.

Latin America (LATAM): Extractives and Renewable Energy, and cross-sectoral.

Southeast Asia (SEA): Extractives and Renewable Energy; Fashion; Financial; and cross-sectoral.

Additionally, given the cross-cutting and more global-scale nature of the just transition ecosystem, a partial mapping and analysis was undertaken at the **global level** and referred to as Global mapping, the scope of which is guided by relevance to the focus regions within this study:



2.2 ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

Due to the availability of resources there are a number of topics that, while relevant for understanding and mapping just transitions, could not be addressed in this research, and **some assumptions were made** to deliver the mapping in the timeframe available. These assumptions include:

- This is intended as an **initial mapping** to help create the basis for further in-depth research and stakeholder engagement;

it is not intended to be an exhaustive or comprehensive mapping of all JT actors and initiatives that exist across these sectors and geographies.

- Desk-based research** provided the initial data to assess the **attributes** of each initiative, including community participation and gender lens. Because of the complexity of identifying or confirming attributes via desktop research, further research will need to be implemented through stakeholder engagement.



- **Not all sectors are analysed to the same extent.** During the pre-mapping, which examined about 300 **initiatives**, it was clear that initiatives in the energy sector were the most advanced in most regions. This encouraged a focus on the energy sector, with other sectors selected based on relevance. As always, there are many areas that could be further explored. Example: In Latin America (LATAM), the fashion industry has not been explicitly integrated into JT, but the economic and environmental challenges are being addressed from a circular economy perspective – one potential area for further exploration. 
- The **number of initiatives** is not reflected in its effective distribution per region, but is the result of stakeholder engagement and sectoral and context-specific dynamics that vary across regions, leading to a differentiated number of initiatives mapped.
- **Mapping of effectiveness** (or an assessment of the impacts of the initiatives) **has not been included**, i.e. it was necessary to take organisations' commitment to just transition at face value or, for example, without access to data on whether initiatives were creating decent jobs, a commitment to creating jobs as part of energy transition was taken at face value.
- Challenges were encountered in **assessing the significance of initiatives/ actors**. Scale (resources committed, reach, etc.) is often not publicised, and outcomes can be difficult to assess. Some initiatives convey potential in the form of plans and intentions, but the likelihood of that potential converting into impact is difficult to predict.
- **Efforts to drive inclusion, agency, and accountability** were similarly challenging to interrogate. Where this was self-disclosed, assessment was complicated by limited time and limited public information. Where not disclosed, several initiatives were clearly driving one of the above features of a just transition. Of course, there are also many initiatives that are relevant but not included in this analysis. The extent of this is unclear, but this is expected given the many definitions and relatively nascent character of 'just transitions'. While not a new finding, further work is needed in the just transition-adjacent areas which are directly and indirectly driving JT outcomes, albeit in an implicit way. 
- It has not been possible to exactly map the **financial backing behind the initiatives/ actors**, but **what philanthropies are funding** is mapped. This is a key angle to look at for future global South and global North relationships. 
- **Media and communication** organisations' engagements with just transitions are briefly touched upon in the mapping and analysis. This is thought to be a key aspect that needs more in-depth analysis. The narrative developing for and against just transitions is a fundamental factor in delivering JT at global and local level. 
- The **roles and responsibilities** – of workers, governments, businesses, investors, civil society, etc. – for delivering just transitions are not assessed here.
- In countries and regions such as LATAM and SEA, several initiatives have been engaged

in solving some of the just transition pain points, but under diverse frames that do not label themselves as just transition. These include poverty alleviation, environmental justice, climate justice, marginalised groups' inclusion and agency in the transition process, worker's rights, upskilling/ reskilling of workforce and indigenous communities rights. **The concept of just transition is becoming more mainstream in these regions as the discussion unfolds.** For this

reason, this mapping considers climate or social movements that have JT attributes even though they are not labelled as JT work.

- The mapping of actors includes some organisations or frameworks that are not currently specifically working with just transitions, but are considered beneficial for funding in view of efforts to mainstream JT. This research should be expanded.



MAPPING SOURCES

Every statement in this report is rooted in either stakeholder engagement, mapping, or an academic source, where relevant. The mapping relied on the following sources:

- **Desktop research** conducted by a team of researchers over a period of eight weeks based in the regions being analysed;
- **49 engagements** with stakeholders representing different types and geographies, based initially on donors' partnership contacts and regional-expert recommendations, and further expanded

by a snowball approach. These were conducted telephonically, via email or via video call by the researchers based in each region;

- Online information and information requests, including all **publicly available materials** and additional information requested from organisations, companies, agencies, initiatives and/or interviewees; and
- **Academic references/sources**, with a preference for research conducted by researchers based in the region under study, please refer to **Annex 6** for the bibliography.

03 The just transition ecosystem: approaches, actors and initiatives



3.1 DEFINING THE JUST TRANSITION: CONVERGENCE & DIVERGENCE ON THE APPROACHES TO JUST TRANSITION

Across the four geographies analysed, **'just transition'** is used differently by different stakeholders to articulate related but distinct challenges embedded in local economic, social, political and ecological systems.

“It's really difficult to find the adjustment system at the global level, because we all have an idea of the concept of just transition, and it is what it is. Key requirements needed should be analysed on a case-by-case basis, because people in countries, sectors, regions are not the same. They're experiencing different issues, challenges and [realities]. So there is nothing that you can apply globally. This must be taken into account when planning for JT processes, and when policies are applied.” - Just Transition Centre, ITUC

In **Europe**, just transition has a strong labour and policy focus, with a more recent shift to include **'social fairness'**. As a stakeholder pointed out:

“The discourse at the EU level is shifting towards a socially fair transition that is also just. It might seem like a matter of semantics, but I genuinely believe this shift is important because it signals intent. It clarifies for whom the transition is just and whom it aims to serve.” - Namita Kampli, E3G

Some stakeholders in **Africa** even questioned the value of framing climate-related issues in terms of a **'just transition'**. There is literature to support this questioning, pointing to the failure to grapple with the complexity, contestations and trade-offs that will inevitably characterise this profound systemic transformation (Andersen et al., 2023).

Within **Latin America**, when stakeholders engage in discussions and initiatives, they consistently recognise that historical demands for justice in the region, including environmental justice demands (related to pollution, for instance), have been introduced or rebranded, initially as climate justice agendas, and now as JT. According to stakeholders, the concept of JT is making its way into the region via organised labour, and has a stronger presence on climate action platforms and in discussions about extractivism, the deployment of renewable energy through communities-based approaches (such as energy cooperatives), the protection of land and environmental defenders, the strengthening of human rights, and the development of economic alternatives for mining regions. This collective awareness underscores the importance of considering broader regional dynamics and the cross-cutting challenges in any effort aimed at fostering a just transition in the Latin American and Caribbean context.

“What we've heard and what we've seen is that the indigenous movement is at the forefront of this discussion. They don't frame it as JT, it's climate justice. And specifically in the Amazon region.” - Amanda Camargo - Labora - Fund for Decent Work/Brazil Human Rights Fund

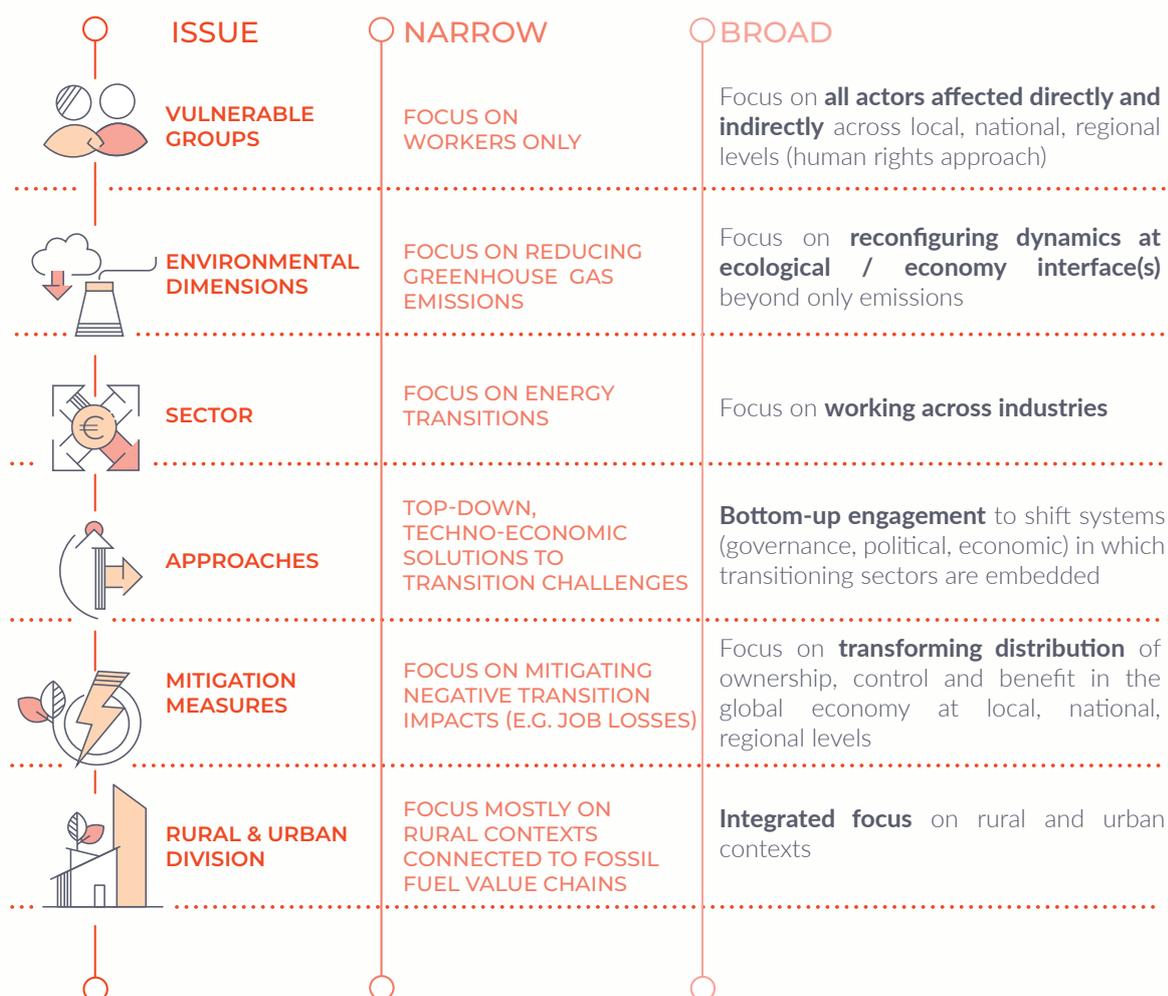
In **Southeast Asia**, particularly in India, there was a strong sense of the relevance of subnational policy and action. Across Africa, Southeast Asia and Latin America, stakeholders called for more integration of JT policy with existing policy interventions that aim to respond to chronic developmental challenges in the global South¹.

The framing of just transition often reflects the position and interests of the actor/s using the term. This project's stakeholder engagement evidenced the expanded constellation of concerns and differences in scope and ambition of actors (Just Transition Research Collaborative, 2018²). At the outset, several key variables were

identified with reference to literature and an initial scan of initiatives, on which actors took either a narrow or a broader, more ambitious, stance (see figure below). The differences in positioning regarding the issues outlined in the figure below are not trivial and cannot be easily resolved.

This diversity of interpretations and priorities is grounded not only in economic, sociological, political, environmental and technological disparities, but also in each region's peripheral systemic challenges and unique circumstances – thus somewhat explaining the disparity among each actor's position.

Figure 2: Summary of issues on which stakeholders differ in the scoping of the just transition.



¹ This is also supported in literature. For example, there is a growing body of work that relates the just transition to 'just resilience' (Ziervogel et al., 2017; Lager et al., 2021; Lager et al., 2023; Shift, 2023).

² See also: Healy and Barry, 2017; Just Transition Research Collaborative, 2019; Heffron, 2020; Sokona et al., 2023.

While there is a shared acknowledgment of the need for a just transition among actors across the four geographies, there is divergence on the focal points of concern and the specifics of how to achieve this, which underscores the complexity of formulating a universally applicable framework.

From the stakeholder exercise it is clear that the definition of a **just transition**, as seen in the figure above, varies from a **narrow to a broad understanding**, or evolves from one to another. Some stakeholders emphasise a climate-based angle, focusing on environmental sustainability and decarbonisation, while others adhere to the worker-based definition put forth by the International Labor Organization (ILO). Stakeholders outlined that in **Europe**, just transition was initially concentrated on workers in carbon-intensive regions, especially coal regions. But, in the wake of intersecting global crises – climate and economic – the approach has expanded to include other communities. Social unrest, such as the ‘yellow vest’ movement in France (Bejar-Garcia, 2020), has led to a re-evaluation of the importance of meaningful public consultation and engagement on climate action.

“*The yellow vest movement initially erupted when [French President Emmanuel] Macron attempted to introduce a carbon tax on fuel. However, he failed to consider that people living on the outskirts had no alternative means of transportation except by car. This tax was implemented at the same time as the removal of the wealth tax, creating a perception that the government was not acting in the best interests of the working class. This is where the justice aspect came into play for me. The connection to the [EU’s] ‘Fit for 55’ package lies in the fact that the package included the extension of the emissions trading system to cover buildings and transportation sectors, essentially replicating what France tried to do, but on an EU scale. It became evident that unless there was a social component and a mechanism for revenue recycling, this instrument would be socially unacceptable.*” - Namita Kambli, E3G

This illustrates how and why the discourse is shifting towards a socially fair transition that is just, with an emphasis on redistribution. Additionally, actors and initiatives in all studied regions expressed a growing need for a **more inclusive definition that considers the communities element**, including other vulnerable or marginalised groups, and the need for social justice in tandem with climate action.

In **Latin America**, at governmental level, the just transition agenda is gaining traction, mainly because of progressive governments in the region as well as multilateral organisations. One such organisation, the UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (**ECLAC**), is a consolidated player in the region that represents a major platform for regional integration around just transitions. Additionally, the Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (**ACTO**) aims to promote sustainable transitions in the Amazon Basin, while the **Escazú Agreement** is a major platform for regional cooperation, particularly for issues related to the protection of land and environmental defenders, and the right to consult communities for energy transition projects.

Stakeholders raised a significant point on how the just transition idea **expanded beyond labour justice and labour-centric approaches**, mentioning that the meaning in the region encompasses a growing array of concepts related to environmental, climate and energy justice, and goes well beyond the more technical literature on energy transitions. There is a strong presence of environmental movements addressing socio-ecological conflicts, movements that can trace their origins back to the historical struggles of indigenous, Afro-descendant (Quilombolas in Brazil) and Peasant (Campesino) communities in defence of their territories. Traditional communities across the region have forged alliances with social movements, NGOs and

progressive governments. In doing so, they have joined efforts with the climate justice agenda.

“ I think that, in Latin America, if you're not thinking about how we're going to include, identify and protect traditional communities in the energy transition process, you're just not looking at it the right way.”

- Maria Rodrigues, ID Global

Similarly, in **Africa**, the need for a broad, all-encompassing definition of a just transition was highlighted, as the continent's **55 diverse countries** face unique challenges. A legacy of colonisation, imperialism, and economic dependency on the global North shapes the African context (Sokona et al., 2023). And while the global North has largely defined the concept of a just transition so far, many in Africa argue that **a single definition won't suffice** due to the continent's heterogeneity. As one stakeholder observed,

“ Africa is not a village. Countries are different. Some barely have any energy. [The] starting point matters for the transition.”

- Youba Sokona, Independent Expert

Stakeholders highlight both Africa's role within the global value chain as a source of unprocessed resources for the global economy and African players' importance in resolving the question of who is responsible for transitioning those value chains into becoming more sustainable. Many feel that the **'transition out' of fossil fuel-based development is emphasised at the expense of 'transitioning in' to more equitable and just energy systems**, a vital process that is often overlooked (Montalto et al., 2023). Climate risks endemic to Africa stem from the existing global economic system. Therefore, the incentive for African countries to contribute to net-zero goals is limited if the transition does not address structural inequalities. **The systemic inequality is echoed by other regions as a common struggle amplifying the JT challenges.**

In **Southeast Asia**, according to the stakeholders engaged, the term 'just transition' **has** only entered public discourse in recent years, and has gained prominence through Just Energy Transition Partnerships (JETPs)³. However, the **definition remains elusive**, as various stakeholders define it based on their interests and desired outcomes. Financial institutions and investors view JT from a climate mitigation perspective, while labour unions and organisations emphasise labour and skilling. The understanding of 'just transition' varies even within sectors. As examples:

- JT for Indonesian provincial or district governments means a loss of authority and/or benefits from the mining, extractive or forestry sectors, for which they expect to be compensated. In contrast, the central government's efforts have been focused on international climate negotiations to seek assistance from developed countries to help it through the transition.
- **India's Green Skill Development Programme** is an example of efforts by a government to help youth acquire gainful employment by supporting the development of green skills. The region highlights the importance of not leaving anyone behind during the transition, with a focus on socio-cultural context and the need for local communities and worker consultation.

Similarly to the early European context, the just transition pertains primarily to large power systems, particularly coal-dependent ones, but there is increasing recognition – even in countries that don't produce fossil fuel (that is, are not dependent on fossil fuel for revenue), such as Bangladesh – of the importance of adaptation to climate change. While the focus is primarily on transitioning away from fossil fuels, stakeholders argue that **'transitioning in'** to new, sustainable energy systems is equally crucial.

³ The Just Energy Transition Partnerships (JETPs) originated from efforts to align climate and sustainable development goals in South Africa, specifically addressing challenges in transitioning from coal-dominated energy. The first JETP was established at COP26 in Glasgow, and involved several G7 donors and the South African government. More information is available [here](#).

There is agreement across the analysed geographies that the concept of a **just transition** has varying degrees of emphasis on climate, workers, communities and adaptation. While there is a shared understanding of the inevitability of transition, and the fact that it is going to harm some and benefit others, the specific priorities and definitions vary greatly. The studied regions also seem to **share an understanding that, for a truly 'just' transition, it is important that local communities, indigenous people and workers are consulted** during the development of plans

that could potentially affect their rights – and **how that consultation process is facilitated is equally important**. Overall, the agreement is that consultation needs to **go beyond inclusion and give agency to consulted groups to deliver solutions** that will benefit them. A one-size-fits-all approach, therefore, is not currently feasible or needed, as each region grapples with its unique circumstances and predicaments. Currently, both the workers and communities-based approaches are key to delivering a just transition.

3.2 MAPPING ACTORS AND INITIATIVES IN THE JUST TRANSITION

This section presents a summary of the mapping results for the just transition space across the target geographies. **Key initiatives and actors working to deliver just transitions are illustrated using visual maps.**

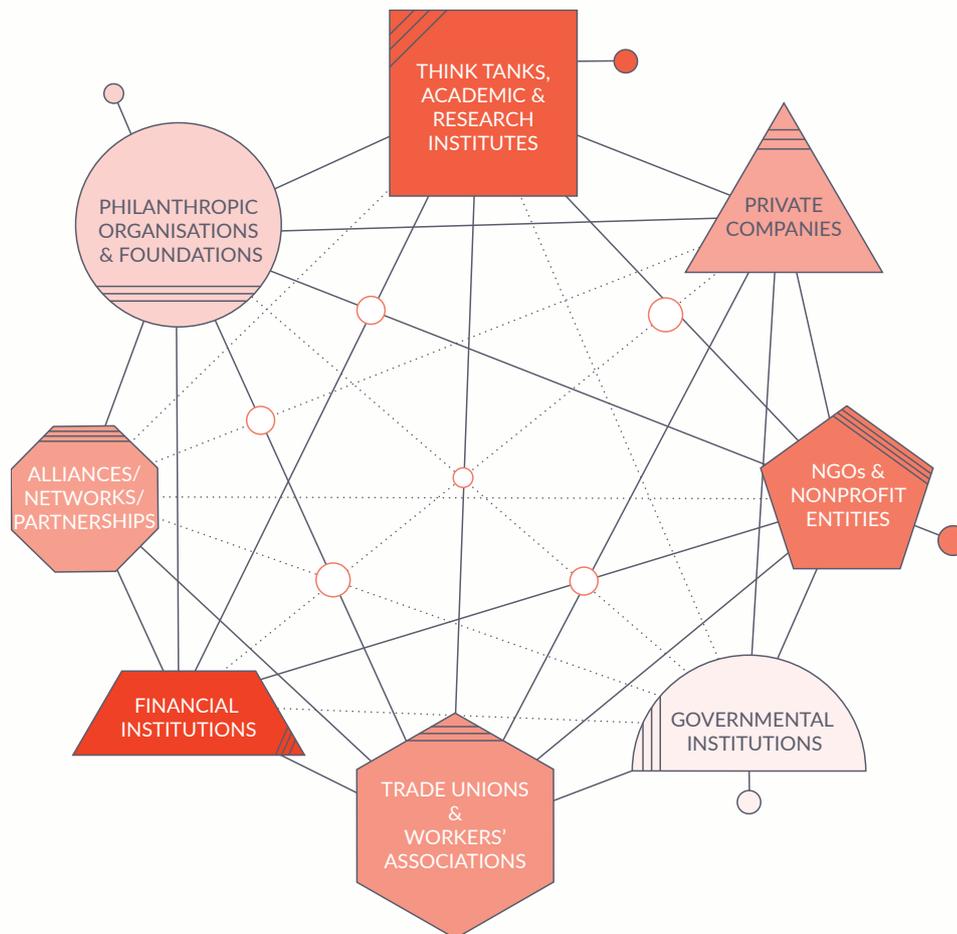
The mapping focuses on the breadth of initiatives and actors, and **serves as an initial phase to a more in-depth exercise** that needs to take place in collaboration with different stakeholders to ensure that they are included and have agency in assessing the impact of initiatives at local and global levels.

This mapping should be considered as Phase 0, where the exercises showcase the complexity and breadth of initiatives being developed to tackle the different transitions required to deliver a just transition. 

Certain initiatives are also highlighted across the focus sectors, 'inclusion, agency and accountability', and according to four attributes, 'Climate Change', 'Work and Economics', 'Communities' and 'Gender', on which there is a special focus.

A list of assumptions and limitations is detailed in **Annex 1**, while a full list of initiatives mapped is provided in **Annex 2**.

Figure 3: Ecosystem of actors working with just transitions.



3.2.1 Actors



Various actors that led the initiatives in the mapping have emerged to address the challenges and opportunities associated with this transition. As such, this section attempts to showcase the role of different actors and the need for the entire ecosystem to work on different interventions (**acupressure points**) in order to accomplish a just transition.

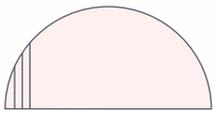
While this section offers an overview of the relevant actors in their specific fields and locations, it also emphasises **the reliance on collaborative and interconnected** action among a multitude of actors, including key influential contributors such as the private and financial sectors, governments, NGOs, unions and social movements.

It was not possible for this project to consider the full diversity of actors and initiatives that tackle climate change, global multi-level inequalities and economic development, among others,

within the broad field of just transition and its closely related ecosystems. The initiatives and actors were considered in the context of the **mapping, which was designed to help identify appropriate JT acupressure points for philanthropists to consider.**

The mapping focused on providing an integrated outlook of initiatives and trends on four continents and across multiple sectors. This meant that some key just transition actors were not fully disclosed in the initiatives mapping, and feature only on the list supplied in **Annex 3**. The list and the section below showcase the variety of **players needed to deliver a just transition**, with some examples to offer a sense of the actors in different regions. This is a strong foundation on which a growing map should be built, one that integrates the various actors and initiatives, and which offers a more in-depth look at the effectiveness of some of the initiatives.





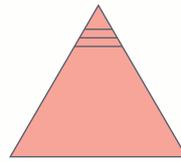
In this exercise, **governmental institutions** are mapped in the context of policies and institutional frameworks shaping the transition, such as the European Commission's various policy and funding tools that are intended to address transition, or with regard to **Just Energy Transition Partnerships and Processes**. Further mapping should focus on the role of governments and effective just transition policies, but one aspect to highlight is the role of global South governments in advocating for a just transition.



For example, several **Latin American** progressive governments have been strong advocates for the integration of inequality reduction into the European Union (EU) green transition investment agenda in the region (ECLAC, 2023).

During the recent EU and Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) Summit 2023, the Gateway Investment Agenda (which involved funding of more than €45 billion) was launched under the **EUROCLIMA+** programme. Some of the highlights of the agenda include its support for national green transition projects, mainly around lithium extraction and green hydrogen production, "with a focus on fair and inclusive transition" (European Commission, 2023).

Another example, in **Africa**, includes the **African Union (AU)**, a continental union consisting of 55 member states located in Africa, which has launched the **African Green Infrastructure Investment Bank (AfGIIB)** with the goal of catalysing private capital for Africa's green transition.



Private-sector and multinational companies play central roles, while value chain transitions are key to the achievement of just transition. For this reason, several of the initiatives and alliances mapped focus on shifting multinational and business practices to deliver a just transition.

Key actors at **global level** include the **World Benchmarking Alliance (WBA)**, **Business & Human Rights Resource Centre** and the **Initiative for Responsible Mining Assurance (IRMA)**, which are working to make the private sector accountable for their actions and impact.

In **Europe**, several investors are actively urging corporations to accelerate their low-carbon transitions while underscoring the importance of comprehensively addressing the social impacts associated with the transition. UK-registered energy supplier **SSE** and French national gas and electricity provider **EDF** have published JT strategies following a similar call to action⁴. Also, the concept of JT has found a place in the energy transition agendas of two of the largest state-owned oil companies **in Latin America**, one in Brazil and one in Colombia, where the move is partly due to the government's strong advocacy for JT policies. These discussions regarding JT in the sector are very recent, and additional research on effective private-sector approaches to just transition should be a priority for further work, which needs to go beyond desk research and involve ongoing engagement with actors and human rights defenders in the region.



In **Southeast Asia**, key industrial agents are relevant to the private-sector space, such as the **Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers and Exporters Association (BGMEA)**, one of the largest trade associations in the country, representing over 4,000 operational factories and driving the growth of 'green' jobs. BGMEA also collaborates with other organisations like

⁴ Royal London Asset Management and Friends Provident engaged with the top seven utility companies (Centrica, E.ON, EDF, National Grid, RWE, SSE and Scottish Power) and asked for formal commitments to be put in place by November 2021. More information is available [here](#).

the [Good Fashion Fund](#) to finance sustainable practices and technologies in the ready-made garment sector. Similarly, the [Asia Investor Group on Climate Change \(AIGCC\)](#) represents institutional investors with about US\$32 trillion and is therefore critical to channel investment to fund the just transition. There is also the [Asia Clean Energy Coalition](#), a trade association dedicated to strategically shifting policy around renewables, as well as the [Textile, Apparel, Footwear, and Travel Goods Association in Cambodia \(TAFTAC\)](#), which connects members in a consultation forum to discuss the adoption of sound policies to allow the industry to grow and develop just transition approaches.

The impact of multinationals varies from exploitative practices to well-intentioned efforts, sometimes with limited consideration for human rights impacts. Notably, access to land ownership and stewardship by multinationals is a central concern in **Africa**, with a strong emphasis on boosting accountability of multinationals in land management processes and ensuring meaningful community engagement with regard to the use of communally owned land.

Multinationals also exert **significant influence on decision-making processes**, shaping the direction of resource allocation and overall strategies. **Suppliers**, though integral to the value chain, often grapple with **unequal resource distribution and limited decision-making authority**. This disparity in decision-making and resource use is evident throughout the value

chain, creating variations in the capacity of entities to drive the transition. (This is further explained in the section [dynamics at play](#).)

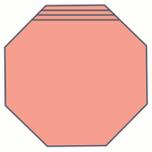
Recognising and addressing these imbalances is essential for concentrating efforts on the right fronts, and fostering a just transition that ensures fair and equitable outcomes for all stakeholders involved.

“*There is a need for support systems for entrepreneurship, backing local, national, and community business ideas that cater to local contexts.*” - TRAJECTS

The [United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights \(UNGPs\)](#) and the actors working to implement those should be key partners for the private sector in adopting a human rights environmental approach to value chains. The Organisations for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) is an important player working with the private sector to shape their strategic direction towards a just transition.

Examples of players engaged with the private sector and how they are working to accelerate or deliver just transitions utilising alliances and other types of partnerships can be found throughout the copy below and across the mapping analysis.

“*I don't think our communities are enmeshed in the ways that they need to be, and we have to be bridging our conversations. There's community-wide work to be done, and so many of these organisations that are funding that diversity of organisations could do more to enable that, because otherwise these divergences and dichotomies in the language and the understandings actually carry through to the standard-setters*” - Caroline Rees, Shift Project



Alliances, networks and partnerships

bring together a wide range of organisations, institutions and stakeholders with a shared interest in influencing policy, sharing knowledge and pushing for a just transition on both regional and global scales. These networks play a pivotal role in advancing the just transition agenda and fostering collaboration between diverse actors. Deeper and more targeted research could be done on different attributes of alliances to understand their effectiveness or impact.



However, the **need to foster collaboration**, work collectively and align related initiatives was strongly outlined in the various regional analyses, supporting the important role that these actors can play.

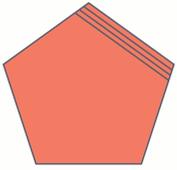
Within the **European** context, several prominent alliances focus on policy advocacy and knowledge sharing to promote a just transition. Examples include The **European Alliance for a Just Transition**, which was developed by **SOLIDAR** and has almost 40 members including NGOs, political parties and youth organisations, and the **European Environmental Bureau (EEB)**, an alliance of environmental citizens' organisations that brings together more than 180 member organisations across 40 countries and which has created a policy brief for Europe to achieve a just transition.

Global efforts also highlight the role of business-led alliances and the central part that industries, corporations and other private entities play in the matter, fostering collaboration between companies from various sectors. Examples include the **Business for Social Responsibility's (BSR) Energy for a Just Transition** partnership with other actors, **We Mean Business' Just Transition Resource Platform** and the **Council for Inclusive Capitalism's JET framework** and the **World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)**.

Within this context, most investor-led initiatives or programmes involving investors are happening at **global and European levels**. **Climate Action 100+**; the **Ceres Investor Network**; **Advance**; and the **Just Transition Finance Challenge**, launched by the **Impact Investing Institute**, are connecting global financial institutions that are committed to financing a just transition in the UK and emerging markets. Already, this alliance has produced a set of practical **Just Transition Criteria**, designed to support the creation of financial products aligned with a just transition (more on initiatives in the Financial sector and alliances can be found in the section titled **Europe**).

In the **African** context, regional alliances contribute significantly to international collaborative efforts promoting just transition. Examples include the **Pan African Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA)**, a network of more than 1,000 organisations from 48 African countries; the 55-nation **African Union (AU)**; and the **National Business Initiative (NBI)**, a voluntary coalition of almost 100 South African companies.

In **Latin America**, an example is the **Transición Justa en América Latina**, a network of organisations across the region that promotes JT by convening with community leaders, activists and the public sector. There are several alliances in **Asia**, such as the **Responsible Energy Initiative**, which focuses on ensuring renewable energy to enable the continent to achieve its full potential and create value in a way that is ecologically safe, rights-respecting and socially just. Another example is the **Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)**, which conducts innovative policy development and strategic research for environmental measures for sustainable development.



NGOs and nonprofit entities are also key drivers of change, and play a crucial role in advocacy, strengthening agency, building communities' capacity through knowledge sharing, behaviour-change campaigns, skills development and entrepreneurial support.

In **LATAM**, for example, traditional communities, social movements, NGOs and governments use their just transition in different ways depending on context. For instance, the **Wayuu indigenous communities in northern Colombia** have incorporated just transition concepts into their discourse when dealing with conflicts involving the mining industry and renewable energy projects (EITI, 2023). On the other hand, in the Brazilian Amazon, indigenous communities may not explicitly integrate just transition into their efforts to defend their territories, but they actively employ narratives related to climate justice when confronting conflicts involving renewable energy projects⁵. These established networks, advocacy groups and community organisations have a wealth of experience, local knowledge and connections that can be incredibly valuable in advancing JT initiatives.

In the case of **Africa**, a good example is **Groundwork**, which mobilises communities to advocate against fossil fuels and for a just transition in communities in South Africa. Another is **WoMin**, which focuses its efforts on supporting women affected by development projects by working with women activists and co-creating transformative eco-feminist alternatives. Specifically, they developed the Women Building Power project, which is contesting, for example, the Sendou coal station in Senegal and the Grand Inga dam in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

In **Europe**, examples of NGOs and nonprofit entities in the mapping include the **World Wildlife Fund (WWF)**, which attempts to find

gaps in EU funds for just transition; **Friends of Earth** in the UK, which support a fair transition away from fossil fuels and the protection of jobs, communities and workers; and the **Environmental Justice Foundation (EJF)**, which has developed a manifesto that serves as a guiding framework for achieving a sustainable future.

On a **global** level, these organisations are involved in benchmarking and assessments, and are key to pushing the private sector towards JT. For instance, the **World Benchmarking Alliance (WBA)** developed a **Just Transition Assessment** to provide free rankings and insights into the contributions of globally influential companies, and the WWF's **Territorial Just Transition Plan Assessment Tool** advances inclusive, people-centred dialogue to find common ground and ensure a just transition.

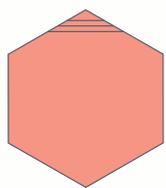
Global civil society organisations such as **Indigenous Peoples Rights International** and **Cultural Survival** are working to protect the rights of indigenous peoples and their territories by partnering with them; similarly, the **Rainforest Action Network** campaigns to preserve forests, protect the climate and uphold human rights by challenging corporate power and systemic injustice. **Voices for Just Climate Action**, which represents the voices of women, youth, indigenous communities and others, is an alliance that amplifies global and local perspectives that are essential for fostering change.

Several human rights and labour rights organisations from the mapped regions focus on the integration of labour rights into the just transition. In **LATAM**, such organisations include **Fundación Sol**, a research centre that develops resources and raises awareness to empower trade unions and promote social actions, and **CIPAME**, a collaborative platform for just transition research and innovation in the mining sector of Colombia. In Southeast

⁵ "There are region-specific conflicts that indigenous peoples are facing with renewables. So there's a lot of conflict around bio-mass in the south of the country. The Eolics mostly focused on the northern region, [which] is mostly focused on hydroelectric power. The west region has a deeper level of trouble because of the agricultural frontier. But in all of this conflict, they're fundamentally linked with land reform." - Gustavo Schneider, ID Global.

Asia, the **Global Labor Institute** contributes to the discourse by addressing climate impacts on apparel production, focusing on labour rights and offering insights into challenges and opportunities for a just transition in the region.

Moreover, social enterprises and the social impact sector are key actors in the space, and while not a focus of this mapping, further research on this will be important.



Trade unions and workers' associations

have been instrumental in driving the just transition movement, and they continue to play a pivotal role in safeguarding labour rights as climate change creates new challenges. Just transition among trade unions is an evolving concept with varying degrees of resonance.

On a **global** level, trade union initiatives such as the Trades Union Congress's (TUC) **Climate emergency: winning a Just Transition**, **IndustriALL** and the **International Trade Union Confederation's Initiative for a Just Transition in the Energy Sector** actively engage in dialogues with companies to ensure that **transition** plans integrate the perspectives, rights and voices of workers.

In **Europe**, **IndustriAll**, a member of the **European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC)** and a partner of the **IndustriAll Global Union**, has various initiatives mapped as they aim to

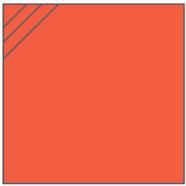
protect the rights of workers in the industries and sectors they work with, addressing climate policy goals, sustainable development and **decent work**.

In **Southeast Asia**, relevant actors and initiatives in the space include the **RMG Sustainability Council (RSC)**, a private initiative of the Bangladesh industry, global brands and global and local Bangladeshi trade unions; **BGMEA**; the **Centre of Indian Trade Unions**; and the **Garment Labour Union**, which advocates for labour rights and social protections, while intersecting with sustainability, climate migration and circularity.

In **LATAM**, the **Trade Union Confederation of the Americas' (TUCA)** partnerships with movements like **Vía Campesina**, **Friends of the Earth**, **World March of Women** and others (Wyczykier, 2019) have contributed to global labour demands on JT by incorporating a Latin American viewpoint centred on an **'eco-territorial'** approach. Additional trade unions that have been considered for the Latin America mapping analysis include **CUT Chile** and **CUT Brazil** (which have a specific platform on just transition), **Transição Justa**, the **Confederación Sindical de Trabajadores/ as de Las Américas (CSA)**, **Trade Unions for Energy Democracy** and the ITUC's regional chapter in the Americas, **CSA**.

More mapping should focus on the role of philanthropy in strengthening local and global unions and informal workers' organisations to ensure they have true agency in the JT processes.





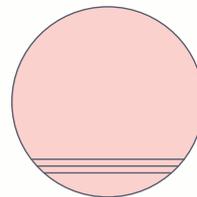
Think tanks and academic/research institutions are contributing valuable insights and recommendations to governments and stakeholders, enhancing understanding of

just transition dynamics and feeding the JT ecosystem with critical data to enable JT progress measurement. The mapping has shown examples of these actors across all the regions. In **Southeast Asia**, for example, entities such as the **International Centre for Climate Change and Development**, **The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI)**, the **Council on Energy, Environment and Water**, and the **Habibie Center** are actively engaged in studying and reporting on just transition trends and their impacts.

The **European** landscape includes a range of notable actors that are actively contributing to the conversation, such as **Third Generation Environmentalism (E3G)**, a key stakeholder at EU policy level; the Dutch Research Institute for Transitions (**Drift for Transition**); and the UK-based **Green House Think Tank**, alongside **Heinrich Boll Stiftung**. The **London School of Economics' (LSE) Grantham Research Institute** is an example of an academic institution that is active in the just transition space.

In **Africa**, pertinent examples of think tanks include the **Energy for Growth Hub**, which is advancing data-driven solutions to end energy poverty, and **Power Shift Africa**, a think tank that provides cutting-edge analysis and solution-focused policy ideas from an African perspective. In terms of **academic institutions**, the mapping presents various academic institutions that are contributing to the just transition, such as the **University of Cape Town** and the **University of Pretoria** in South Africa and the **University of Namibia**, all of which are developing research projects related to sustainable development in Africa, with a just transition in mind.

In **LATAM**, think tanks play a pivotal role in sharing the landscape of just transition. Notable examples, in Colombia, include **TRAJECTS**, which facilitates transcontinental exchange and research; and **Polen**, which advocates for equitable transitions in the face of climate change. In Brazil, **ID Global** is a key player that is working diligently to foster the just transition. At a regional level, **Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales (CLASCO)** stands out, providing a broader perspective and impactful initiatives across Latin America, while the **Latin American Centre for Social Ecology (CLAES)** is a key actor in extractivism discussions.



Philanthropic organisations and foundations play a crucial role in JT globally, providing support for projects related to

workers' rights, social movements, sustainable livelihoods and community development in **Southeast Asia, Africa** and **LATAM**. These include the **OAK Foundation**, **Rainmatter Foundation**, **Shakti Sustainable Energy Foundation**, **Tara Climate Foundation**, **Laudes Foundation**, **Ford Foundation**, **Wallace Global Fund**, **MacArthur Foundation**, **Rockefeller Foundation**, **UMI Fund**, **IKEA Foundation**, **Growald Climate Fund**, **Thomson Reuters Foundation** and many more. On a **global** level, the **Climate Justice Collab (CJ-JT Donor collaborative)** is a key example. Created in 2021 by six philanthropies (**Climate Justice Resilience Fund**, **ClimateWorks Foundation**, **IKEA Foundation**, **Oak Foundation**, **Porticus** and **Robert Bosch Stiftung**), it provides grants to support social justice and climate action.

Other players include financial institutions and multilateral agencies. The mapping is more closely focused on the other categories

mentioned, but some key **multilaterals and financial institutions** play a key role in just transition, including the **OECD**, the **World Bank**, **United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)**, **Green Climate Fund**, **British International Investment (BII)**, **FMO**, **Proparco** and regional bodies such as the **Asian Development Bank (ADB)** and the **UN Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC)**.

Also worth mentioning is the **ILO's** work in defining the just transition, and its involvement in several JT initiatives mapped showcases its multifaceted contributions to addressing labour rights in JT.

A few key actors in the NGO sector work to influence companies and financial institution research, which underscores the active involvement of financial institutions and multilateral agencies in promoting just transition.

Examples include the **BHRC's** Investing in renewable energy to power a just transition: a practical guide for investors; the **UN Principles for Responsible Investment's** Climate change and the just transition: a guide for investor action; **Sustainable Energy for ALL's** Energy Transition and Investment Plans; or the **UN Global Compact's** Financing a Just Transition: a Business Brief and the **Institut de la Finance Durable**.

Future research should delve deeper into **mapping the relationships between stakeholders**, their interests and their relative power, particularly concerning rule-making and the equitable distribution of benefits during the transition, targeting key actors in the private and financial sectors, which was not considered within this mapping exercise.



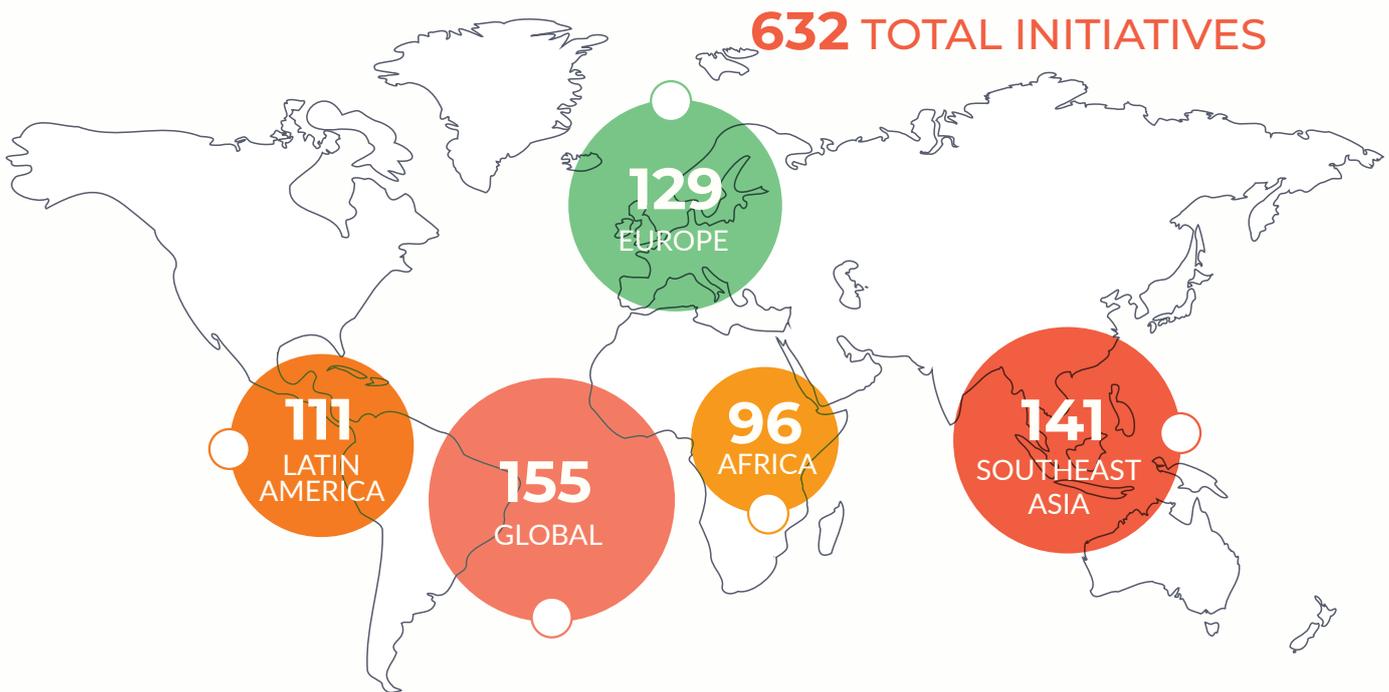
Moreover, in the interest of clarity, further research is recommended on actors that are actively **influencing the direction of efforts by challenging the positive work** promoted by the mapped actors. The following is advised:

- Investigate funding sources countering climate action, focusing on potential impacts on gender and human/ worker rights;
- Explore the leadership and funding of anti-climate movements, examining intersections with anti-rights movements;

- Examine backers of anti-climate, anti-feminism and racist movements to understand motivations and potential impacts;
- Identify and address systemic barriers to just transitions, highlighting key issues hindering future progress; and
- Research actors who are incorporating a decolonisation lens into JT policy work as another way of demanding a more equitable approach.

This need is informed by concerns around imbalances of power and vested interests, a point articulated well by Sokona et al. (2023): “As with all mechanisms involving substantial financial flows, it is crucial to ensure even the best intended schemes do not end up creating new problems and misappropriation of resources by vested interests and others positioned to take advantage for their own interests.”

..... **Figure 4:** Total of initiatives mapped across geographies.



3.2.2 Initiatives



A total of 632 initiatives are mapped across the focus geographies and globally, where relevant. These are just transition-specific or -adjacent, and are considered relevant because of regional circumstances (such as in Latin America, where just transition is more broadly associated with climate justice), or because they are relevant to JT even though they are not labelled as JT initiatives.

Note, the number of initiatives is not reflected in its effective distribution per region, but is the result of stakeholder engagement and sectoral and context-specific dynamics that vary across regions, leading to a differentiated number of initiatives mapped across geographies.

The stakeholder engagements revealed that just transition and its related interventions are generally **cross-sectoral**, and therefore don't really support a strong sector-based reporting approach. With this noted, the **Fossil Fuel** and **Renewable Energy** sectors were most prominent in JT planning and action across regions. Most global actors agreed that the bulk of JT efforts

are found in the **Energy** sector. This is because energy is key to transitions in all other sectors.

Many stakeholders emphasised that the **just transition needs to be about transitioning whole energy systems**, rather than just technologies, recognising that for most global South countries, current energy systems are wholly inadequate (rather than just carbon-intensive). The just transition is difficult to sell politically in countries where fossil fuels play a significant role in the economy and are highly subsidised – especially without any clear pathway to substitution for generation and energy infrastructure, and industrial opportunities. Within new energy value chains, critical minerals are assuming increasing importance, particularly in **Latin America** and **Africa**. These regions are seeing significant risks, but also opportunities, and are trying to benefit raw minerals to extract more value locally and avoid extractivism.

Critical minerals are required in the transition to renewables. This demand for minerals has emerged mainly as a result of discourse on transition policies in the global North. To avoid extractivism, these countries could stop

demanding these minerals, though this is not a feasible option to deliver the transition. A more fitting solution would be to shift the production of technologies to global South countries. That way, the value added to the extraction of these resources remains in the global South. The technologies – rather than just the raw materials – can then be exported. For this, targeted industrialisation policies are needed.

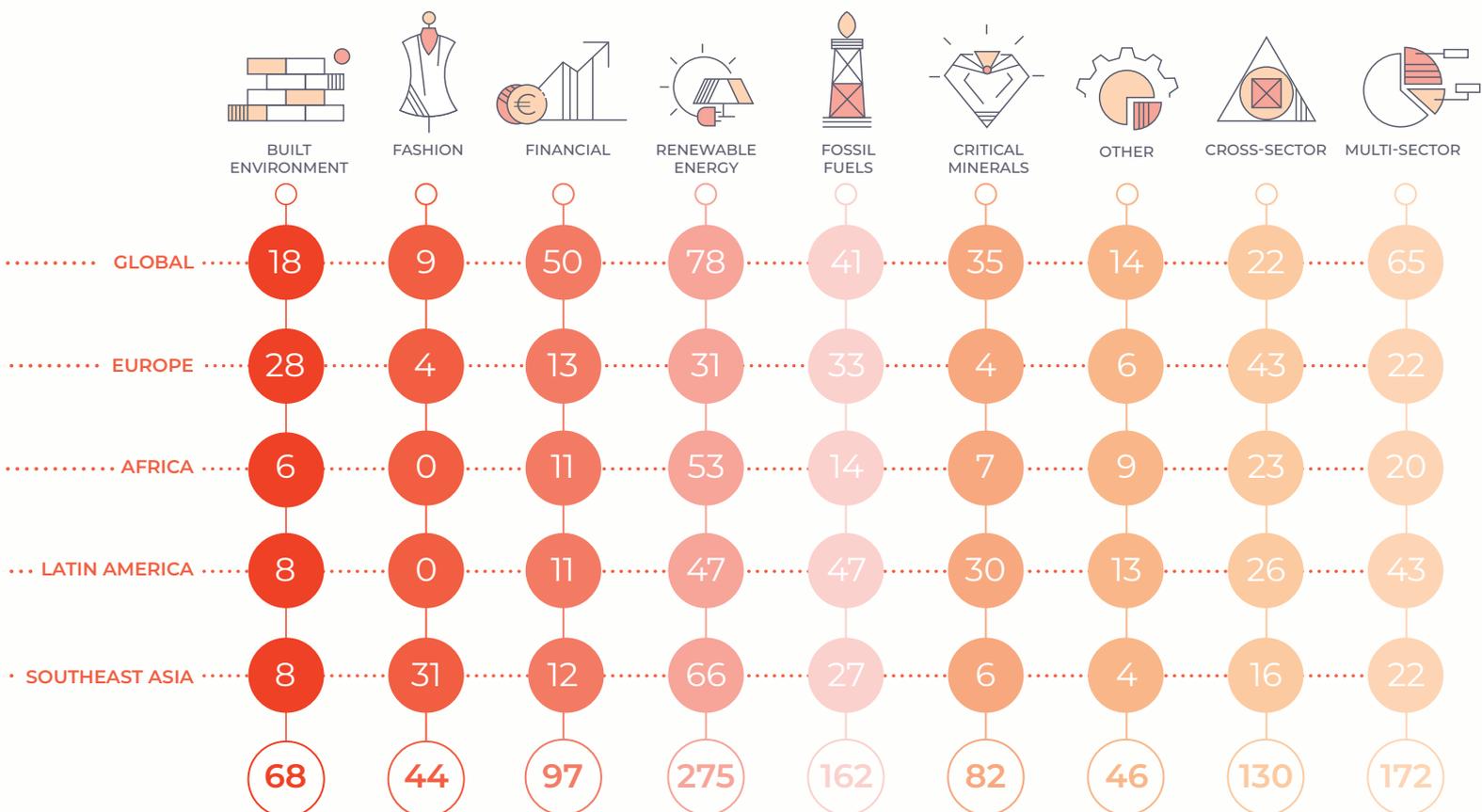
A stakeholder from Africa stated simply:

“The just transition cannot be about transitioning from high-carbon poverty to low-carbon poverty.” - Stakeholder from African engagement

“Little is known about the environmental impacts of technologies for direct extraction of lithium from brine. These technologies seem a good solution to reduce aquifer water depletion, but we don’t know what other impacts they may generate.” - Andrea Furnaro, NRGi

Noting this, it is clear that sectors are prioritised differently within the global JT policy and investment landscape, with different issues at stake. The regional breakdown presented in this section provides an overview of just transition across some key sectors in the four geographies.

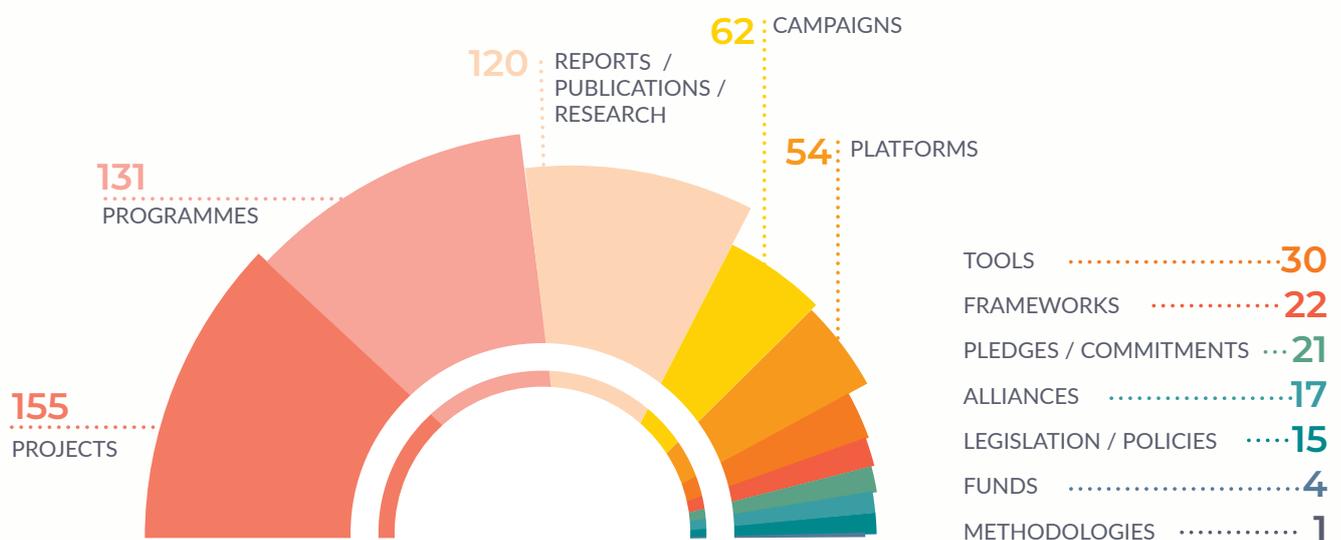
Figure 5: Sectoral map across regions.



The full spectrum of mapped initiatives shows that almost half of initiatives are shaped as programmes and **projects**. This is followed by a sizable number of **reports, publications** and research **materials**. Campaigns, **platforms, tools** and **frameworks** are designed for different purposes, such as guidelines or toolkits for companies, investors or policymakers; analysis for awareness-raising and advocacy; or education.

Combined, these categories represent nearly **91%** of the mapping. Other types of initiatives mapped make up smaller proportions, including **pledges and commitments, legislation** and **policy** (which have not been a focus of this mapping), **alliances** and **funds**. Understanding the types of initiatives within the just transition landscape provides a nuanced view of the diverse approaches taken by stakeholders and highlights trends within the mapping landscape.

Figure 6: Breakdown of initiatives mapped per type.



In summary, this mapping observes that, at **global level** and in **Europe**, labour considerations continue to dominate, and there is increasing focus on policies (government policies as well as non-state frameworks and standards) that incorporate or target just transition, with an emphasis on accountability. Stakeholders have called out the lack of integrated or coherent policy approach to the just transition, reflecting a lack of integration in the more traditional Environment, Social and Governance legislative and framework context, which still considers environmental reporting standards – and consequently climate standards – as separate from social standards. Another point raised is

a perceived tension between those concerned about human and environmental rights being impacted by the transition, and those who believe the just transition will delay urgent decarbonisation, or who may co-opt the concept to serve their self-interest (including the anti-climate movement).

“... we see right-wing and conservative forces pushing against or, you know, basically using files under the Green Deal, for instance, as excuses... They will use it as an excuse to slow down the green transition.” - SOLIDAR

The **European** analysis also identifies the need for '**recognition justice**', which targets various injustices while transitioning. This resonates with what global South regions are calling for, though the framing is quite different.

In **Africa**, there are consistent calls to reframe the concept of '**just transition**' to take into account and enable different realities on the ground, which would then lead to multiple just transitions that address structural inequalities and fix broken systems. Concerns include the assertion that the globally defined just transition is unlikely to be 'just' for Africa, and that interventions are needed to empower Africans to shape the ways in which the just transition unfolds, and ensure that they benefit from the opportunities associated with the transition.

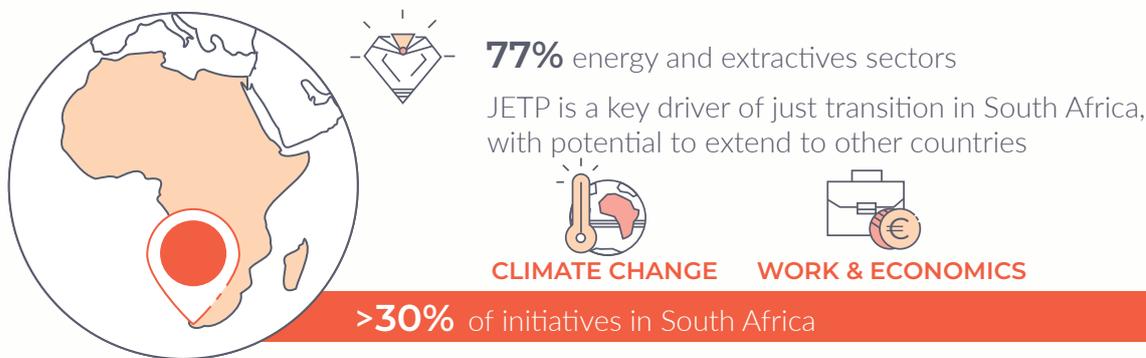
Latin American stakeholders emphasise that the just transition must encompass human and environmental rights, including **climate justice**, and that indigenous communities need to be empowered to shape the transitions needed.

The **Southeast Asia** analysis followed the global trend, with a focus on energy transition. The just transition story varies significantly across countries in the region, from a focus on coal in Indonesia and India, to maintaining competitiveness in fashion value chains in Bangladesh, and early-stage considerations of what just transition means for Cambodia.

Some stakeholders mentioned that those informally tied to the transition, particularly women, are not being included in JT policies and initiatives; others felt that lenses that include vulnerable/ marginalised people are adding a complexity that is not as critical at this stage of problem assessment as it becomes at the creating-solutions stage. It also requires more resources and effort to pull the right data and information. This map is a first attempt to bring forward voices of vulnerable and marginalised people in the context of just transitions, but more work needs to be done to ensure their inclusion and agency.



AFRICA: 96 INITIATIVES MAPPED



A total of **96 initiatives** are mapped for Africa, most of which are positioned in **South Africa** (more than **30%**). Not many initiatives were found with a face value of just transition in other African countries. Based on the initiatives mapped, most activity is taking place in the **Energy and Extractives sectors (approximately 77%)**. Examples of initiatives in these sectors are the **Africa Mining Vision**, which aims to integrate mining into development policies at different levels,

ensuring that workers and communities see real benefits from large-scale industrial mining, and that their environment is protected; and **the Energy Access and Just Transitions Programme**, which aims to accelerate and scale clean-energy technologies to achieve energy security in Africa and leverage associated industrialisation benefits at national and regional levels.

In Africa, just transition tends to be limited to national processes. One exception is the **African Mayors' Call to Action**, facilitated by **C40 Cities**,

JUST ENERGY TRANSITION PARTNERSHIPS (JETPs) AND JUST ENERGY TRANSITION INVESTMENT PLANS (JET IPs)

South Africa's JETP will be supported by donors who have agreed to mobilise US\$8.5 billion, overwhelmingly in the form of loans, alongside some grants and credit guarantees. This programme provides a **country-led platform through which to articulate South Africa's financial needs in terms of just transition** and its nationally determined contribution, which it could then use to both approach industrialised nations to provide support and hold them to account.

Boulle (2023) suggests the initial South African JETP negotiations overlooked principles of inclusivity and participation, leading to domestic pushback and hindering implementation. He suggests that to build trust in the JETP, transparency and accountability must work in both directions; the work of both donors and receiving countries must be opened to scrutiny. One of the concerns raised by various commentators is that grants or technical assistance represents just 4% of the total investment plan for South Africa's JETP.

Becerra and Fakir (2023) suggest that the **JETP model should be replicated**, but interviewees suggested that a JETP is not necessarily appropriate in all contexts, nor is it a model that gets countries closer to meeting all the needs of just transitions.

which calls for just transition on an urban scale. Hermanus, Scholtz & Kritzinger (2022) outline examples of 'urbanisation' of the JT agenda in South Africa. Africa is urbanising faster than other places in the world and has a younger population⁶; the just transition could therefore be leveraged to support sustainable, inclusive urbanisation. This is not yet the case, however, as urban transitions (i.e the **built environment**) are not well connected to the just transition and

⁶ The same dynamic can be seen in Southeast Asia, which has the third-largest labour force in the world, made up predominantly of young workers under 30. However, the region also faces the risk of leaving this potential untapped if it fails to create an ecosystem that enables a just inclusive transition. The Asian Development Bank estimates that the transition to a green economy will add 30 million new jobs to the region by 2030. More information is available [here](#).

“A JETP makes sense in South Africa, but I am not sure it makes sense in other countries that don't, for example, need to transition out of coal. If a JETP can be linked to the needs of a country, including adaptation needs, then the model could work.” - Stakeholder from African engagement

Senegal has also recently agreed to a similar US\$2.7 billion partnership. The West African nation is the smallest economy to have signed off on a JETP, one that it hopes will accelerate the deployment of wind and solar energy, with a goal for renewables to account for 40% of its electricity mix by 2030 (Becerra & Fakir, 2023).

Sokona et al. (2023), however, raise concerns that “the JETPs constitute a cherry-picking of countries considerably influenced by the geopolitical interests of G7 countries, rather than provisioning of international support guided by clear equity principles that address all developing countries”. Other interests influencing JT processes should be further explored, such as domestic lobbyists pushing for coal, or non-G7 countries such as China and its renewed Belt and Road initiative to fund Green Energy projects or its Green Investment and Finance Partnership (the role of China is covered in the section titled **‘Transitioning in and out dynamic’**).



can be seen only sparsely in the mapping.

Very few initiatives in the **Financial sector** have been mapped, most of which are being driven at a global scale and from a global North context. While the current scope did not involve an exhaustive examination of the **Fashion sector**, similarly to the approach used in Latin America, the possibility of existing initiatives adjacent to just transitions, that address, for instance, circular

economy and sustainable textile industries, is acknowledged. While these initiatives may not explicitly identify themselves as ‘just transition’, they could contribute significantly to the broader goals of the just transition. To further enhance understanding of the just transition landscape in the Fashion sector in Africa, a more detailed examination is recommended.



Overall, many of the initiatives mapped in Africa are multifaceted; about **40%** indicate a level of focus on at least one element of

each JT attribute: Climate Change, Work and Economics, Communities and Gender. Examples include the **Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI)**, which tackles not only community engagement and fair access to information, but also economic diversification and decarbonisation. Similarly, the **Nigeria Energy Transition Plan** focuses on climate change adaptation strategies, net zero and upskilling the workforce as a way of powering development (see more in the section '**Inclusion, agency and accountability**').

SOUTHEAST ASIA: 141 INITIATIVES MAPPED



A total of **141** initiatives are mapped across Asia, particularly in **Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, and Indonesia**. India (**59**) and Indonesia (**36**) account for the highest number of initiatives mapped. This is mainly due to the pace of industrialisation in these two countries, and the associated high carbon emissions. Indonesia in particular has attracted considerable international attention and potential investment interest as a result of the country signing a **US\$20 billion JETP agreement** with the US, EU, Japan and Canada. In contrast, the focus on Bangladesh and Cambodia is associated with energy needs and their leading role in the exports of ready-made garments (RMG).

Fashion is a vital sector in the Southeast Asia context, with Bangladesh, **Vietnam** and India being three of the largest garment exporters in the world, and an important source of employment for millions of people. Thus, a deeper lens has been applied to this sector

in the region, resulting in the fashion industry representing more than **20%** of initiatives mapped (including initiatives that are relevant but may not have a JT label). Currently the sector faces considerable pressure from Western buyers, who want to ensure their climate targets are adhered to, so ‘greening the industry’ has become a focus for many entrepreneurs. But while significant resources are being invested to increase circularity and make production processes more sustainable to meet decarbonisation targets, there remains a gap in the understanding of the effects of climate change on workers.

A just transition in the **Fashion** sector in this region would need to support both technical skills training and address future-of-work challenges. The Centre for Policy Dialogue (CPD) launched its **Securing Green Transition of the Textile and Readymade Garments Sector in**



“The concerns raised regarding pricing in the Ready-made garment industry reflect a broader challenge faced by Bangladeshi manufacturers. The delicate balance between meeting global standards, such as LEED certification, and competitive pricing underscores the need for a fair and sustainable dialogue within the global market. This issue prompts a crucial conversation on the equitable distribution of costs and responsibilities across the supply chain to ensure the longevity of the industry.” - Stakeholder from SEA engagement

Bangladesh programme in collaboration with the Embassy of Sweden in Bangladesh. The programme covers research on barriers and drivers to green transformation, mapping of skills needed and policy recommendations, among other objectives. In Cambodia, the **Garment Manufacturers Association in Cambodia (GMAC)** and partners launched the project **Switch Garment**, which aims to increase competitiveness and employ sustainable energy practices to curb the industry's environmental impact.

While the use of coal is yet to peak in the region, countries like India and Indonesia have been exploring clean energy alternatives for a while. Therefore, many JT initiatives and discussions are concentrated in the **Energy sector**. **Project Surya**, led by ReNew (India's largest renewable energy company by operational capacity), is training more than 1,000 women salt pan workers as renewable energy technicians in partnership with the UNDP and the Self Employed Women's Association (SEWA).

Most actors are focused on driving initiatives in **multiple sectors (28%)** or **across sectors (25%)**, usually aimed at sustainability, climate change adaptation and mitigation, climate action, green economy, rural and urban transformation, natural resource management, livelihood and skilling. These broad categories can address several specific sectors, such as renewable energy, mobility, disaster planning and landscape

management, sustainable farming, mining and more.

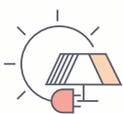


In the **Financial sector**, the **Asian Development Bank (ADB)** is a major regional financial institution that is playing a crucial role in enabling the transition to a net-zero economy. Along with the **Asian Infrastructure Development Bank** and other multilateral development banks, ADB has committed to a just transition that supports developing member countries in moving towards net-zero emission economies. It has also launched a **Just Transition Support Platform**, which aims to build the capacity of member-countries to strategically plan, implement and finance JT initiatives, manage any negative impacts, and increase benefits from the **transition** to net zero.

Many smaller, national banks are also collaborating with other stakeholders to fund ongoing transitions to net zero. The **Green Indian Financial System (GIFS)** was co-created by the **Small Industries Development Bank of India**, **Agence Française de Développement (AFD)** and **Shakti Sustainable Energy Foundation** to support the greening of the Indian financial system and accelerate the development of sustainable finance within the Indian economy.

The Southeast Asia financial sector is still in the early stages of providing just transition support, but there remains a significant gap versus what is actually required in the region.

LATIN AMERICA: 111 INITIATIVES MAPPED



42% renewable energy sector



Strong focus on human and environmental rights, climate justice and empowerment of indigenous people

JT talks prominent in countries relying heavily on fossil fuel exports

Similarly to Southeast Asia, the mapping in Latin America shows most initiatives working in multiple sectors and **across sectors (62%)**. At national level, the JT agenda is present in national policy discussions across the region. Several countries, including **Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Argentina, Brazil, Mexico and Uruguay**, are actively working on the formulation of national just transition strategies, primarily focusing on comprehensive, cross-sectional agendas.

For example, Argentina has adopted the **National Energy Transition Plan** to 2030 as well as the Guidelines and Scenarios for the Energy Transition to 2050. Among others, these guidelines outline:

- Institutional governance;
- Energy efficiency;
- Energy free of greenhouse gases (GHG);
- Development of technological capacities;
- Sustainable mobility;
- Fair and just transition;
- Reduction of energy poverty; and
- Creation of quality jobs for a properly skilled workforce.

Argentina's plan is aimed at reducing the costs of energy for citizens and promoting sustainable development based on clean new technologies in the Energy sector.



Several initiatives (**42%**) are in the **Fossil Fuel sector**, where the energy transition is a subject of discussion, even though it's often viewed by stakeholders as experiencing slow and gradual change.

This is particularly evident in countries that rely heavily on fossil fuel exports, including **Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Suriname and Venezuela** (IMF, 2022). CNV Internationaal has developed a **New Fair Work Monitor** that sheds light on the labour rights violations that mine workers are facing in Colombia's coal sector and Bolivia and Peru's metallurgical sector. Another example is Colombia's **Permanent Council for a Just Energy Transition**, a platform of civil society organisations that advocates for a just transition in Colombia. With a long history of work in the field of energy transition, the platform aims to influence the development of public policies and make the energy sector (oil, gas and coal) accountable. Additionally, the concept of JT has found a **place in the energy transition agendas of two of the largest state-owned oil companies** in the region. In Brazil, Petrobras has shifted its focus towards leading the energy transition, emphasising economic diversification. Starting in 2023, JT has become integral to Petrobras's narrative. Similarly, in Colombia, public-private national oil and gas company Ecopetrol has taken the lead in JT efforts, in part due to the Colombian government's transition policy. The JT agendas of these companies are very recent, and it's **too early** to evaluate their implementation.



The mapping shows that as the global shift towards cleaner energy sources increasingly relies on **critical minerals**, the landscape of natural resource extraction in Latin America is changing (critical minerals initiatives in the mapping: **30%**). Critical minerals are assuming increased geo-strategic importance in Latin America, as they support energy transitions in the global North (TRAJECTS, 2022). **The Comissão Pró-Índio de São Paulo (CPI-SP)**, for example, discusses how energy transition policies have an impact on the demand for aluminium and its raw material, bauxite, in the Brazilian Amazon communities. This is also the focus of the Plurinational Observatory of Andean Salt Flats (OPSAL), which supports the protection of Andean salt flats and wetlands, unique ecosystems and fragile populations threatened by the advance of lithium mining and other forms of mining extractivism in the vast Puna of Atacama shared by Chile, Argentina and Bolivia. An interesting example is **Stichting Onderzoek Multinationale Ondernemingen (SOMO)**, which analyses the violations around open pit mines through the lens of the **OECD Guidelines** and the **UN Guiding Principles**.

Another key discussion in the region revolves around the concept of ‘zones of environmental sacrifice’, which the **Climate Reality Project** (2021) describes as “fenceline communities where residents – usually low-income families and people of colour – live in proximity to polluting industries or military bases that expose them to all kinds of dangerous chemicals and other environmental threats”. As highlighted by regional stakeholders (including AIDA, 2019 and Svampa, 2015), these ‘sacrifice zones’ underscore the global mineral value chains that characterise the current extractive energy regime, which favours the global North’s focus on **‘transitioning out’** of fossil fuels while sidelining the need for **‘transitioning in’** in the global South. It is imperative to actively consider the voices of marginalised actors to avoid the

potential emergence of new scenarios of green extractivism in Latin America and other global South regions.

Alongside well-documented impacts on land use, current large renewable energy projects are already at the epicentre of local socio-environmental conflicts with local communities, as outlined by stakeholders. The mapping shows that **42%** of initiatives focus on **renewable energy**. Furthermore, some large renewable energy projects impose their own system for recognising leaders or do not recognise customary law, which leads to disputes and discord within the communities affected. According to one stakeholder, that is the case in northern Colombia and the Brazilian Amazon. **Fuerza de Mujeres Wayuu** (Force of Wayuu Women) is cited as an example of a good **‘transition in’** practice that is fair. This organisation of indigenous women is releasing a report in which the women share their perspective on how wind energy projects are being conceived in their territory.



Other stakeholders highlighted that in Latin America, as seen in Africa, there are limited initiatives in the **Financial sector** (about **10%** of the mapped initiatives), and that these predominantly originate from the global North and are led by global players. Engaging this sector in national conversations and optimising the effectiveness of carbon credits is key, but stakeholders emphasised that affected communities should also be involved from project inception, to ensure they receive a fair share of financial benefits. The **Paiter Suruí Forest Carbon Project** was the first indigenous-led conservation project financed through the sale of carbon offsets, and the first **REDD+** project in the world proposed on indigenous project in the world proposed on indigenous lands, aimed at preserving the Suruí people's traditional territory in the Amazon rainforest while mitigating climate change (Forest Trends, 2019).

EUROPE: 129 INITIATIVES MAPPED



Initiatives mostly working internationally

>68% of initiatives focus on work and economic diversification



WORK & ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION

Most initiatives in Europe are linked with the EU Green Deal

Initiatives in Europe are very much linked with the **EU Green Deal framework** and the associated **Just Transition Mechanism** and **Just Transition Fund** – the EU’s primary tools for addressing just transition in transition regions and territories, namely coal regions. This focuses just transition initiatives on the **Fossil Fuel sector** (about **26%** of initiatives, of which almost half are specifically focused on the coal sector). Regional projects prioritise the reskilling of workers and economic diversification, such as the EU-led **Initiative for Coal Regions in Transition** and **Coal Regions in the Western Balkans and Ukraine**, including the Coal Regions Learning Academy and the Coal Regions Exchange Programme.



A considerable number of initiatives also produce research and guidelines for just transition. An illustrative example of this is the comprehensive national policy guide to just transitions, developed by a consortium of research institutions from the **UK, Norway, Czechia** and **Austria** as part of the three-year **JUSTDECARB project**. The **report** guides national policymakers through a coherent programme for a just transition that addresses various phases of the policy cycle, from planning and analysis to monitoring and evaluating, offering concepts, guidance, approaches and case studies that are applicable across sectors and geographies.

Overall, the just transition space in Europe is very much connected to what is seen on a global level. With many organisations with international

scope based in the EU, the **region sets the tone** for initiatives in other geographies, and there are several opportunities for alliances towards policy advocacy and knowledge sharing (see more on alliances and networks in the **‘Actors’** section). For example, just transition expectations are now being hardwired into key pieces of climate and sustainable finance regulation. In the UK, for example, the **Transition Plan Taskforce** recently published a **disclosure framework on transition plans**, clearly integrating human rights and just transition – disclosure will become a **mandatory requirement**. Similarly, EU actions to address climate change are increasingly incorporating social dimensions, including through the **EU Taxonomy** as well as the **Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive (CSDDD)**, which is also focusing on transition plans. These measures have implications for global value chains and consequently put pressure on suppliers in other geographies to work on these issues and mostly bear the costs.

Unions and worker associations are leading knowledge-sharing efforts through **resource platforms** (**12** out of 129 initiatives) such as the **just transition resources page** managed by the European Trade Union Institute (ETUI), IndustriAll Europe’s **Just Transition website** and the independent **Just Transition platform**. Other initiatives that incorporate workers’ perspectives emphasise the need for centring workers in the just transition (more than **68%** of initiatives address work and economic diversification), with practical actions seen in the **Just Transition in the German Coal Mining Regions** led by the

German Trade Union Confederation (DGB), the **Our Power: Offshore Workers' Demands for a Just Energy Transition** organised by Friends of the Earth **Scotland**, and the **Just Swedish Transport Industry Transitions (JUSTIT)** from the **Swedish** Environmental Institute.

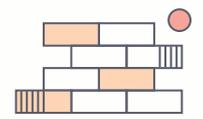
The European just transition space is predominately structured around **EU-level funding mechanisms**, with actors and initiatives working to mobilise further investment to just transitions in the region. Within these efforts, the UK is emerging as a hub, with several initiatives such as the London School of Economics and Political Science's **Financing a Just Transition** programme, and the associated UK-focused project **Investing in Just Transition** and **Financing a Just Transition Alliance (FJTA)**.



Some initiatives are also focusing on holding the **Financial sector** accountable for the transition. Globally, **Climate Action 100+** is an investor-led initiative that supports companies aligned with net-zero targets, through initiatives such as the **Net Zero Company Benchmark**,

which includes the JT within the assessment criteria, and the **World Benchmark Alliance (WBA)**, which is assessing private companies' efforts on climate action, human rights and just transition. Similarly, **Investors for a Just Transition: Finance for Tomorrow** has evolved from the first global coalition steering the JT into **the Institut de la Finance Durable**, which is accelerating JT efforts in the financial centre of Paris.

Through the course of this mapping, discussions concerning the transport sector have emerged from discussions and efforts around the **built environment** in association with wider cities and the urban environment context; in turn, this has substantially focused on transport and mobility. These efforts are framed around sustainable and just cities intending to establish city networks and pilot projects across Europe and globally. Many of these initiatives focus on cities and communities, such as the UK's **Place-based Climate Action Network (PCAN)**, **ICLEI Europe** and the EU-funded **UrbanA project**.



3.2.3 Inclusion, agency and accountability

This analysis considered the analytical framework and categorisations outlined in the report to frame the attributes relevant to each initiative, and asked stakeholders and actors across regions to shed light on the pivotal aspects of **inclusion**, **agency** and **accountability** within the framework of a just transition.

'**Inclusion**' has been applied here to give voice to vulnerable groups or those affected by the transitions; '**agency**' has considered a further step, where these voices have power in decision-making; and finally, '**accountability**' was considered to point out the responsibility of specific actors in promoting inclusion and

agency (see more detailed definitions of these terms in the **Glossary**).

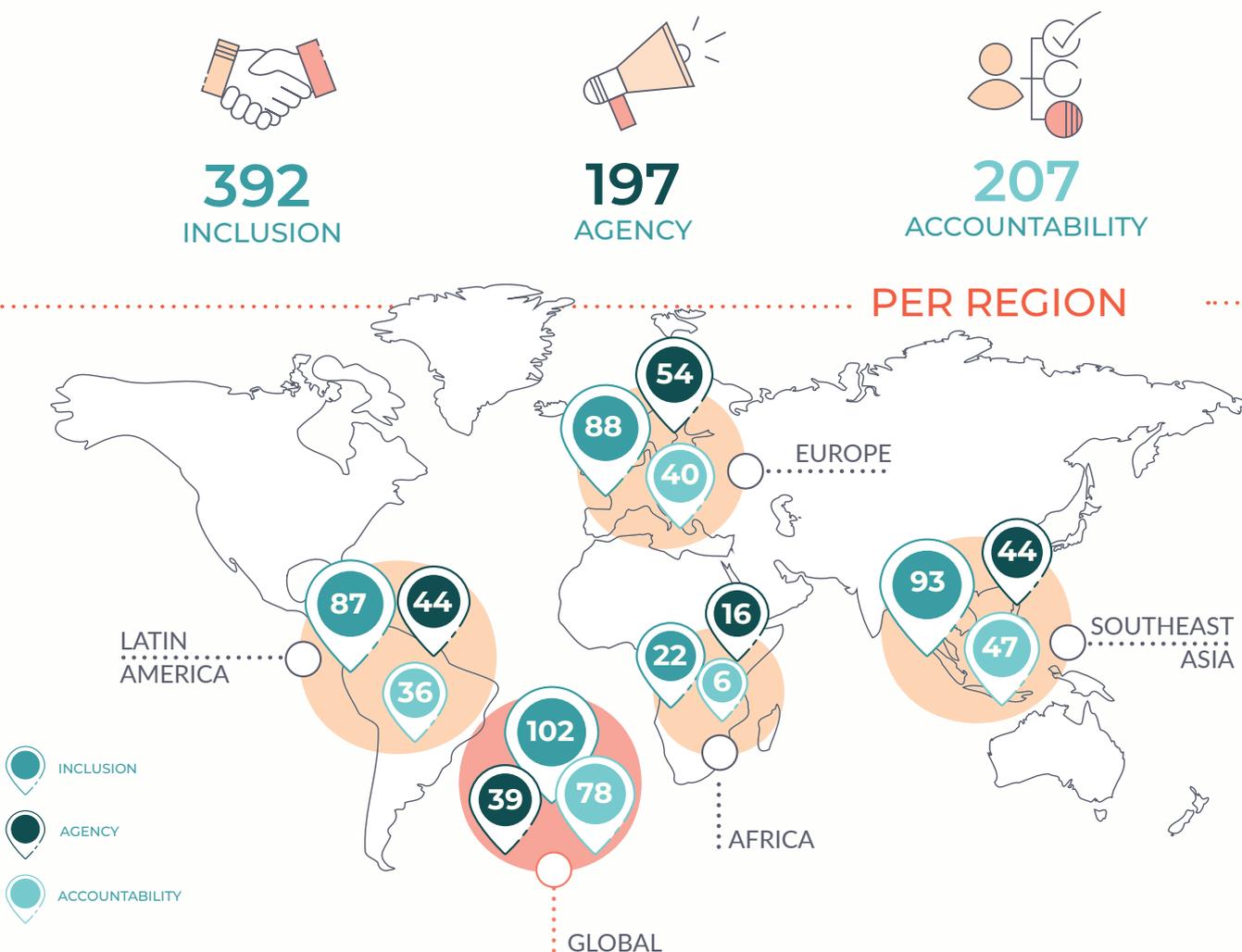
Varying degrees of complexity in mapping were encountered, as these elements unfold in diverse contexts and engage with the intricate dynamics of the global landscape.

Still, the mapping successfully identified, across all regions, **392 initiatives whose goals at face value are related to inclusion, 197 to agency, and 207 to accountability.**

More research should be conducted to further investigate these categorisations and which initiatives effectively achieve them.



Figure 7: Initiatives with goals in line with inclusion, agency and accountability.



While aspects around inclusion and accountability present themselves more explicitly, making it easier to map these attributes, agency aspects remain challenging to recognise, as in some cases they exist more subjectively as an intention. Generally, stakeholders interviewed across the regions and those operating on a global level found a focus on accountability, agency and inclusion to be useful, but not all stakeholders use these specific terms in their work. One interviewee (commenting on the African region) cautioned that these concepts should not be "fetishised", as this can lead to a box-ticking approach.

“ We should rather ask, what are we trying to achieve, and then we can bring in these concepts.” - Youba Sokona, Independent Expert

In other words, as reinforced by other stakeholders, **the emphasis should be on meaningful outcomes.**



Incorporating **inclusion** into the just transition paradigm is a concept that resonates strongly with stakeholders across regions, and those operating on a global scale. The mapping shows that **in Europe, Latin America, Southeast Asia and globally**, approximately **68%** of all initiatives state that they have incorporated inclusion into their work, while in Africa, the percentage decreases to **23%**. Various initiatives showcase examples where consultation is enriched by the consideration of ethnic, cultural, territorial and gender perspectives in the context of energy transition. For example, the **Indonesia Transformative and Just Energy Transition (I-JET) Project, Penabulu Foundation**, funded by Oxfam, foregrounds the issue of mainstreaming Gender Equality, Disability, and Social Inclusion (GEDSI) in regulatory frameworks, to help ensure energy transition does not have a negative impact on women, children and other vulnerable groups. Similarly, in Bangladesh, the **Locally Led-Adaptation (LLA) Programme of the International Centre for Climate Change and Development (ICCCAD)**, works

on research, knowledge sharing and capacity building to design JT funding, implementation and monitoring and evaluation programmes built around consultative, participatory and communities-based approaches.

The value of inclusive decision-making processes remains undeniable. In Latin America, the Centre for Innovation and Research for the Just Development of Colombia's Mining-Energy Sector and Its Working Class (**CIPAME**) established and led by workers from three energy sectors (coal, oil and electricity); prioritises worker involvement; and directly influences the development of public policies aimed at achieving a just transition. This is a clear example of how the focus on inclusion can lead to constructive and collaborative sustainable development.

Crucially, **the depth and sincerity of these consultations can vary significantly**, as they are often influenced by power dynamics and interests that shape policy and investment decisions (McCauley et al., 2019). The challenge of fostering real inclusion extends to addressing biases in funding allocation, and promoting gender-inclusive policies. In the pursuit of a just transition, **advocating for a more deliberate adoption of a gender lens is essential**, recognising the unpaid and often invisible work of caring for families and communities.



Mapping **agency** within the just transition framework presents its own set of intricacies. Unlike inclusion and accountability, the idea of agency proves to be tricky to define and measure. Interestingly, other regions show an even stronger emphasis on agency, ranging from **42% in Europe, 40% in Latin America, 31% in Southeast Asia to 17% in Africa**. On a **global level**, initiatives that advocate for agency constitute 25% of all efforts. This indicates a strong call for local solutions that give agency to regional and local stakeholders.

In Africa, the **Alliance for Empowering Rural Communities (AERC-GH)** works with local communities to build resilience to changing

global crises and adapt local actions to achieve sustainable development via capacity building, communities mobilisation, research, policy advocacy and technology deployment. Similarly, the [IKI Project – ACSEA](#) strengthens civil society’s role in implementing sustainable energy transition initiatives, and is developing a monitoring tool that will allow African civil society to independently track the progress of sustainable energy initiatives on the continent.

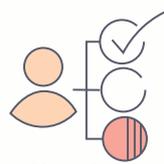
In Europe, the [EU Teens4Green](#) campaign funds youth-led initiatives in coal regions, while [Citizens UK](#) directly engages civil society in actions aimed at agency development around climate change:

“It’s up to all of us to decide what happens next and write the script for our futures. That’s why London citizens are working on an ambitious plan to revolutionise climate policy across the capital [city].” - Citizens UK

The challenges lie in comprehending how to unleash agency in specific contexts, considering the constraints on both inclusion and accountability. To facilitate agency, stakeholders emphasise the importance of proactive and embedded efforts, transcending mere reactions to constraints. Stakeholders observe that the lack of global standards or key performance indicators (KPIs) to measure agency is a significant gap, especially when addressing the specific needs of different groups, and future research could be done to explore this further. As an example, some companies measure agency by gauging employee satisfaction through engagement surveys. While global initiatives do not excel at guaranteeing agency for affected groups, the focus remains on best practices in inclusion and accountability at local and regional levels.



The key to nurturing agency in vulnerable communities, as identified through project engagement, is co-designing solutions with these communities and allowing them to lead in defining the outcomes they seek.



Accountability, in the realm of a just transition, is closely intertwined with inclusion and agency when executed effectively. Global initiatives and actors such as the [World Benchmarking Alliance \(WBA\): Just Transition Benchmark](#), and work by the [Business & Human Rights Resource Centre](#) and the [Initiative for Responsible Mining Assurance \(IRMA\)](#) are prominent examples of efforts dedicated to accountability, with a specific focus on areas such as minerals, renewables, and workers’ rights. True accountability is marked by consequences for actors who breach rules or fail to fulfil their promises, and **litigation plays a vital role**, necessitating robust support.

Additionally, fostering accountability extends beyond the relationship between single actors; it encompasses the complexities of accountability between the global North and the global South, collaborative efforts within the global South, and navigating power differentials within countries. Efforts to tackle accountability at local level are key to ensuring the agency of marginalised communities in the needed just transitions.

A few stakeholders mentioned the role of journalists in conveying information about the implications of just transition for marginalised groups and communities in the global South, and the need to protect and support journalists. An example of an initiative that addresses this is the Thomson Reuters Foundation platform [Context](#), which involves journalists from all key regions and focuses on giving voice to workers and communities most at risk.

While the three elements of inclusion, agency and accountability present distinct challenges and opportunities, their effective integration is necessary for achieving a transition that is truly equitable, participatory and accountable. However, the nuances and dynamics surrounding these elements will continue to shape the path towards a more just and sustainable future.

3.2.4 Just transition attributes

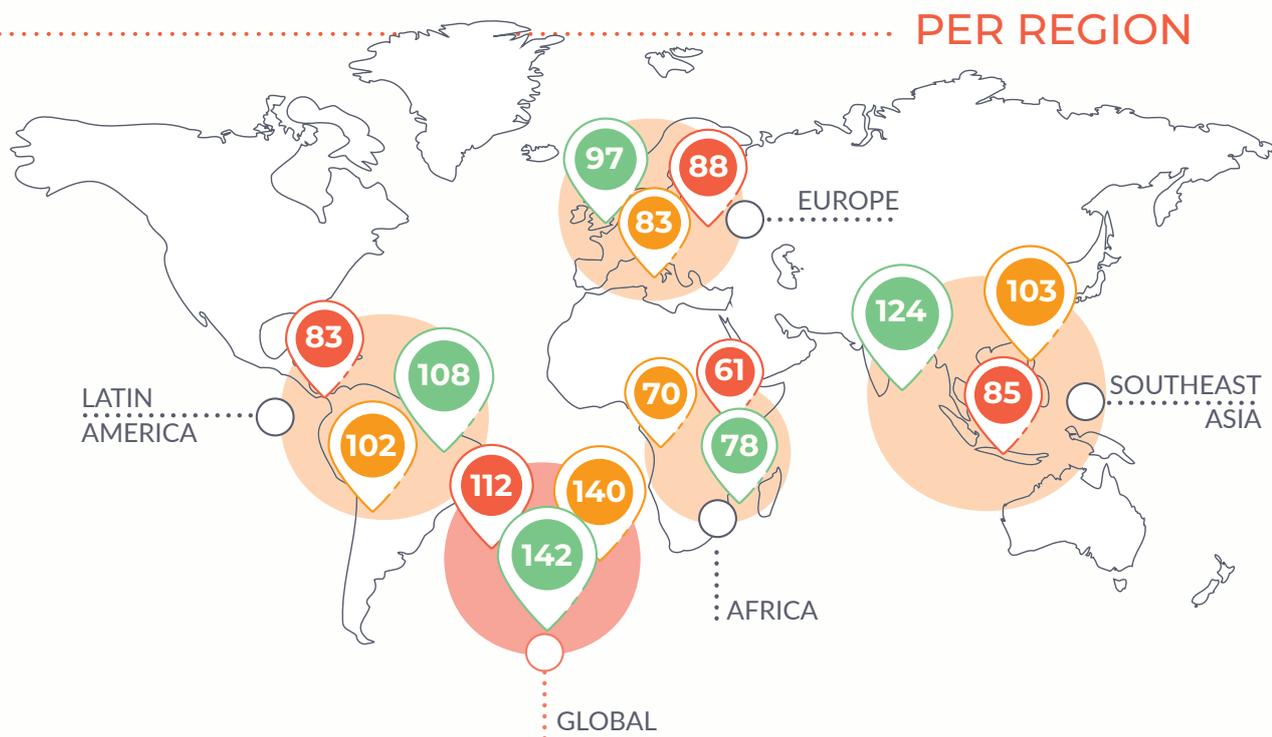
The sections below examine initiatives and key stakeholder insights according to four **attributes**: 'Climate Change', 'Work and Economics', 'Communities' and 'Gender' (as mentioned in

Annex 1: Methodology and Approach). These were all mapped at face value, but more in-depth research on the effectiveness and impact of each initiative in active collaboration with stakeholders is needed.



Figure 8: Initiatives mapped according to just transition attributes.

The Gender attribute is mapped separately in the next figure to provide more detail on an attribute that requires more coordinated work across actors.



CLIMATE CHANGE
 decarbonisation;
 decarbonisation enabler;
 adaptation

WORK & ECONOMICS
 economic diversification;
 job protection;
 job creation, reskilling and upskilling
 of workers

COMMUNITIES
 access to resources;
 indigenous communities;
 other vulnerable/
 marginalised people



CLIMATE CHANGE

A total of **549 initiatives** are identified as driving at least one **climate change attribute**.

While the starting point of the mapping has been sustainable transitions that go beyond 'net zero' but also include biodiversity and nature transitions, **decarbonisation** and climate mitigation measures are at the core of current transition efforts. This is confirmed by the finding that **87%** of initiatives mapped address either decarbonisation/ climate mitigation or adaptation, or are working as enablers of decarbonisation.

In **Latin America**, **LEDS LAC** is an example of an initiative which focuses on both climate mitigation and adaptation. LEDS LAC is a network of organisations and individuals working on the promotion, design and implementation of resilient and low emission-development strategies in Latin America and the Caribbean. **The Climate Transitions Program** aims to address the systemic changes required to cut greenhouse gas emissions and substantially increase the resilience of the economy and society while fostering greater equity.

In **Southeast Asia**, **CIFOR** is taking action in the areas of climate change, energy and low-

carbon development that includes REDD+⁷ and ecosystem-based adaptation projects.

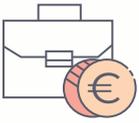
Several stakeholders pointed out that, when addressing global climate policy frameworks in relation to just transitions, the 'Loss and Damage' pillar provides a global South perspective beyond 'Climate Adaptation' and 'Mitigation'. Loss and Damage⁸, the third pillar in global climate policy alongside Climate Adaptation and Mitigation, more accurately addresses the transition requirements of the global South. In conjunction with the '**just recovery**' and '**just transformation**' approaches (Anderson, 2020), this agenda has featured in discussions regarding future economic models that aim to avoid the mistakes of the past. Loss and Damage approaches also focus on establishing and reinforcing financial mechanisms to support reparations in the global South (Schalatek, 2021).

“*Since most of us are workers, we're trying to focus on social participation, advocacy, innovative measures, but also reparation. Because many of the issues are Loss and Damage. I don't know how to say that in the lexicon of just transition, but every time we talk about the future, people want to make sure that the past is not forgotten.*”

- Amanda Camargo - Labora - Fund for Decent Work/Brazil Human Rights Fund

⁷ REDD+ refers to 'Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation' and is a climate mitigation solution developed by UNFCCC parties. More information available [here](#).

⁸ According to the UN, 'Loss and Damage' refers to the negative effects of climate change that occur despite Mitigation and Adaptation efforts. More information available [here](#).



WORK AND ECONOMICS

A total of **429 initiatives** address at least one attribute related to **work and economics** – economic diversification (**303**), job creation/ upskilling/ reskilling (**314**) and job protection (**276**). This represents **68%** of the initiatives mapped, which aligns with the just transition's origin in labour-driven responses to complex challenges at the intersection of economic development and environmental sustainability, starting in the global North (ILO, 2015, 2016, 2018).

Job losses are a major concern for the '**transition out**' in carbon-intensive industrial sectors, but for global North stakeholders the focus remains on labour issues. This can be seen in the European mapping, with multiple initiatives addressing workers in carbon-intensive regions (See '**Europe**' in the Initiatives mapping).

This initial concern for the vulnerability and wellbeing of workers in the midst of a **transition** towards a sustainable global economy, in parallel with efforts to green industries, has endured as an orienting focus for just transition (Just Transition Centre, 2019). In **Southeast Asia**, a project done by Oxfam Cambodia in collaboration with Laudes Foundation undertook an assessment of the garment industry to identify key gaps and opportunities in social-protection measures for factory workers. **Social Protection for the Apparel Industry in Cambodia** created a toolkit for those seeking to improve social-protection provisions for a just and sustainable **recovery**.

The role of unions in protecting workers' rights was noted by many stakeholders, along with concern for the resourcing of this work. These concerns were significantly more prominent in countries such as India, Indonesia and South Africa.

“Workers are asked to adapt with new skills to new jobs, which is important. However, when it comes to their labour and trade union rights, which, we must remember, are human rights!

These rights are largely disregarded in many parts of the world, and especially, for the most vulnerable categories - workers in construction and forestry sectors, as well as informal and migrant workers. Climate change will be a key factor in the displacement of millions of people in the coming years. Removing formal and informal barriers for climate-induced migrant workers to organise into trade unions (and bargain to change their conditions) will be a key priority. It is essential to leverage their voice, agency and rights and enhance protections from the compounding impacts of climate change.”

- Building and Woodworker's International (BWI)

Potential jobs in green industries is another factor to be taken into account in relation to the 'transition in', including in the global South (Lee et al., 2023). However, although it was highlighted that '**decent work**' is key to the just transition, the mapping was not able to interrogate issues related to '**decent work**'. The ILO has proposed that green jobs could also be 'decent', but that this is not necessarily a foregone conclusion, and the people who stand to lose jobs in the transition may not be in the position (geographically, in terms of skills or otherwise) to access new green jobs (van der Ree, 2019).

The extent to which **green jobs** are being generated during the transition was not notably addressed by stakeholders in engagements for this mapping and should be looked at further in future research work.



The mapping has identified different examples of initiatives concerned with green jobs – mainly associated with reskilling and upskilling of workers – such as the Institute for Economic Justice-led project [A Just Energy Transition: Localisation, Decent Work, SMMEs \[Small, Medium and Micro Enterprises\] and Sustainable Livelihoods](#) (in partnership with [Cosatu](#), the largest federation of trade unions in South Africa, and [How We Adapt](#)). Another example is [#Skills4Climate](#), which supports the development of green and digital skills.

European stakeholders did show a higher level of engagement with the issue of green jobs, and labour unions in **South Africa** continue to call global attention to the vulnerability of workers during the transition.

“In some cases workers installing solar panels are working in more exploitative conditions than in fossil fuel projects. It's important to link social dimensions with decarbonisation. If you prioritise social action, perspectives and needs, the climate transition will be more in demand, and more effective.” - Annabel Short, Founder, It's Material, and Research Fellow, Institute for Human Rights and Business (IHRB)

In many natural resource-dependent countries in **Latin America**, the percentage of workers who are members of a union is lower than the worldwide average (ILOSTAT, 2022), leading to a higher level of collaboration between unions and other movements. For example, trade unions such as the Trade Union Confederation of the Americas ([TUCA](#)) have been actively involved in discussions with various **social movements** such as [Vía Campesina](#), [Friends of the Earth](#) and [World March of Women](#), promoting connections between matters of gender, urban-rural divide and racial justice.



COMMUNITIES

A total of **498 (79%)** of the initiatives aim to engage with at least one of the attributes described within the category 'Communities'. Most of these are focused on **'Other Vulnerable Groups' (402)** and **'Access to Resources' (323)**. A number of initiatives also demonstrated a focus on **'Indigenous Communities' (197)**.

Across all regions, stakeholders highlighted how the transition impacts several disparate groups of vulnerable people in addition to workers, and emphasised the need for fairness, inclusion and empowerment or [agency](#) for those groups. One global North academic institution reported:

“So just transition starts very clearly [with] workers, but [it is also] important... to think about communities, because particularly energy is very place-based.”

- Nick Robins, London School of Economics and Political Science

Non-worker impacted communities were foregrounded in the African and Latin American regional engagements. In the global South, **40%** of organisations mapped aim to address communities and vulnerable groups.

For example, in **Latin America**, the [Kurasí Tury Project](#) is piloting a new model for generating sustainable, affordable energy which values and uplifts indigenous communities in the Amazon.

In **Southeast Asia**, stakeholders noted the need to improve data access and empower local communities, saying that a lack of data on stakeholders within value chains, the scale and extent of impact, and level of readiness to transition within a sector can leave many

feeling vulnerable and reluctant to engage with the process. There is a need for improved data and accessibility to ensure effective planning and engagement. Many web platforms, such as [Open Development Cambodia](#), [Mapped In Bangladesh](#), the [India Climate & Energy Dashboard](#), [GHG Platform India](#) and [Climate Equity Monitor](#) are attempting to provide data on a number of climate transition issues, but the missing piece appears to be data on impacted communities.

The mapping framework for this analysis included informal workers alongside formal workers in the vulnerable groups listed under the 'Communities' attribute. This inclusion tries to correct a significant oversight pointed out by stakeholders in **Africa**, **Latin America** and **Southeast Asia**, and supported by literature: that workers in the informal sector have so far been largely excluded from just transition planning.

Although more attention has been directed toward this issue recently, there is a significant gap in terms of concretely addressing this exclusion. A [2009 report from Chintan Environmental Research and Action Group](#) explored, for example, the waste management challenge faced by Indian cities, and the role of informal recycling workers.

Some initiatives also focus on supporting social movements. [Grassroots International](#) led a delegation of donors and social movement organisers to Puerto Rico to learn from how **'just recovery'** and **'just transformation'** are playing out on the ground. The [Puerto Rico Report on Just Transformation](#) was a result of this experience. This is a useful example for funders who want to support movements that are building pathways to transformation.



“*That's still an argument that we're constantly having to push and make, where certain decision-makers within transition institutions... transitioning institutions are just thinking through the worker lens and that's it, and not really thinking about the broader implications it has for wider communities, indigenous peoples, those in more vulnerable and marginalised situations within that, and then even consumer dimensions, I think, is often an area that's massively underexplored in this space.*” - Institute for Human Rights and Business



VULNERABILITY IN FOCUS: GENDER

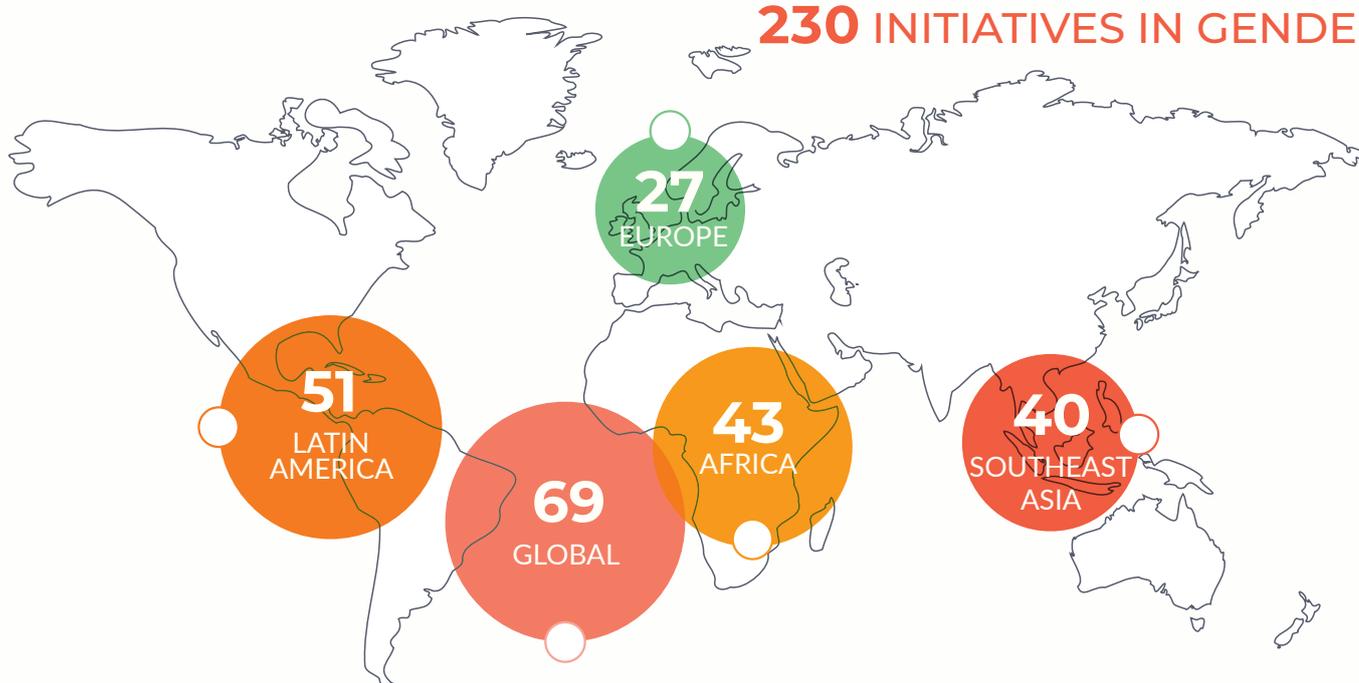
Just **36%** of the initiatives mapped (**230 out of 632**) address or touch upon issues pertaining to **gender inclusion**. Gender, as a fundamental aspect of inclusive, equitable and effective just transition, is widely recognised by initiatives and in research. However, a closer look at how a

gender lens is integrated into JT processes and initiatives shows much of this to be **superficial**. For example, a few initiatives highlight women as a subgroup of workers they aim to work with and for, but there is no specific gender lens across programmatic work. This is probably similar for other forms of vulnerability, and further investigation is needed towards a deep assessment and impactful approach.



Figure 9: Number of initiatives mapped that address gender.

230 INITIATIVES IN GENDER



Even as a recently published **UN Women** briefing called for governments and other stakeholders to make commitments to a gender-responsive just transition, and for actors to be held accountable for their commitments and actions (UN Women, 2023), most stakeholders mentioned the need for a bigger gender focus to be embedded in JT processes.

A few **European** stakeholders brought up a noteworthy Spanish example of gender inclusion in worker-focused planning and investment: Spain has institutionalised just transition by establishing a Just Transition Institute under the Ministry of Ecological Transition and

Demographic Challenge, and the country has a dedicated work pillar for '**Gender Equality and Just Transition**', with various ongoing initiatives addressing women, including a report by the Naturgy Foundation titled '**Employment of women in the Just Energy Transition in Spain**'. This study acts as a guide for defining public policies, and it helps in the design and implementation of companies' internal strategies to reduce gender gaps in the sector.

In industries such as mining, fossil fuel extraction, transportation and construction, the formal workforce is predominantly male, with women often relying on indirect or informal forms

of employment along the value chains. Still, findings indicate that there are too few efforts with a specific gender focus, thereby extending the risk of leaving women behind. The **African, Latin American** and **Southeast Asian** regional analyses all emphasise the need to consider those informally or indirectly linked to the just transition (both 'out' and 'in'), especially where women are more significantly impacted.

Feminist movements at regional and global level have been increasingly involved in just transition discussions. Some highlight unpaid care work as a factor sustaining gender inequalities. There are a number of initiatives and reports that highlight the need to address care work as part of just transition, such as Oxfam's 'Caring in a changing climate: Centering

care work in climate action, Time to Care' and 'Climate and Gender Justice: sustainability of life and climate resilience', WECAN's 'Prioritising Care Work Can Unlock a Just Transition for All' and the need to invest in care economy from Value for Women's 'The Case for Care: Catalysing Investments Into the Care Economy in South and Southeast Asia'.

Other campaigns, such as BWI's 'Women for Fair Transition: Equality, Peace, Green Jobs' and WIEGO's 'May Day 2023: Workers in informal employment demand a just transition to a low carbon future' call for actions that consider **structural gender inequalities** and provide equal access for women to job opportunities as well as labour and social protections, especially in the context of a climate crisis.

“

"There are industries that are really male-dominated, like transport and manufacturing sectors, where people anticipate and understand that a transition will actually deeply affect their jobs and thus needs to be just. And also on the other side there are domestic workers and other care workers, which is traditionally more female and traditionally more immigrants as well. I think one of the things that folks forget about in terms of what we consider to be traditionally male-dominated sectors like transport is that there are a lot of women in them. They just don't usually have as much visibility and often say, because there's a historical notion of what those industries look like and what the transition will look like for them. But there's been a fragmentation of the workforce that especially happened during the COVID era, because of the increase of things like gig workers and informal work sectors, which are more female-dominated. There are a large percentage of women who are also trying, who need to be a part of this conversation across all sectors and industries."

- Umme Hoque, The Sunrise Project

In **Africa** and **Southeast Asia**, stakeholders recognised gender inclusivity as crucial for ensuring a just energy transition, and especially women’s specific energy needs.

Indian NGO Swayam Shikshan Prayog (SSP), via its **Women’s Entrepreneurship in Clean Energy programme**, is integrating women entrepreneurs into the clean energy technology supply chain. This entails training and **capacity building** among rural women, integrating women into public awareness programmes, facilitating business linkages between women entrepreneur networks, technology providers, financial institutions and the government, and establishing public- and private-sector partnerships for product design, development and marketing of clean-energy products. Similarly, within the framework of **decent work** in garment supply chains project, the ILO has introduced a **Just Transition toolkit** for the textile and garment supply chain. This toolkit offers targeted guidance to various stakeholders, including social partners, industry representatives, workers, policy actors and enterprises. In line with the **ILO Just Transition Guidelines**, that outline the need to consider gender policies as crucial for advancing gender equality, this project also has released specific **recommendations for advancing gender equality** and decent work in Asia’s garment sector. Notable among these is the implementation of skills development policies which will play a pivotal role in addressing occupational segregation and ensuring that women and girls can fully capitalise on emerging employment opportunities in a green economy.

Ensuring that women are not left behind during a just transition is not only about increasing the number of gender-centric initiatives; it also means considering gender in intersectional and context-sensitive ways, and ensuring inclusion and agency of marginalised groups across race, disability, youth and sexual orientation.



For example, to tackle the pervasive inequalities in Brazilian society and deliver a just transition, it is essential to address the impact of racism and gender discrimination on employment opportunities and rights. The overarching goal is to promote decent working conditions for all, recognising race and gender equity as intertwined challenges. Recent research from the Brazilian Institute of Geographies and Statistics (IBGE) reveals a stark contrast, with 37% of unemployed individuals in Brazil being Black women, while only 16% are White men (Laudes Foundation, 2022). **Labora – Decent Work Support Fund** is an initiative created collaboratively by the Brazilian Human Rights Fund, Laudes Foundation, the Ford Foundation and Open Society Foundations which aims to strengthen collectives, groups and organisations across the country in their fight for decent work, including racial and gender justice.

Additionally, investors such as **CGEF – 2X Global** work with a number of initiatives across regions that employ a gender lens in the examination of the intersection of climate and gender, while initiatives such as **Women for Green Jobs** focus on guaranteeing jobs for women in the renewables sector across **Africa**.

Stakeholders flagged the need for a bigger gender focus as an opportunity for philanthropic engagement to **augment and improve efforts at policy level** (e.g. only 15% of countries that reference just transition in their enhanced nationally determined contributions link it to gender) (UN Women, 2023), and **to increase access to public and private climate finance** for women-led organisations working in climate – or even for initiatives working towards supporting women’s access to clean energy.



04 Summary of trends and needs



The two overarching sets of dynamics, which are inextricably linked and – based on stakeholder engagements and the research – require equal and simultaneous effort in order for them to function more productively, are:

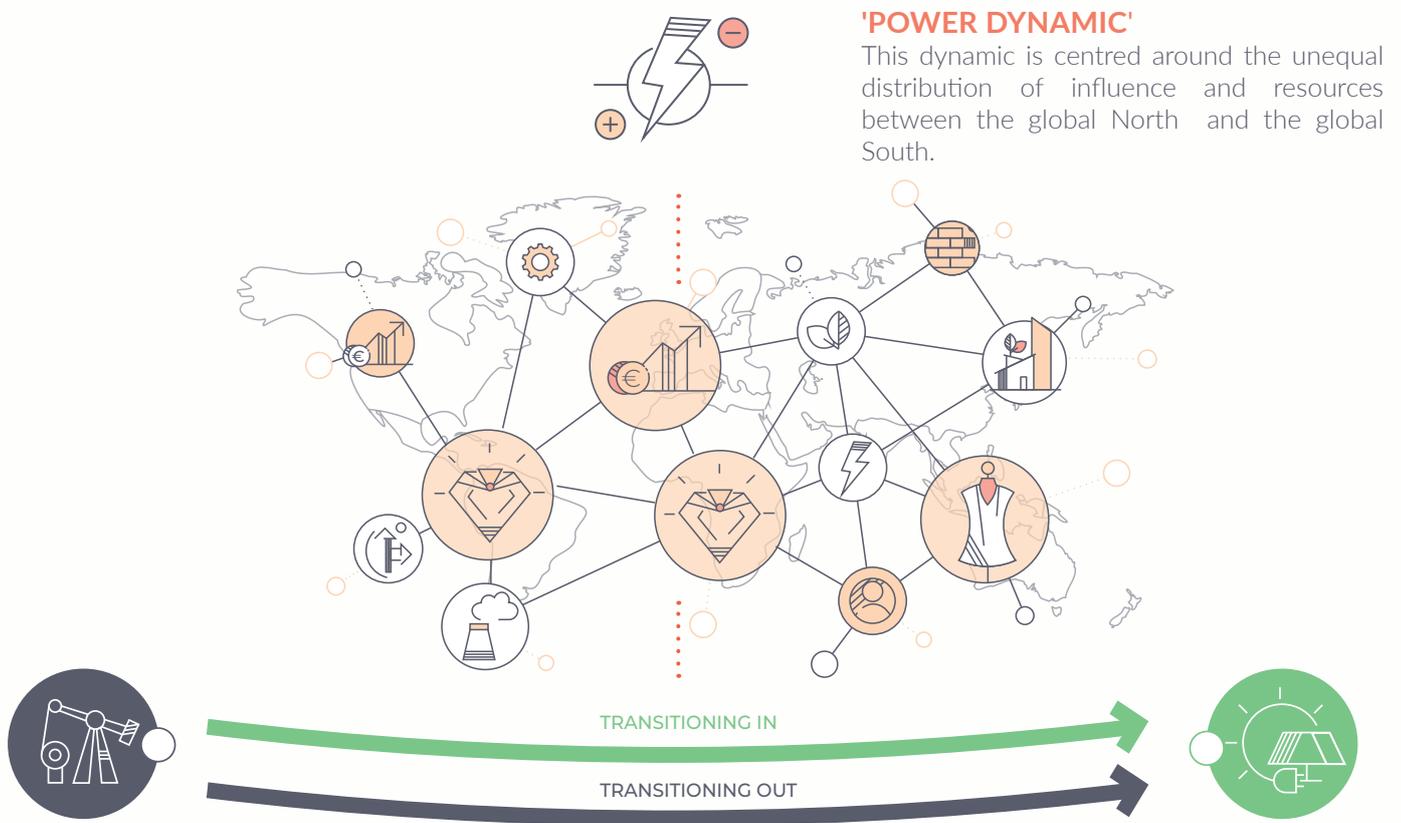
1 THE 'POWER' DYNAMIC This dynamic is centred around the unequal distribution of influence and resources between the global North, or subregions in the global North, and the global South. It is focused on tackling imbalances in economic and social power to ensure an equitable and fair transformation to more sustainable and inclusive systems, with a particular focus on vulnerable or marginalised communities. It is also focused on ensuring there is justice embedded into how the JT continues to play out, and how social equity is achieved.

2 THE 'TRANSITIONING IN AND OUT' DYNAMIC This dynamic is focused on ensuring fairness and inclusivity for those most affected and vulnerable during the shift to more

4.1 DYNAMICS AT PLAY

At the outset of this project, several departure points (see **'Departure points and guiding questions'**) were identified and examined through the mapping. These departure points have implications for how just transitions can be approached in practical ways. **Two main sets of 'dynamics'** became clear from the mapping, and these are expanded upon from the perspective of **needs** evidenced by these dynamics, and the **acupressure points** stemming from them.

Figure 10: Dynamics at play observed in the mapping.



'POWER DYNAMIC'

This dynamic is centred around the unequal distribution of influence and resources between the global North and the global South.

'TRANSITIONING IN & OUT' DYNAMIC

Specific to climate transition and value chains. Transition in and out are not achievable without intervening on the underlying power dynamics via agency, accountability and inclusion.

sustainable and less carbon-intensive systems. It emphasises the need for equitable measures to support both the entry into ('transitioning into') just transition industries or practices, and exit from ('transitioning out of') carbon-fuelled practices, while also considering stakeholder agency in these processes.



4.1.1 'Power' dynamic

“Many countries in the global South face huge debts, increasing poverty and hunger, and the growing impacts of the climate crisis. They have little chance of investing in a sustainable recovery from the pandemic, the transition to renewable energy, or education and training for the digital age.” - UN Secretary General Antonio Guterres, 2022⁹

Understanding the **'Power' dynamics at play in global North-global South relations** with regard to just transition brings many of global society's current conflicts into sharper focus. In this section, some of the factors that have fed into the evolving of this dynamic are analysed.

The power dynamics between 'global North' and 'global South' are viewed by a few stakeholders as being between decision-maker centres and other countries and groups perceived to be 'policy takers' - 'receivers' of policies directly and indirectly related to climate, transition and the global economy. This dynamic is evident in the value chain context, for instance, when high-emitting global North companies set emission reduction targets without aligning with and providing support to their value chains in the global South. The emphasis on this dynamic is needed because the current negotiations around resource distribution represent a pivotal point in determining the success of just transitions. **It is important for philanthropy to play a key role at this point, to help ensure the perceived previous cycle of North 'taking decisions' and South 'receiving decisions' transforms into more collaborative relationships.**



We find examples of the global South being 'policy takers' rather than 'policy makers' in the **Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM)** and in the **US Inflation Reduction Act (US IRA)**, which play an outsized role in shaping transition outcomes. The global South had little agency in shaping these policies. More recently, concerns around developing countries being disproportionately negatively impacted by a proposed global shipping tax have stalled the process. A selection of relevant policies is available at **Annex 5**.

Stakeholders highlighted what they described as differentiated power to shape global politics and economies, often as a result of colonial and postcolonial trajectories. While there are distinctive regional, national and even subnational features to just transition, the **need to recognise systemic barriers to the transition** - and to how just it actually is - were emphasised.

Many stakeholders pointed to a need to balance safeguards (mitigating costs) and opportunities (taking advantage of opportunities). **In general there was a strong belief that a default transition resulting from the current North-South power dynamics would be unjust.** Both from the mapping and the stakeholder engagements, it emerged that most of the research and other kinds of knowledge production that underpin policy development in the just transition space also emanate largely from the global North (**77% of all mapped research**, reports and publications came from either European, Southeast Asian or global-level initiatives, with **15% from Africa** and **7% from Latin America**), and this is reflected in official publication statistics. These resources are intended to be used for different purposes, such as guidelines or toolkits for companies, investors or policymakers, analysis for awareness raising and advocacy, or education. Several stakeholders called for more resources to be channelled towards research that seeks to understand diverse global South contexts in appropriate levels of detail and driven by

9 Quote extracted from a November 2022 opinion piece. Available [here](#).

local interests related to just transitions. A review undertaken by Carbon Brief supports this stakeholder insight, and also found a strong gender bias in favour of men leading research initiatives. Carbon Brief has collated a [Global South Climate Database](#) to facilitate broader global media engagement with these systematically marginalised actors and contributions (Tandon, 2021).



Most of the global initiatives identified within this project consist of reports, publications, research, frameworks, tools and campaigns developed by stakeholders working on just transitions. **Simply put, these initiatives generate knowledge and aim to shape opinions and actions on the basis of these products.**

Overall, when analysing the landscape of actors and initiatives, **the just transition space in the global North seems more focused on policy making and knowledge production**, while the **global South is characterised by deeper, grassroots movements**, with a few organisations working as bridges, like the [Center for Sustainable Finance \(CSF\)](#), a knowledge and networking hub that aims to accelerate the shift in India's financial sector towards more sustainable practices. Another example is [Shift Project](#), a leading centre of expertise on the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, which works across all continents. These 'bridge' organisations are characterised by a lack of vested interests, coupled with process facilitation and adequate technical expertise to play the role of an 'honest broker' or trusted partner.

The majority of global South stakeholders put forward views in line with the assertion that current just transition policy, predominantly driven from the global North, **is not likely to be just for the global South.**

As a corrective measure, **the just transition should be translated into locally, nationally and regionally appropriate processes** recognising common challenges within global economic and political structures. As mentioned above, countries in the global South currently see themselves as 'policy takers' rather than 'policy makers' in the transition. **Efforts are needed to shift this dynamic through local knowledge generation** as well as **bilateral and multilateral action**. Appropriate interventions in the systems necessary for the transition were identified, including but not limited to trade regimes.

Just transitions require that starting conditions are not only acknowledged and understood, but that they inform work on those transitions. Thus, **the spread of JT work should be broad and holistic. Excluded issues and actors – like informal work and workers, or migrancy and climate migrants – must be actively included. Gendered and intersectional lenses and other critical issues of diversity, equity and inclusion must be adequately resourced for robust application.** In summary, **if it is accepted that starting conditions matter**, then structural inequalities must be accounted for and actively counteracted and dismantled through just transition work.

JUST ENERGY TRANSITION PARTNERSHIPS (JETPs) AND THE POTENTIAL ROLE OF PHILANTHROPY

JETPs are multilateral funding mechanisms directing funding from a pool of high-income countries – the International Partners Group (IPG) – to fossil fuel-reliant middle- and low-income countries. The first ‘recipient’ country to negotiate with the IPG (which then consisted of the EU, France, Germany, UK and USA) was South Africa, which undertook rounds of consultation to inform its Investment Plan (IP) (The Presidency, 2022).

The majority of funds allocated under the JETP are loans. However, although the plan was published in 2022 following an in-principle agreement between the parties in 2021, the actual funds have not yet flowed as at early December 2023.

Still, the JETP IP (Just Energy Transition Investment Plan) stemming from the JETP does serve as a guide for donors (foreign countries and philanthropies). The IPG, now expanded, has engaged bilaterally with a second round of countries, including Indonesia, Vietnam, Senegal and India.

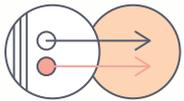
Philanthropies (IESR, Ford Foundation and the African Climate Foundation) convened the JETP Convening, Exchange and Learning

Event for South Africa, Indonesia, and Vietnam’, demonstrating a **role that philanthropy already plays in facilitating high-importance South-to-South learning** (Simanjuntak & Hasjanah, 2023). Several stakeholders highlighted the need to understand the relative roles of different kinds of funding (concessional loans, commercial loans, equity, guarantee funds, grants), and pointed out that there is space for philanthropies to leverage grant-funding to bring down the cost of capital from commercial or even development finance institution funding. Philanthropies have also called attention to the need for inclusive processes to inform JETPs, as well as transparency as a basis for accountability. These two ‘attributes’ are central to this project’s approach (Transparency & Accountability Initiative, 2022).

Numerous local, national and regional governments across the global South and global North have embedded just transition within a range of policies. European academic stakeholders consulted during this process pointed to how JT framing was being specifically leveraged to accelerate climate finance, with the JETPs being one illustration. In addition to national policies and the need to support inclusive processes for these, stakeholders also pointed to the role and potential of regional cooperation and collective action. These emerged as critical enablers, particularly of the ‘transition in’.



From the philanthropic point of view, many want to focus on multi-skill development, but they want to only engage with the best factories. While all these transitions are happening, the focus must be on the smaller factories, who perhaps have lesser financial support to make the necessary upgrades or those who don't get to receive the training first-hand, who can't invest in some fancy consultant to improve their production process. You want to help those factories who will die off if you don't help them transition. Because they employ a lot of people who will be totally redundant once there is no factory. They will have nowhere to go.” - Stakeholder from SEA engagement



4.1.2 'Transitioning in and out' dynamic

Maintaining a dual focus on the **'transitioning out'** and **'transitioning in'** processes within just transitions proved a useful lens for stakeholders to characterise how they saw the just transition unfolding, and what they thought required intervention.

Several stakeholders used this language, while others articulated concerns that validate the framing. **'Transitioning out'** covers the fossil fuel and carbon-intensive sectors, and activities that need to wind down or transform. **'Transitioning in'**, on the other hand, refers to the green economic activities that need to be introduced and scaled up. For low-income and middle-income countries, transitioning in does not always replace incumbent industrial activities and infrastructure, but often represents a first opportunity at building out infrastructure and industries to support local development. The **Environmental Racism and Climate Injustice** programme, for example, works to speed up the transition to a neutral-carbon economy, with a focus on green capacity building in vulnerable areas of **LATAM**. As part of what is understood as the 'transition in', stakeholders identified a need to have targeted support for novelty, innovation, experimentation and demonstration projects.

In this scenario, the private sector plays a crucial role in shaping **standards** and frameworks for a just transition in and out, with organisations like **GFANZ**, **Transition Plan Taskforce** and others

leading efforts. However, there is a notable oversight in addressing the challenges faced by companies and communities in the global South regarding transition risks and opportunities: While **global initiatives** like the **Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi)** focus on decarbonisation criteria, they often neglect the principle of **Common But Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR)**, placing unequal expectations on global South companies. Moreover, companies with significant **value chain** emissions are urged to set ambitious reduction goals without adequately supporting their value chains, and the negative socio-economic consequences of supply chain decisions are left unaddressed (see the box below on the pressure to decarbonise the private sector and the implications on the value chain). These are key aspects to be considered within transitions, and should be explored by more in-depth research.



Businesses face a multitude of increasingly material climate-related risks. Requirements and expectations to decarbonise are among the most material of risks, and therefore one of the biggest drivers of private-sector climate action. These private-sector efforts to decarbonise have significant implications for other actors, particularly because of associated pressure on value chain players that are relatively poorly equipped to respond. These risks and impacts are often not well understood, and therefore not adequately mitigated.

Pressure has thus far been exerted on large, publicly listed companies to reduce the emissions over which they have operational

control (GHG emissions scopes 1 and 2)¹⁰. But now investors and other stakeholders are increasingly concerned about climate-related risks throughout the value chain, which in addition to the increasing implementation of decarbonisation policies by governments, are translating into pressure to decarbonise across value chains. Additionally, and more broadly, sustainability policies and standards are turning the spotlight onto value chains such as the European Commission's recently released [Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive](#) and [Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive](#).

A growing number of frameworks and standards are guiding these efforts and providing criteria and examples of 'appropriate' decarbonisation ambition, strategies and action plans. For example, the SBTi standards require companies with significant GHG scope 3 emissions¹¹ (representing more than 70% of their total carbon footprint) to commit to ambitious value chain decarbonisation. Similarly, investors are applying exclusion criteria linked to ambitious decarbonisation aligned with the Paris Agreement.

These customer or investor decarbonisation requirements **can lead to unintended consequences**. For example, supply chain responses can include shifting to different suppliers. Where suppliers are located far from markets or where decarbonisation is more challenging, they face a loss in revenues. Global South suppliers and smaller companies (SMEs and MSMEs) tend to be further from key markets and/or lack the financial and technical means to respond to these demands, putting these businesses, their workers and the communities around them at increased risk. As data from the [2021 World Benchmarking Alliance \(WBA\) Just Transition Assessment](#) shows, only nine of the 180 companies assessed

(which include the highest polluters) scored above 50% on their current performance on just transition indicators. **This, according to the WBA assessment, puts over 11 million workers at risk of unemployment.**

These decarbonisation drivers do not adequately consider the associated negative socio-economic and human rights impacts. Decarbonisation needs to be underpinned by companies' human rights due diligence (e.g. alignment with [United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights](#)), and just transition plans should take into consideration four key elements in line with the [WBA Just Transition Assessment](#):

- social dialogue;
- a target for workers;
- a target for affected people; and
- a target for business relationships.

According to the WBA's just transition assessment tool, **only two of the 180 companies assessed meet all four key elements for just transition planning.**

The interaction between the private sector's push for a just transition and the complexities faced by vulnerable and marginalised communities and global South companies highlights the need for a more comprehensive and equitable approach to transition standards development and implementation.



“There is still a struggle to develop clarity, measurability and accountability around the human dimensions of the transition. Policy expressions are an important foundation, but very often the social side of sustainability is stuck at the level of assertion and ambition, remaining as an addendum or an afterthought.” - Caroline Rees, Shift Project

¹⁰ Direct greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, through the combustion of fossil fuels for example, and indirect emissions associated with purchased electricity, heat and steam.

¹¹ Scope 3 emissions are all indirect emissions (not included in scope 2) that occur in the value chain of the reporting company, including both upstream and downstream emissions.



ROLE OF CHINA

China is playing a key role in the development of Latin America and Africa and, **in terms of potential to realise opportunities in the just transition, its role within new greened value chains is critical.** The mapping revealed a sense that China will 'be an important actor' – at global level – in a just transition, because of its role in infrastructure investment and green value chains, from extraction of

raw resources to manufacturing. Because of the scope of this mapping, there are limited findings on what China's role should look like, and what mechanisms or levers could be used to shape this role. Interviews with stakeholders based in the global North did not notably address China. While not formally involved in setting the policies, regulations and standards as noted in **Annex 5**, China's role in the global economy and political influence do shape real constraints and incentives for many actors. Further research is recommended.



Data shows that companies display limited engagement with and actions towards creating socio-economic and human rights impacts, despite the existence of multiple tools and mechanisms to support businesses in avoiding or mitigating these impacts (See section on **actors** and **initiatives** for more on these efforts).

Some examples were highlighted across this mapping: [The Council for Inclusive Capitalism's Just Transition Framework for Company Action](#), [The B Team's Just Transition: A Business Guide](#), and the [BSR's Just Transition Planning Process for Business](#) toolkit. Businesses-led initiatives or alliances include [The Pledge for a Just Transition and Decent Jobs](#), [Energy for a Just Transition](#) and the [Just Transition Resource Platform](#).

Moreover, **for both the transitioning out and the transitioning in, stakeholders consistently pointed out the structural constraints on strategic action at the regional, national and local level, and the need to fix broken systems implicated in climate/ ecological crises and chronic economic under-development – which brings us back to the first set of dynamics identified (the 'Power' dynamic).** Several stakeholders across regions said that the just transition brought many old challenges into sharp focus, and provided the possibility of new attention and resources. Stakeholders occupied a spectrum from advocating for incremental to more radical and quicker changes, but the need to address fundamental issues such as terms of trade (for critical minerals, for example) and indebtedness of countries in Africa, Southeast

Asia and Latin America was strong and clear. One European stakeholder noted:

“[There is opportunity to use] climate action as a way of tackling inequality as well, towards ensuring equal access to goods, services, and equitable and decent conditions of life, housing and working.” - Namita Kambli, E3G

simultaneously noting the risk that the transition will actually create new inequalities while exacerbating existing ones – thus reinforcing the view that the default for the 'just' transition may be unjust.

Given the starting focus on transitioning out, there are more initiatives in countries needing to **transition out** of fossil fuels, especially where there are formal **JETP** processes, such as **South Africa** and **Indonesia** (see '[Just Energy Transition Partnerships](#)' box). Of the mapped regions, **Southeast Asia** leads in number of initiatives, with 22% of the total, largely due to a growing number of renewable energy projects. Overall, initiatives track the maturity of discussions around just transition in the relevant sector, resulting in more projects in the renewable energy and fossil fuel industries. Issues that are known to feature in these discussions include job protection, impacts of renewables on land, and conflicts with local communities.

Initiatives can be cross-sectoral or generic across sectors, and many are also multi-faceted,

seeking to tackle multiple attributes of the just transition. These include **The Labor Network For Sustainability**, whose work has been supporting workers, indigenous peoples and communities affected by workplace closings, climate change and major shifts in local and regional economies. Similarly, the framework proposed by **Achieving**

a **Just Transition: A Framework for Company Action** addresses the risks of transitioning to clean energy in relation to inequality and loss of jobs, investment in impacted communities, and impacts to consumers. The **Southeast Asia** and **Africa** regional analyses found that initiatives are often siloed and project-based.

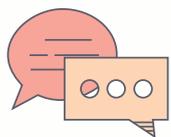
4.2 GLOBAL AND REGIONAL NEEDS

Based on the mapping, the following needs were identified from the regions being analysed, especially in relation to the two main dynamics at play, the ‘Power’ dynamic and the ‘Transitioning In and Out’ dynamic.

Across the regions and globally, and **speaking to the attributes of the mapping**, three main groups of needs have been identified:

-  Break down silos and silo mentalities.
-  Access to resources (including boosting the agency of vulnerable communities)
-  Workers' and labour rights.

GLOBAL NEEDS



BREAKING SILOS

-  Break down silos and silo mentalities.
-  Consider policy adoption challenges faced by global value chains.
-  Reframe ‘just transition’ as a global concept with local realities – the idea of ‘many just transitions’.



ACCESS TO RESOURCES & AGENCY OF COMMUNITIES

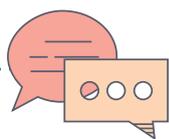
-  Improve access to resources such as energy, food, etc., and embed benefit-sharing concepts.
-  Focus on access to financial resources to enable financing of the transitioning in and out.
-  Strengthen the **agency** of vulnerable communities, especially through a gender and race lens.
-  Ensure the just transformation includes an economic shift.
-  Develop an effective gender and vulnerability lens across all just transition process, initiatives and framework.

-  Create ‘decent’ work and strengthen workers’ rights.
-  Engage workers in transition plans across value chains

WORKERS' & LABOUR RIGHTS



Looking at how the 'Power' dynamic plays out in the regions, and based on the stakeholder engagements, the following **regional needs** were identified:



BREAKING SILOS

EUROPE

-  A coherent, integrated just transition legislative framework to overcome current fragmentation.
-  Disaggregated and intersectional data related to just transition, and impact KPIs to develop tailored, informed policy measures addressing vulnerabilities.
-  To ease and ultimately resolve mistrust towards just transition, born from scepticism, among investors and the financial sector.
-  Greater accountability, to encourage large private companies to develop just transition plans.
-  Consider policy adoption challenges faced by global value chains.



AFRICA

-  Initiatives to address systemic and siloed barriers to action, such as high costs of capital and unfavourable trade regimes.
-  To create initiatives beyond the oil and gas industry.

SOUTHEAST ASIA

-  Diversified funding beyond only climate focus interventions.
-  More initiatives at local level to create engagement between the financial sector, marginalised communities and workers.

LATIN AMERICA

-  Local-level initiatives to create engagement between the financial sector, marginalised communities and workers.
-  Regional collaboration across countries that are implementing just transition plans.



ACCESS TO RESOURCES & AGENCY OF COMMUNITIES

EUROPE

-  Access to financial resources to fund the capital-intensive and long investment cycles of the energy transition.
-  Develop an effective gender and vulnerability lens across all just transition processes, initiatives and frameworks.



AFRICA

-  Finance and frameworks for tackling structural inequality and lack of energy and food sovereignty.
-  To unlock real opportunities in net-positive value chains that enable decarbonisation with a focus on raw materials.
-  Support for the crucial MSME sector.
-  Empowerment of African institutions and organisations.
-  To collaboratively design solutions that promote local agency and apply a gender equality and social inclusion (GESI) lens.



ACCESS TO RESOURCES & AGENCY OF COMMUNITIES

LATIN AMERICA

- Key economic sectors to acknowledge accountability and develop just transition plans that employ GESI lens.
- Leverage indigenous communities knowledge and expertise to deliver a just transition.
- To ensure traditional and indigenous communities benefit financially from just transitions.
- Protection of land defenders and fundamental human rights.
- To address the needs of climate migrants with regard to loss of assets and livelihoods.
- Protections against 'new and green extractivism' in vulnerable areas.



SOUTHEAST ASIA

- Access to resources to transition value chains – including data on complete value chains, the scale and extent of impact on stakeholders, and the level of readiness.
- To transition within a sector (which should form the basis for designing policies and initiatives).
- Access to financial resources, and plans to overcome the lack of an intersectional lens regarding investment.
- Support for its crucial MSME sector.
- Key economic sectors to acknowledge accountability and develop just transition plans that employ GESI lens.



WORKERS' & LABOUR RIGHTS

EUROPE

- To improve the current status quo regarding underrepresentation of informal workers.
- New and adequate labour standards which include climate change and agency.
- To strengthen approaches to and rights of migrant workers.

LATIN AMERICA

- Protections for informal workers and strengthening labour rights.
- Reskilling of workers in the fossil fuel industry for transitioning in.



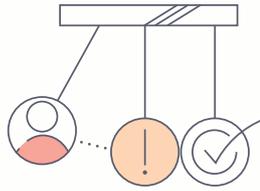
AFRICA

- To improve the current status quo regarding underrepresentation of informal workers.
- To reskill young and marginalised groups.

SOUTHEAST ASIA

- To strengthen institutional knowledge and capacity at multiple levels, such as green skills in the mobility and garment sectors, and support for the start-up ecosystem.
- To improve upon the status quo regarding underrepresentation of informal workers.
- To strengthen worker rights.
- Reskilling of its workforce for transitioning in, with a special focus on youth and marginalised groups.

05 Acupressure points & role of philanthropy



5.1 KEY TAKEAWAYS GUIDING THE ACUPRESSURE POINTS

Donors and organisations need to help put pressure on both the **'Power' and 'Transition in and out' dynamics simultaneously**, and invest in initiatives that address **inclusion, agency and accountability**.

Many of the challenges identified in the regional analyses are not new, and significant resources have been devoted to trying to address these challenges in the past. Stakeholders pointed to the examples of energy poverty and sovereign indebtedness. However, **some stakeholders did see the opportunity to create a new focus, and assign additional and possibly different resources to these and other challenges**. Also, the reality of the real cost of transitions, and where those costs will accrue, was connected to calls for global South-situated and -oriented research and other processes. Unequal costs are connected to unequal access to opportunities (e.g. people losing their jobs may not be the same people employed in new jobs). **The Loss and Damage agenda is a critical leverage point for accounting for costs**.

The Business and Human Rights Resource Centre's latest benchmarking of the **largest renewable energy companies** highlights an important role for philanthropy: the results suggest that none of the companies analysed are currently fully meeting their responsibility to respect human rights, as defined by the UN Guiding Principles. In this light, **philanthropy could be at the vanguard of fostering augmented, improved and better-targeted allocation of resources for just transition initiatives, in ways that guarantee human rights for workers (formal and informal) and marginalised communities during the transition**. This is a philanthropic role strongly encouraged by the majority of stakeholders engaged, and echoed in an **October 2023 report** by the Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment, the London School of Economics and Political Science, the Council for Inclusive Capitalism, and the World Benchmarking Alliance, which wrote that "Businesses, policymakers, and workers should collaborate to identify and implement effective regulations and incentives to build capacity and overcome barriers to a just transition."

This section outlines potentially high-impact points of intervention, organised according to the framework of inclusion, agency and accountability. These have been informed by the detailed mapping and regional analysis * and are aligned with the global and regional needs identified*. A selection of examples has been included to help illustrate practical or context-specific ways in which these **'acupressure points'** could be leveraged to boost just transitions.

The stakeholder engagements highlighted **ways to make funding more effective**. These are described below and should guide the **design, prioritisation** and **implementation** of the chosen **acupressure points**:

MOVE QUICKLY: Actions should be fast and appropriate. A just transition is not a call to delay urgent responses to the climate crisis. Measures should be pragmatic, context-specific and workable – if they are not viewed by all stakeholders as being perfect, they should at least be ‘good enough’.

MORE IS MORE: The transition will benefit from a diversity of initiatives that complement and collaborate with each other. Transitions happen across levels from local to national and international, within different sites (e.g. communities, businesses, value chains and more). Therefore, as reflected in stakeholder views, transitions require **multiple points of intervention** tailored to particular contexts at particular times. For example, place-based and grassroots action is necessary for some kinds of progress, and broad industrial planning for others. Systemic issues (e.g. national debt and cost of capital) impact and constrain what is possible and not possible for all kinds of action.

PRIORITISE ROOT CAUSES THAT ADDRESS DRIVERS OF THE CLIMATE CRISIS AND INEQUALITY: Actors and initiatives should address problems by managing symptoms where appropriate, and causes where necessary. The transition must contribute to tackling the structural root causes of the climate crisis,

including the extractive, growth-oriented nature of the dominant economic model and its various associated inequalities. Key finding 3 of the Global Stocktake’s synthesis report highlights opportunities presented by systems transformations, cautions that rapid change can be disruptive, and highlights how a focus on inclusion and equity can increase ambition in climate action and support (UNFCCC, 2023).

ADDRESS AND INTEGRATE VARIOUS HUMAN AND ENVIRONMENTAL RIGHTS INTO CLIMATE AND TRANSITION EFFORTS:

Stakeholders expressed concerns that the transition could lead to additional and specific injustices related to new economic activities and market dynamics, compounding existing environmental risks and climate change impacts. Existing inequalities create a dual burden for vulnerable communities, who are both disproportionately affected by climate- and transition-related issues, and least responsible for contributing to those issues. These various rights need to be considered in the context of promoting distributive, procedural and restorative justice.

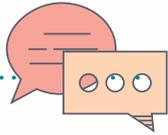
Many stakeholders stress **the crucial role of philanthropy in promoting integration to address** these challenges.



5.2 ACUPRESSURE POINT: DRIVE INCLUSION

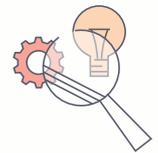
Inclusion can be applied to processes and outcomes, and can be facilitated within goal-setting and decision-making processes. This applies to how structural inequalities are tackled (**distributive justice**), with particular attention to groups (e.g. indigenous communities) who have historically borne the externalised impacts of fossil fuel, carbon-intensive and ecologically unsound projects and development (**restorative justice**).

Philanthropies can help **drive inclusion** in the following ways:



BREAKING SILOS

Drive inclusion of global South private-sector actors in the design and delivery of climate action-related standards and frameworks:



RESEARCH

Fund research to interrogate global South representation in leadership.

Research is needed into the presence of global South actors on advisory boards and management teams of significant frameworks and standards that are driving private-sector climate action. This should include an interrogation of the agency of global South representatives within those structures (such as considering whether members joined an organisation or initiative after the establishment of the entity's vision, mission and scope of intended impact).

Support initiatives and research that explore global power dynamics.

Deeper research is needed into dynamics between global North and global South, including the diversity and inequality found within each region, expanding on vulnerable communities found in the global North and powerful entities existent in the global South, in the context of just transitions. The research should focus on decision-making centres, policy imposition, and the distribution of resources to ensure an equitable transition. The role of philanthropy in breaking the cycle of unequal distribution should be a key focus of this research.



RESEARCH & COLLABORATION



Support and facilitate global South discussions/ action on alternative frameworks.

For example, the development of a global South-led version of the UK's Transition Plan Taskforce (TPT) that explores a private sector-led just climate transition plan. To avoid the risk of adding to the frameworks ecosystem, philanthropy could play a role by funding collaborative work with global North frameworks and standards-setters.

ACCESS TO RESOURCES & AGENCY OF COMMUNITIES

Support marginalised and vulnerable groups in mitigating risks and capturing value from JT opportunities:



Value and invest in local capability:



INDUSTRIES - PROGRAMMES

- 📍 **Explore franchise and alternative ownership structures.** The African analysis suggests exploring such structures, which could unlock affordable finance and support (supporting the business case), and deliver benefits to local communities (supporting legitimacy).

This is particularly relevant for more industrialised countries such as South Africa and Nigeria. Countries such as Malawi, for example, are unlikely to be able to position local actors to significantly compete in these value chain opportunity areas. For such countries, the focus is on Climate Adaptation and Loss and Damage, more than on realising opportunities associated with the transition in.

- 📍 **Invest in sector-specific initiatives.** Such investment, especially in the Financial, Fashion, and Built Environment sectors in Europe, Africa, LATAM and SEA will help create effective transitions across sectors and regions.



COLLABORATION

- 📍 **Build communities' capacity to influence the financial sector.** The Latin American analysis suggests greater community ability to influence the financial sector could help ensure **agency** in protecting communities' land and resource rights. This could be done by supporting programmes that enhance the financial sector's understanding and capacity regarding the protection of traditional communities' land and resource rights. This involves:

- 📍 Training financial institutions, investment firms and relevant stakeholders on legal frameworks and ethical considerations.

- 📍 **Collaborate with local and global alliances.** Work with global networks and partnerships to strengthen their effectiveness and impact in shifting private-sector conduct in their supply chains to ensure the inclusion of marginalised communities and workers in the transition.

ACCESS TO RESOURCES & AGENCY OF COMMUNITIES

Support marginalised and vulnerable groups in mitigating risks and capturing value from JT opportunities:



Value and invest in local capability:

COLLABORATION



Collaborating with **policymakers and legal experts** to advocate for legal frameworks that explicitly protect the land and resource rights of traditional communities.

Working with organisations that work towards the **incorporation of safeguards within financial instruments** and carbon credit projects that ensure the rights and needs of these communities are prioritised.

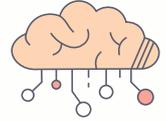
Implementing **impact assessments** to evaluate the potential effects of financial projects on traditional communities' land and resource rights.

Prioritising the **integration of communities' perspectives** into project planning, and ensuring adherence to ethical standards to prevent conflicts, inequalities and project failures.

Supporting organisations that run **awareness campaigns within the financial sector** about the potential pitfalls of not prioritising the rights and needs of traditional communities in carbon credit and financial instrument projects. Neglecting these considerations could lead to conflicts, inequalities and projects that fail to achieve their intended environmental and social objectives.

Working with **affected communities** to find financial solutions that benefit them.

TRAINING



Focus on **locally led initiatives and build capacity**. This will enable action where it is needed. As shown by the mapping, plenty of work is going on in the different geographies aimed at including vulnerable communities in the solutions. This should include efforts to first respect and consider locally developed solutions and ideas. Where gaps exist, a collective approach should be undertaken to identify and address them.

RESEARCH



Channel **more resources towards understanding diverse global South contexts**. This must include appropriate levels of detail, and be driven by local JT interests. This was a popular call among several stakeholders interviewed.





WORKERS' & LABOUR RIGHTS

Provide funding to labour rights organisations to drive gender equality and social inclusion (GESI), and the inclusion of informal workers:



RESEARCH



Study current approaches to incorporating underrepresented and marginalised groups' interests. This includes research into how JT policies, regulations, standards and initiatives incorporate indigenous communities and those vulnerable on the basis of race, religion, disability, gender, sexuality, age, income and employment status. The focus should be on exploring the extent to which these groups are considered in the targeting of access to resources, and the specific measures in place to address their needs within the just transition framework.

Assess vulnerability across various intersections. This includes race, disability, youth and sexual orientation. This will enable an effective GESI lens is built into just transition processes and ensure the inclusion and greater agency of marginalised groups.

Research & Data: Invest in organisations working on disaggregated and intersectional JT data. Push for KPIs that encourage tailored, informed policy measures that address vulnerabilities and access to resources, including data on stakeholders within a value chain, the scale and extent of impact, and the level of transition-readiness within a sector.

INDUSTRIES - MARKETS - PROGRAMMES



Support initiatives that work on widening social security safety nets. Actors and initiatives that work to include other marginalised groups, such as informal workers, in JT planning would be able to promote inclusion with greater understanding of and funding for their projects.

INDUSTRIES & COLLABORATION

Support community public-private-partnerships. In LATAM, for example, the Colombian Ministry of Mining and Energy initiated a social dialogue to define a **roadmap** for the just energy transition in Colombia. The aim was to determine a course of action for energy transition, taking into account ethnic, cultural, territorial and gender perspectives, with participation of social and private sectors as one of its criteria.

COLLABORATION



Fund multi-stakeholder initiatives working to defend labour rights. Such work will help confront the weight of racism, gender discrimination and discrimination against other vulnerable or marginalised groups in the labour market.



5.3 ACUPRESSURE POINT: DRIVE AGENCY

Agency can be viewed in parallel with inclusivity. While stakeholders view consultation and representation within planning processes as essential, **it matters that participation is impactful, and that it shapes decisions about priorities and actions.** Agency is not always easy to measure, and often requires ongoing capacity to respond to opportunities to influence just transitions.

Philanthropies can help **drive agency** in the following ways:

- i. Enable agency for global South and vulnerable-group actors at different levels.
- ii. Enable economic agency for a wider variety of stakeholders.
- iii. Drive agency through demonstration of what is possible, and experimentation to broaden those possibilities.



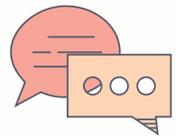
ENABLE AGENCY FOR GLOBAL SOUTH AND VULNERABLE-GROUP ACTORS AT DIFFERENT LEVELS

BREAKING SILOS

Note the importance of diverse work, novelty and collaboration. Fund different actors to do different things. This can be done by funding embedded organisations that work with affected communities over the long term.

Support implementation of regional agreements. This can be achieved by supporting organisations that do advocacy work that promotes regional JT agreements.

Encourage South-South cooperation. Collaboration across scientific research, policy analysis and collaborative solutions-oriented initiatives can, for example, enhance timely and effective engagement in emerging policy discussions.



ACCESS TO RESOURCES AND AGENCY OF COMMUNITIES

Explore and fund truly transformative community-led JT approaches. These could be similar to the Puerto Rico Report on Just Transformation.

Promote inclusion of global South representatives in decision boards. In addition to the private-sector boards mentioned above, global South representation on philanthropies' boards is essential.

Protect human rights defenders and actors calling out injustices. Particularly in LATAM, Africa and Southeast Asia, such support can help protect livelihoods formally and informally linked to fossil fuels and at risk from the transition out and transition in of renewables.





ENABLE ECONOMIC AGENCY FOR A WIDER VARIETY OF STAKEHOLDERS

BREAKING SILOS



Consider collaboration with sector transitions that hold significant justice implications. One example is the agriculture (AFOLU) sector, with opportunities to support smallholders, rural residents and their livelihoods, and agroecological practices.

ACCESS TO RESOURCES AND AGENCY OF COMMUNITIES



Encourage innovative models. These should enable workers and communities to directly receive capital, such as the creation of energy cooperatives to promote **agency** in vulnerable communities.

WORKERS' & LABOUR RIGHTS



- Empower unions and informal workers' organisations.** This enables these important actors to actively participate in shaping just transition processes by providing:
 - Financial support:** provide funding to local unions and informal-worker organisations to bolster their capacity for active participation in JT initiatives. This financial support can be directed towards organising efforts, skill development programmes and advocacy activities.
 - Capacity building:** offer resources and support for capacity-building initiatives, including training programmes, workshops and educational opportunities. Strengthening union and worker groups' organisational capacity enhances their ability to engage meaningfully in JT discussions and negotiations.
 - Advocacy and representation:** support advocacy efforts that aim to amplify the voices of local and global unions and informal workers. This can facilitate representation in key decision-making forums, ensuring that the concerns and perspectives of workers are considered in the formulation of JT policies.
 - Research and knowledge sharing:** invest in research initiatives that explore the specific challenges faced by workers in different sectors during transitions. Philanthropy can thus contribute to evidence-based policy recommendations and strategies that address the needs of workers in various contexts.



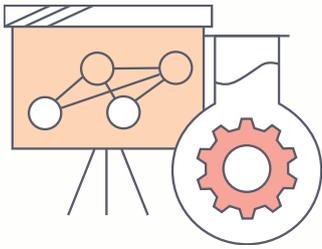
ENABLE ECONOMIC AGENCY FOR A WIDER VARIETY OF STAKEHOLDERS

WORKERS' & LABOUR RIGHTS



Support labour rights organisations promoting stakeholder and worker voices. Focus on those promoting the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs) in transition processes, and invest in alliances coordinating these efforts across regions.

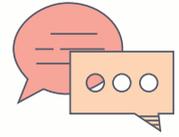
Support the participation of micro-, small and medium enterprises (MSME). They should be included in efforts to shape the private sector's role in delivering just transition outcomes. Engage in partnerships with MSMEs throughout the supply chain to address labour rights issues. This involves providing guidance, resources and incentives to ensure fair and ethical labour practices, thereby fostering a commitment to workers' well-being.



DEMONSTRATION & EXPERIMENTATION

Drive agency through demonstration of what is possible, and experimentation to broaden those possibilities:

BREAKING SILOS



Initiatives supporting public-private partnerships should be supported.

Private philanthropists and philanthropic organisations can drive partnerships between the public and private sectors (for example the [Women's Entrepreneurship in Clean Energy](#) programme in **India** and the [Garment & Manufacturing committee, EuroCham](#), in **Cambodia**); incubate and accelerate market solutions; enable increased market access; and drive impact-led development. It is also important to support efforts to go beyond these partnerships. For example, in **Indonesia** there is a call for blended finance models that go beyond public-private partnerships, but challenges remain in ensuring a balance between justice elements within just transitions and

the realities of capital costs and the potential for inflating budgets. At a global level, support is needed to link private-sector just transition-related initiatives to the public sector. The emphasis on non-State actors at the UNFCCC COPs has been an attempt to link the private sector more explicitly to those public-sector processes, but there is also a need to more actively link the public sector to private-sector driven processes.

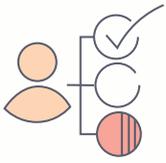
Invest in exploring how to unleash agency in specific contexts.

Such research should consider constraints on both inclusion and accountability, and aim to develop global standards or key performance indicators to measure agency.

ACCESS TO RESOURCES AND AGENCY OF COMMUNITIES



 **Fund experiments led by workers and vulnerable communities.** Such experiments should be aimed at opening up real opportunities to capture real value in new value chains. They need to be either place-based or bottom-up, while also being either at system level or top-down. Target systemic changes needed to unlock opportunities, including creating markets willing to pay a premium for green and just transition attributes; reducing the cost of capital for global South actors; and influencing trade regimes to prevent unfavourable outcomes for global South countries firstly, and then to explore mechanisms to improve outcomes.



5.4 ACUPRESSURE POINT: DRIVE ACCOUNTABILITY

Accountability goes beyond having formal rules in place for business and governments. Stakeholders emphasise the need to hold all actors accountable for decisions and actions, noting the role of business and government in the transition, and that organisations need to be empowered to enact **accountability**. They need **increased capacity** to participate in formal processes and organise targeted engagements, campaigns and other kinds of actions to put accountability measures into practice. **Awareness and transparency** regarding public and private actors was raised as **critical**.



PRIVATE-SECTOR ACCOUNTABILITY: THE CASE OF EUROPE

A good example is found in the European analysis, which generated suggestions for how philanthropy can support greater private-sector accountability:

- **Philanthropy can further support and bring together actors to advocate for more companies, government organisations and NGOs to develop just transition plans** by encouraging widespread awareness and understanding of existing local and global frameworks. Emphasising their relevance and importance in guiding JT plans will require **collaboration with industry associations, governmental bodies and non-governmental organisations**, to facilitate the development of tailored just transition plans that align with established frameworks and ensure consistency and effectiveness.
- Philanthropy can leverage **existing advocacy campaigns and benchmarking** to promote the adoption of just transition plans among companies, government organisations and

NGOs, thereby emphasising the benefits of aligning with existing frameworks for a more cohesive and impactful transition.

- Supporting organisations that are **developing practical just transition metrics for holistic assessment**. This would include leveraging existing frameworks by conducting a comprehensive review of established sustainability and climate frameworks, such as the UK's, to identify relevant metrics and avoid duplication of efforts. Philanthropy's key role, in addition to facilitating human rights and socio-economic considerations in these frameworks and standards (see **Driving inclusion**), is to encourage the private sector to use these frameworks and meet the standards. This would require collaborating with labour rights organisations to integrate specific indicators within existing frameworks and **ensure that the assessment metrics comprehensively address the intersection of environmental sustainability and social justice, particularly in the context of labour rights**. Following this, pilot programmes should be implemented to apply the developed metrics within select industries or regions and assess their practicality, effectiveness and alignment with the goals of a just transition.

i. Drive accountability through appropriate evidence for decision-making

- **Support work to diagnose unintended consequences of global North climate action in the global South.** Where these impacts are genuinely not known, awareness should contribute to change. This includes the need for targeted research coupled with knowledge-dissemination and awareness-raising campaigns.
- **Support work targeted at spotlighting competing and conflicting global interests.** Shining a light on the self-interest of some countries and companies, particularly in the global North, is a crucial step. Acknowledging that they may not be willing to cede power willingly can lead to more honest discussions, and potentially more equitable solutions.
- **Focus resources on operationalising JT into value chain norms, regulations and frameworks.** This can be achieved by supporting emerging 'legal hooks' within international climate legal frameworks that promote stronger accountability from businesses. This will help ensure that human rights issues are considered within supply chains, especially in the global South.
- **Boost JT awareness by supporting availability of data and impact measurement.** This can be achieved through:
 - The **establishment of observatories and other practical tools to collect data** and monitor progress on just transitions. By supporting this, philanthropy could

promote accountability from governments as well as private-sector and other actors. In Europe, for example, stakeholders are calling for the establishment of a **Just Transition Observatory** that would be a crucial tool which would be a crucial tool for monitoring the implementation of strategies, policies and measures related to the European Green Deal.

- Fostering a two-way communication channel to **involve affected communities in decision-making** processes and increase awareness of available support.
- The Southeast Asia analysis suggests that effective philanthropy interventions could include improving availability of data on communities impacted, and valuing initiatives that already address climate transition issues in the region. This could involve **undertaking thorough impact assessments** to gather detailed data on communities affected by climate transition, focusing on social, economic and environmental dimensions to provide a comprehensive understanding of the challenges they face. A follow-up step could see the development of centralised databases that compile data on existing initiatives addressing climate transition issues in the region, ensuring accessibility for stakeholders, policymakers and the public. This project could be rounded off by launching targeted community outreach programmes to disseminate information gathered from impact assessments, and by showcasing ongoing initiatives.

ii. Drive accountability by supporting the actors:

- **Support actors working to hold governments and businesses accountable.** Fund civil society, social movements and unions that use ongoing and issue-specific action to promote accountability.
- **Fund unfunded work.** This includes relationship management, awareness-raising, and the planning time needed for responding to legislative processes.
- **Cultivate greater responsiveness to new issues and opportunities.** Provide support for organisations to build adequate resources that enable agility in how they respond to change.

iii. Finally, philanthropy can play a key role in promoting accountability by building coordination and narratives on the need for just transitions across regions, sectors and stakeholders that deliver agency and inclusion, by:

- **Building solidarity** and consensus across approaches within the 'Power' and 'Transition in and out' dynamics, to ensure agency for affected communities and the global South in the transitions shift.
- **Developing a common narrative** very carefully, to ensure it is based on common principles and characteristics centred on different marginalised-group perspectives.
- **Investing in accurate information** and local journalism to raise awareness around the interrelation of climate, inequality and human rights.
- **Amplifying cooperation and collective action** around shared interests, to ensure that no one is left behind.



INTERVENTIONS ACROSS REGIONS

One key takeaway that sprang out from the mapping is that **we need to act a lot faster on just transition in supply chains**. For companies, embedding just transition considerations can be done by using the frameworks, standards, methodologies and tools already at their disposal. By bringing together existing strategies on climate change, human rights, workforce development and stakeholder engagement, companies can prepare themselves for the fast-approaching future, where a just transition to a net-zero economy will take centre stage. Inclusion, agency and accountability need to be embedded throughout the value chains. A **report** from the World Benchmarking Alliance (2023), Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment, and the Council for Inclusive Capitalism has three main recommendations for companies:

i) embed accountability for just transition in existing climate strategies and in broader long-term objectives and priorities, including addressing risks of harm to key stakeholder groups in their products and services; **ii) base just transition strategies on social dialogue**, collective bargaining agreements, **decent work**, labour rights, employment opportunities and challenges in multiple sectors, including energy, agriculture, transport and construction; and **iii) work with and advocate for governments** to strengthen the enabling environment for companies to contribute to the just transition, including through regulations and incentives. Below are some ideas that came from the mapping:

- An example of a way to support **experimentation that could open up new market opportunities to the global South** is to leverage existing initiatives such as the **First Movers Coalition (FMC)**, which is a coalition of top global corporations using their purchasing power to create early

markets for innovative clean technologies. They offer long-term offtake agreements that producers can 'take to the bank' to fund their investments in decarbonisation. Explore working within this existing ecosystem by engaging FMC with the aim of including a preference criteria for producers from the global South, or emulate the FMC, but for global South markets.

- An example of a way to **fund the difficult work needed to create real opportunities** can be seen in the Just Transition Lab project in **South Africa**, which has found – based on a prefeasibility study exploring economic diversification options for coal-mine repurposing – that viability requires creativity, such as bundling multiple projects and leveraging multiple revenue streams. This is complicated, and undermines potential business cases. Support is needed to do the difficult work to get a business case over the line.
- The **Southeast Asia** analysis emphasised the important role philanthropy can play in supporting organisations **working with MSMEs along the supply chain** of larger economies, especially in the **Fashion, Energy and Built Environment sectors**, on issues of labour rights, human rights, upskilling and reskilling, or even steering the MSMEs towards climate actions like measuring financed emissions.
- Another way of providing support is to **help create green skills in the mobility and garment sector in Southeast Asia**. This could include support for entities that design and implement specialised training programmes to cultivate green skills, addressing the unique environmental challenges associated with these industries, and preparing individuals for sustainable and responsible practices. This could be followed by the creation of **targeted initiatives to support MSMEs and start-ups in the mobility and garment**

sectors, providing funding, mentorship, and resources to encourage the adoption of green and human rights practices and facilitate sustainable business development. Finally, a potentially powerful way to promote innovation and collaboration within the MSME and start-up ecosystem would be to **facilitate networking opportunities, knowledge-sharing platforms and partnerships** to enhance the development and integration of green technologies and human rights practices in the mobility and garment sectors.

- The **Latin American** analysis suggests philanthropy can help **protect the lives of land defenders and strengthen**

human rights protections by funding and strengthening human rights initiatives.

This could include the provision of legal support and advocacy for land defenders facing threats and attacks; engaging with global communities to garner support; raising awareness of the issues and advocating for policy change; collaborating with legal organisations to ensure timely responses to legal challenges; supporting initiatives that strengthen community networks among land defenders; fostering collaboration and information-sharing to create a united front against threats; and ensuring that communities are well-connected and can collectively respond to challenges.

5.5 MODES OF INTERVENTION FOR STRATEGIC CONSIDERATION

Common across all the acupressure points is the **need to fund slow and steady work with uncertain outcomes that might take time to emerge, as well as urgent and clear action, and the need to work carefully to avoid unintended harms.**

There is also a need to bring a critical diversity lens to funding processes, to ensure that funding does not reinforce patterns of exclusion. This should be driven through formal and informal processes. Formal processes could include **critical diversity-related funding criteria, Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) metrics; philanthropy KPIs** (such as part of a balanced scorecard) and standing agenda items in specific meetings.

Interventions need to be applied in different ways, given the needs of just transitions. Possible modes of intervention include:

- **Experiments with novel and untested value.** These are characterised by high uncertainty and a risk of no return, but have high potential value. These can include experimental projects, processes, policies, instruments, business models, etc.
- **Support flexibility in funding.** This will allow grassroots organisations to experiment, learn from failures and eventually replicate best practices.
- **Bold demonstrations of known solutions in new contexts.** These would have expectations of success, but many variables that need to be worked out in practical terms. For example, there may be an initial business

case which is poor-quality (with low return rates) and therefore requires support to unlock additional value beyond that enabled through traditional finance sources.

- **Addressing systemic barriers to make scale (replication and growth) possible.** In cases where barriers cannot be addressed at the individual actor/ country level, a collective or cooperative approach is required. This requires slow, intentional efforts to drive change, as well as new approaches.
- **Slow work to make sure that inclusion, agency and accountability are consistently driven.** This is characterised by ongoing investment in relationships and networks that typically cannot be funded within discrete projects. This includes open-ended activities, outputs and outcomes. Value typically resides in individuals and institutions (teams, ideas, modalities, etc.).

These interventions require different kinds of capital:

- **Patient capital** is required for long-term support that can help organisations solve issues beyond project cycles (5- to 10-year capital). It is not tied to specific projects. It requires high degrees of trust and will involve investments in the same people over time.
- **Flexible capital** is responsive to local needs and subject to change that is characteristic of the transition, and therefore requires support that is responsive to that change. It should not be connected to specific KPIs.
- **Experimental capital** is more maverick in nature. It requires risk-taking to facilitate big bets, run experiments and generate lessons for everyone. It crowds in new skills and resources and avoids an echo chamber approach.

“

It's critically important to understand the fundamental financial dimension of the climate transition. In essence, we're replacing resource consumption (for example for oil) with technology (such as renewables or efficient lighting). This technology is more capital intensive, requiring more upfront investment, but radically reduced demand. We're not simply substituting one technology for another, but we're moving to quite a different economy, where the availability, accessibility and affordability of capital becomes fundamental. Clearly, there are profound inequalities in terms of income, but inequalities in accessing capital are even deeper, particularly for small businesses, for women, youth and those in the Global South. Already we're seeing some of the pushback against net-zero focused on this issue of access to investment capital (whether to retrofit homes or upgrade vehicles) This means that just transition finance has two major strands: first, making sure all climate finance respects labour and human rights; and second, ensuring that access to capital is made open to all.”

- Nick Robins, Grantham Research Institute

FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

Assessing the **status quo around just transitions** across multiple and varied geographies is a massive undertaking.

But the donors' call for this research, and the subsequent expert resources poured into creating this analysis of **600+ initiatives** across **four global regions** and **five major sectors**, itself speaks volumes about the urgency of taking on the work no matter the scale of the problem faced.

Although this exercise faced and acknowledged **a number of limitations** (See **Assumptions and Limitations**), the mapping successfully outlined many of the actors and initiatives working towards just transitions in Europe, Africa, Latin America and Southeast Asia.

Our **findings and recommendations** are:

- Our key finding is that **we need to act a lot faster to create just transitions**, primarily by tackling the current prioritised needs that would create a fairer transition – including **breaking down silos, boosting vulnerable communities' access to resources, and expanding workers' and labour rights**. Ensuring that real **inclusion, agency and accountability** are embedded in processes and initiatives related to just transitions is key.
- Analysing just transitions at a global level requires attention to the distinct characteristics of each of the regions. We summarised the major trends in and between the regions into **two main considerations that capture the major dynamics** currently at work around just transitions: **the 'Power' dynamic**, and the **'Transitioning in and out' dynamic**.
- **Companies can and must now embed JT considerations into their own practices** by leaning on existing global strategies on climate change, human rights, workforce development and stakeholder engagement.
- Workers play a pivotal role in shaping and driving the success of just transitions, and worker agency, inclusion, and accountability remain central to JT work. **Philanthropy has a crucial role to play in supporting workers and just transition work**, thus enabling the strengthening of workers' rights while helping to foster greater security and economic mobility for workers around the world, including informal workers. Our recommendations around the key 'acupressure points' – interventions that we consider most likely to offer the highest returns in facilitating speedier just transitions – are contained in the section **'Acupressure points'**.
- There is a need for a change in how some actors think about vulnerable and marginalised communities. This involves shifting mindsets towards an acceptance that **ensuring agency and access to resources for vulnerable and marginalised communities is not incidental to the work**; instead, this need is central to achieving truly just transitions in the regions analysed.
- It is important to work towards breaking down silos and **encourage coordination among philanthropic and other global organisations**, to maximise impact and more clearly communicate key messages around transitions.

- The private sector's role is pivotal to delivering just transitions, but the private sector needs support and capacity building to **move beyond outdated paradigms that design climate strategies and action plans without adequate consideration of human rights and social strategies**.
- Many of the initiatives mapped are currently working to change private-sector behaviours, and **companies need to collaborate with organisations at various levels** to engage affected communities and workers, and **to shift their value chain practices to fair approaches**.
- The mapping included **suggestions for future deeper research into important factors that influence just transitions**, such as gender, specific industries and value chains (see Box: Focus areas for future research).

Ultimately, a **focus on rights and unlocking real opportunities for the global South to participate in sustainable value chains remains the best way** to ensure the transitions needed become increasingly fair and help to create a more just world.

The stakeholders we consulted called for the just transition, and regional, national and local transitions therein, to include both large-scale structural changes to unleash broad systemic change, and more incremental and experimental change.

FOCUS AREAS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH

As this analysis was the initial phase of a long-term project, we have identified some potential areas of work that could add further depth to this mapping by exploring related issues that are important to the aim of delivering a just transition.



SUGGESTED FUTURE RESEARCH RELATED TO MAPPING INITIATIVES:

- A more in-depth **assessment of the impact of initiatives at both local and global levels**. This collaborative effort should provide additional insights into distinctive regional perspectives; assess the extent to which these initiatives and actors are ensuring that women and other marginalised groups are meaningfully included in just transition processes; assess the quality of jobs created; and create an in-depth analysis of decent job opportunities across value chains.
- **Deeper dives into the different sectors that are most important per region**, interrogating industry- and geography-specific nuances, especially where these relate to barriers to effective implementation of policies and measures that deliver real just transitions outcomes.
- The **impact of efforts to drive inclusion, agency and accountability** in just transition initiatives.
- **Media and communication organisations' engagements** with just transitions are briefly touched upon in the mapping and analysis. This is thought to be a key aspect that needs more in-depth analysis. The narrative developing for and against just transitions is a fundamental factor in delivering JT at global and local level.

- The **role of social enterprises and the social impact sector**, which are key actors in the space and were not a focus of this mapping.
- The **extent to which decent, green jobs are being generated during the transition**.
- **Actors that are challenging the positive work promoted by the mapped actors** and thus influencing the direction of efforts, including research into the leadership and funding of anti-climate, anti-feminism, and racist movements.
- **Actors incorporating a decolonisation lens** into JT policy work.
- Existing mechanisms or initiatives that **focus on transparency and scrutinising JETPs**.



SUGGESTED FUTURE RESEARCH RELATED TO THE PRIVATE SECTOR:

- **Private-sector operationalisation of just transitions:** How some private-sector actors are building just transitions into their value chains, and how effective they are.
- **Organisations or frameworks not specifically working with just transitions** – but that should be, because their core work or impacts play a significant role in driving just or unjust outcomes.
- A mapping of the **relationships between stakeholders, their interests, and their relative power**, particularly concerning rulemaking and the equitable distribution of benefits during the transition, **targeting key actors in the private and financial sectors**.
- The **relative role of different kinds of funding available** for JT initiatives (concessional loans, commercial loans, equity, guarantee funds, grants), and their magnitude.



SUGGESTED FUTURE RESEARCH RELATED TO GOVERNMENTS:

- **China's key role in the development of Latin America and Africa** within new, greened value chains, and its potential impact on global just transitions.
- The **role of global South governments** in advocating for a just transition and shaping transition policies.
- The **use of the term 'just transition', and integration of JT principles into climate law** and legal frameworks.
- Systemic barriers to just transitions, highlighting **key issues hindering future progress**.
- The existence of **transnational policies** related to JT, where countries and regions have worked collaboratively.

Acknowledgements



Laudes Foundation, Ford Foundation and **Wallace Global Fund**'s profound interest in and support for just transitions enabled this report into how just transitions are perceived across different geographies, casting much-needed light onto the diverse set of actors and initiatives working to deliver a fair transition. We appreciate the continuous support, guidance, feedback and contributions provided by the members of Laudes Foundation, Ford Foundation and Wallace Global Fund throughout the process.

We acknowledge the contributions, insights and support we have received from multiple **stakeholders** over the course of preparing this mapping and analysis (a list of the organisations engaged in this mapping exercise is available in **Annex 4**). Although any errors remain our own, these insights were invaluable in the process of mapping initiatives and organisations working on just transition efforts, and in collating and describing key trends in the space.

We appreciate the efforts and dedication of all the **members of the team** involved in the analysis and writing of this mapping and trends report: Maia Rossi, Giulia Corinaldi, Lauren Hermanus, Anthony Dane, Kongkona Sarma, Felipe Crespo, Camilo Romero, Camila Estella, Yamilla Pierdominici, Nanditha Komaravolu, Zagy Berian, Jessica Vandal, Ines Cardoso, Luiza Fresina and Matt Hildyard.

The diversity of backgrounds and regional perspectives have enriched this report and have contributed to a more representative overview of the just transition actors and initiatives mapped.

A special thanks to our editors Sieraaj Ahmed and Maya Morgan-Skillen and to the brilliant designer Bregtje Cals for having helped us presenting the complex concepts and findings of the mapping in a way we hope the reader can enjoy.

Glossary



TERM	DESCRIPTION
Accountability	Refers to companies and governments being accountable to those who are affected by industry transitions, particularly workers and communities ¹ .
Actors	Organisations that actively participate in initiatives related to a just transition or that actively shape the way the just transition unfolds.
Acupressure points	Strategic points of intervention within a system at which actions could have a disproportionately significant positive impact.
Agency	The power and ability of workers and other affected communities to influence the decisions and conditions that have an impact on them ² .
Attributes	A set of just transition features used in the mapping to characterise the initiatives analysed in relation to their goals or focus areas; these include whether an initiative focused on attributes such as inclusion, agency and accountability, gender, climate change, work and economics, or communities.
Capacity building	Strengthening an organisation's skills, knowledge and resources to improve its performance, and its ability to adapt to changing needs and circumstances.
Climate justice	Refers to safeguarding the rights of the most vulnerable and sharing the burdens and benefits of climate change by combining human rights and development to achieve a human-centred approach, thus addressing climate change equitably ³ .

¹ Laudes Foundation

² Laudes Foundation

³ Principles of Climate Justice. Mary Robinson Foundation. Available [here](#).



TERM

DESCRIPTION

Decent work

According to the ILO, 'decent work' "involves opportunities for work that is productive and delivers a fair income, security in the workplace and social protection for all, better prospects for personal development and social integration, freedom for people to express their concerns, organise and participate in the decisions that affect their lives and equality of opportunity and treatment for all women and men." More information available [here](#).

Distributive justice

The idea that both the negative consequences and risks of environmental features as well as the opportunities and benefits of programmes or advances are fairly distributed⁴.

Eco-territorial

Refers to an innovative crossover between indigenous communities, the defence of territory and the environmental discourse, resulting in the emergence of a broad social and political movement for environmental justice⁵. This concept is rooted in prioritising decolonial demands and place-based proposals of food sovereignty, ecological debt, defence of territory, the ethics of care, eco-feminism, degrowth, agro-ecology and *buen vivir* (the concept of living in harmony with nature and human beings), among others.

Empirical scan

The process of gathering real-world data and information to inform research.

Environmental justice

Ensuring fairness and equity in the distribution of environmental benefits and burdens for current and future generations, emphasising the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment and seeking to rectify environmental inequalities that disproportionately affect marginalised groups⁶.

Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) lens

An approach that promotes gender equality and social inclusion by considering the diverse needs and experiences of individuals and communities, especially those of marginalised or vulnerable groups.

Gender lens

An analytical perspective that considers the gendered roles, needs and experiences of people, and is sensitive to mechanisms of marginalisation, oppression and exclusion.

⁴ The Recognition Dimensions of Environmental Justice in Indian Country. K. P. Whyte. Available [here](#).

⁵ Sindicalismo y Disputas Socioambientales: La Transición Justa en Clave Latinoamericana. G. Wyczykier and C. Anigstein. Available [here](#).

⁶ Environmental Justice: Securing our Right to a Clean, Healthy and Sustainable Environment. UNDP. Available [here](#).

TERM	DESCRIPTION
Guiding principles	The fundamental assertions that provide overall direction and boundaries for this mapping process.
Inclusion	Ensuring that workers and other vulnerable/ marginalised communities are involved in decision-making processes on issues that have an impact on them ⁷ .
Initiative	A discrete plan, process or project implemented to deliver direct or indirect outcomes that are relevant to the just transition. Examples include campaigns, strategies, reports and tools. An initiative is typically time-bound and fundable from the perspective of a donor or financial institution. It can be implemented by a range of actors, including governments, the private sector, civil society (including labour) and academia. This is distinct from an organisation or institution that calls itself an ‘initiative’. (For the purposes of this project, ‘initiatives’ as organisations are ‘actors’ and are mapped accordingly, yet may also implement initiatives as defined here.)
Intersectionality	How multiple forms of inequality and/or disadvantages sometimes intertwine and generate obstacles that defy conventional ways of thinking ⁸ .
Just recovery	This term arose during the COVID-19 pandemic to address the need to rebuild an economy that is centred on the wellbeing of people and the planet and based on a justice perspective in order to contribute to solving other underlying systemic crises ⁹ .
Just transformation	Refers to a shift from the current, unsustainable model of society – which is rooted in deep inequalities within and between countries, races, genders and socio-economic groups – towards a fairer, more sustainable society in which planetary boundaries are respected, people and their wellbeing are central, and natural resources are protected ¹⁰ .

7 Laudes Foundation

8 Mapping the Margins: Intersectionality, Identity Politics, and Violence Against Women of Color. K. Crenshaw. Available [here](#).

9 Principles for a Just Transition, Friends of the Earth International, 2020. Available [here](#).

10 Just Transformation Vision. Climate Action Network Europe. Available [here](#).



TERM

DESCRIPTION

Just transition (JT)

An approach endorsed by the UN that seeks to ensure fairness and inclusivity during the transition to a more sustainable, environmentally friendly economy, with particular emphasis on addressing climate change. It prioritises the creation of equitable opportunities for all members of society, the protection of workers and communities, and the promotion of decent job opportunities, all while minimising negative impacts. While the exact definition may vary by region, the core principle is to foster ongoing dialogue to develop a shared vision of a just transition tailored to each country's specific circumstances.

Due to the term lacking a universally agreed-upon definition, a working characterisation has been defined to guide research efforts and the mapping. It serves as a clear framework tailored to the specific objectives and scope of the project. The elements of the working characterisation include:

- Sustainable transitions.
- Building on accountability and inclusivity, and promoting agency.
- Intended for diverse groups, particularly workers and marginalised/vulnerable groups.
- Spans industrial sectors and different geographies.

Note: This could be used as a basis for the term, but is distinct from a working characterisation for any form of just transition grantmaking strategy or partnership that may draw on the outputs of this mapping.

Just transition ecosystems

Spaces where actors interact over time. These spaces have implications for a just transition and contain multiple elements. This includes regime elements – such as policies, regulations and standards that shape how the just transition plays out – and niche elements, which include the actors that implement initiatives.

Just transition elements

Specific characteristics or attributes used to determine which initiatives and actors are considered in the mapping process; these guide the way in which information is collected and how the analysis is performed on the elements mapped.

Philanthropic support

Financial and resource support as provided by organisations to align with environmental, social and governance goals. This support may encompass a range of issues, industries and geographic regions.

Philanthropies

Entities or individuals that provide financial or in-kind support to initiatives, organisations or projects aligned with the principles of a just transition.

**TERM****DESCRIPTION****Private-sector standards**

Criteria and guidelines set by private organisations, consortia, nonprofits or companies that cover product quality, safety, sustainability and production processes. These have an impact on global trade and supply chains, and are driven by factors such as consumer awareness and market differentiation. The criteria can pose challenges for exporters in developing countries, who may need to meet multiple standards¹¹.

Procedural justice

The idea of fairness in terms of who gets to participate, and the extent of their involvement, in the process of making decisions related to allocating environmental risks and ‘goods’¹².

Recognition justice

The idea that in the development of programmes and policies, the differing cultures, values and contexts of all affected groups¹³ must be fairly considered and represented.

Regional analysis

A description of pertinent regional dynamics (such as political and economic issues and ambitions at stake) that are shaping local instances of just transition.

Restorative justice

An approach whereby all parties involved in a legal conflict come together to resolve it collectively¹⁴.

Snowball approach

A research method where the initial contacts or sources of information lead to the identification of additional relevant contacts or sources, thereby creating a chain reaction of referrals. This method is often used in network mapping and stakeholder identification. For the purposes of this project, it is applied to identify relevant stakeholders in the just transition network.

Social fairness

The pursuit of fairness and justice in distributing resources, opportunities and privileges within a society. It involves addressing historical and systematic inequalities to ensure that everyone has an equal chance to succeed, and has access to basic needs, regardless of their background, identity or circumstances.

¹¹ Private Standards. UNIDO. Available [here](#)

¹² The Recognition Dimensions of Environmental Justice in Indian Country. K. P. Whyte.

¹³ The Recognition Dimensions of Environmental Justice in Indian Country. K. P. Whyte.

¹⁴ Green restorative justice approach in environmental issues to attain the sustainable development. M. I. N. Fuady and N. Ishak. Available [here](#).

TERM	DESCRIPTION
Stakeholder mapping	Identifying and categorising relevant stakeholders that work in the just transition field.
Taxonomy	The structured classification system used to categorise and organise concepts, principles and criteria within a just transition framework. It guides the mapping process and defines key elements for analysis.
Transition	The process of shifting from current practices towards more sustainable systems, with a focus on systemic change and adaptation.
Transitioning in	Fair, inclusive measures designed to support individuals and communities as they enter and participate in industries or practices associated with a transition, often involving shifts towards sustainability.
Transitioning out	Equitable measures facilitating the departure from carbon-fuelled economies and practices, ensuring a fair and inclusive process for those who are affected, vulnerable or displaced during the shift towards more sustainable systems.

Annexes

Annex 1: Methodology and approach	85
Annex 2: Full list of initiatives mapped	92
Annex 3: Full list of actors mapped	144
Annex 4: List of stakeholders engaged	159
Annex 5: List of relevant policies	162
Annex 6: Bibliography	167

Annex 1: Methodology and approach



A1.1 FRAMEWORK: JUST TRANSITION CATEGORISATION AND PRINCIPLES

Mapping the just transition space and identifying the **acupressure points** necessitated starting with a **working characterisation of the just transition**. The working characterisation applied to help frame the mapping in this project is structured using the following elements:

- Sustainable transitions;
- Promoting **inclusion** and **agency**, and building **accountability**;
- Considers a diverse range of impacted groups, particularly workers and those marginalised and most vulnerable;
- Spans various industrial sectors (Built Environment, Fashion, Finance and Capital Markets, Renewable Energy and Extractives – which includes Critical Minerals and Fossil Fuels) according to regional relevance.
- Spans different geographies (Africa, Latin America, Europe and Southeast Asia).

To navigate the JT space, which is characterised by ambiguity, nuance and/or uncertainty, critical reference points have been applied:

- The societal, economic and industry-specific transitions towards sustainability within planetary boundaries must be **fair and inclusive** of those most affected and most vulnerable;
- Decarbonisation without **considering justice** implications risks undermining the ability to meet the goals of the Paris Agreement;
- The prevailing ('starting point') socio-economic and environmental conditions related to **inequality, agency** and **vulnerability** are vital in any consideration.

A1.2 DEPARTURE POINTS AND GUIDING QUESTIONS

To focus the scope of this mapping, clear **departure points** were set according to the project requirements, and in line with the approach proposed:

- Analysis of definitions and JT policies – categorised as 'Rules of the game'.
- Mapping of JT initiatives and actors, including actors that could influence the just transition – outlined under the umbrella 'Lay of the land'.
- Identify priority needs, gaps and key intervention levers, or **acupressure points**, for grant funders.

NOTES ON THE CHARACTERISATION ELEMENTS

1. 'Sustainable', as used here, is broader than greenhouse gas reductions or 'net zero', and includes transitions related to nature and biodiversity.

2. Retains the focus on workers and impacted communities, as the latter is usually defined in terms of place.

3. The concept of agency needs to be operationalised by using proxy indicators/attributes that speak to the capacity to determine and undertake a course of action.

4. The inclusion of accountability in the regional analyses was considered following input from donors, and in relation to the presence of legal, policy and governance frameworks overseeing the behaviours of powerful public and business actors.

- The geographies analysed here are: **Europe**; **Africa** (focus on Western and Southern Africa and Pan-African networks); Latin America (Mexico, Central America, Andes Region, Brazil and the Pan-Amazonian network); and **Southeast Asia** (specifically Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia and India).
- Focus sectors by geography:
 - **Europe**: Finance and Capital Markets; initiatives at EU legislative and policy level for all focus sectors; some other relevant initiatives, e.g. city networks
 - **Africa**: Extractives and Renewable Energy and cross-sectoral.
 - **Latin America (LATAM)**: Extractives and Renewable Energy and cross-sectoral.
 - **Southeast Asia (SEA)**: Extractives and Renewable Energy; Fashion; Finance and Capital Markets; and cross-sectoral.
 - Additionally, given the cross-cutting and more global-scale nature of the just transition ecosystem, a partial mapping and analysis was undertaken at the global level and referred to as **global mapping**, the scope of which is guided by relevance to the focus regions within this study.
- The **stakeholder engagement** targeted civil society largely, and therefore there is a bias towards civil society perspectives and insights. This bias played out differently across the regions, however, given differences in how the just transition is being shaped and playing out and as a result of the snowball approach to data collection (i.e. being iteratively responsive to insights and data emerging through the process).

This project has been developed utilising a set of key **guiding questions** around just transitions which were asked specifically during the stakeholder engagement process, but are also used to inform the development of the mapping and the overall analysis:

- How can the just transition be characterised at a global, and industry-specific, level to better inform the strategic intervention of philanthropies to facilitate transformation?
- What are the ongoing efforts in just transitions, and who are the actors driving these? What are the just transition actors and initiatives in the target geographies and sectors?
- Are there initiatives and actors working to facilitate transition opportunities to vulnerable or marginalised communities? Who are the actors that are seen as being more marginalised? Is there enough sensitivity on gender and marginalisation issues in the JT space?
- Are there any significant gaps in the just transition ecosystem, when considering actors, initiatives and other JT elements?
- How can the just transition field be usefully delineated to define an ecosystem of interest for human rights and climate philanthropies in the just transition?
- How should initiatives be selected, framed and categorised?
- Are there ‘acupressure points’ within the JT ecosystem, viewed regionally and across key industrial sectors of interest, at which philanthropies might have a significant impact?
- What are the key aspects, gaps, and trends related to just transitions in the regions analysed?

A1.3 APPROACH

A **three-phased approach** has been applied to this mapping, bearing in mind the need to develop a conceptual framework for guiding the work, but also to use information from the mapping to reiterate the approach and work plan.

As a result, **Phase 1** focused on developing the framework, applying it to an initial scan of efforts and organisations working to deliver just transitions (pre-mapping), and refining the work plan in coordination with the clients.

Phase 2 expanded and deepened the mapping in light of the outcomes of Phase 1 and the input of key stakeholders engaged in the process.

Finally, in **Phase 3**, the mapping and stakeholder engagement findings were analysed and consolidated to inform this final mapping and trends report.

The visual representation below summarises the process applied in each phase, and the mapping and stakeholder engagement approaches used are described in detail later in this annex.

3-PHASED APPROACH



INCEPTION PHASE

20 JULY - 12 SEPTEMBER

Development of a detailed work plan, initial taxonomy, research instruments and approach, and a pre-mapping of just transition initiatives and actors.

INCEPTION & ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK DEVELOPMENT

This was grounded in various conceptual frameworks, qualitative research methods, desktop reviews, and interviews with stakeholders.



EMPIRICAL INVESTIGATION

12 SEPTEMBER - 25 OCTOBER

Data collection, outlining the just transition ecosystem with identification of the policies, standards, initiatives, and actors in the targeted geographies and sectors, assimilation of insights, and integration of findings.

MAPPING STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

The foundation for this was laid through analysis of academic literature and existing resources, targeted interviews, and mapping of actors and initiatives while leveraging the existing networks and relationships of the team.



INFORMING

25 OCTOBER - 8 DECEMBER

Presentation of findings including identification of needs and opportunities for each region, lessons and intervention points for philanthropies.

INFORMATION & RECOMMENDATION

This was based on the analysis of the collected data (mapping and interviews) and final articulation of the analytical framework.

A1.3.1 Approach

The mapping has been done bearing in mind the **working categorisation** and **departure points**, with the aim of **mapping the just transition ecosystem** across the **focus geographies** and **sectors**. This characterises the broader field within which JT **initiatives** are undertaken by different **actors**.

Given the different definitions and approaches to just transitions, there were risks involved: while some initiatives and other ecosystem **elements** are given an explicit '**just transition**' label, many are not. This meant that establishing what to map became the predominant challenge. As a starting point, the desk-based research focused on mapping **initiatives** and efforts that have **the face value of just transition**. In some instances initiatives that are not labelled 'just transition' are included in the mapping – initiatives working on green transitions or in the intersection of human rights and social topics within climate action, for example.

In light of the time frame, not all initiatives were mapped, but because the mapping aimed to showcase the complexity of the ecosystem and the importance of pushing for several transitions – from all kinds of actors and organisations – an **actors' list** was created. It also includes actors that are not delivering specific just transition initiatives, but who are working in or adjacent to JT spaces and are serving as enablers of these processes. The list is not exhaustive, it is a starting point.

Mapping framework

This research applies a framework for mapping initiatives and actors in line with the **working characterisation**, and considers key elements for categorisation of **just transitions**. In addition to basic information on each initiative and actor (e.g. sector, geography, type of initiative, website, what it does, leading organisation, partners and funding details), the following **attributes** have been applied in relation to the types of issues initiatives and actors target or aim to address.

The alignment of each initiative with one or more attributes has been assessed based on the apparent value presented by the organisation on their website or communication channels:

- **Climate Change:** Considered factors including decarbonisation; decarbonisation-enablers; and adaptation.
- **Work and Economics:** Considered economic diversification; job protection; job creation; reskilling and upskilling of workers.
- **Communities:** Considered targeting access to resources (i.e. water, energy, infrastructure, etc.) as well as indigenous communities and other vulnerable/ marginalised people, including workers. These include groups marginalised on the basis of race; religion; disability; gender; sexuality; age; income; and employment status (such as non-organised workers, workers in sectors with low trade union association rates, informal workers – linked to migrants). This mapping has only identified whether initiatives were explicitly focused on vulnerability or marginalisation. Further research and engagement should focus on understanding how and to what extent underrepresented and marginalised groups are addressed in just transition policies, regulations and standards, as well as initiatives. 
- **Gender:** Considered addressing gender equality, advocating for women or gender-diverse groups, targeting women or gender-diverse groups and/or use gender lens in the initiative's context. This is an attribute we wanted to focus on to showcase specific gaps and opportunities.

The report also examines whether **just transition was mentioned explicitly as one of the initiative's goals**, categorises organisations around the elements of **inclusion, agency** and **accountability**, and identifies initiatives that list these as end goals.

A1.3.2 Mapping iteratively and stakeholder engagement approach

The iterative mapping approach utilised included a focus on **getting to the point**, achieved by leveraging expert views to map the likely needs, gaps and **acupressure points**; **drawing from prior expertise**, achieved through leveraging relevant existing mapping and analyses (such as the [Climate Justice Map](#) done by CJ-JT Donor Collaborative¹); and **aligning and refining**, which enabled working models that facilitate moving forward practically with a common and evolving understanding. The mapping aims to combine simplicity and complexity, focus and open-endedness, while avoiding oversimplification.

The **iteration process** included a pre-mapping phase, which took into consideration about 300 organisations across regions and included a variety of organisation types, including donors active in the just transition space, an array of foundations, civil society organisations and NGOs, think tanks, private sectors and development agencies.

The **stakeholder engagement** approach taken was sensitive to the necessity of incorporating different groupings according to regional specificities, and critically reflecting on their insights. A balance of expertise was sought between climate and transitions, human rights and related concerns. To help identify initiatives led by impacted stakeholders, this analysis tried to strike a balance between different organisations and across regions, with a focus on the opinions of experts and thought leaders who work across just transition categories.

Guided by each region's lead, specific angles were agreed upon, forming the core of the analysis. These distinctive perspectives, evident in the comprehensive examination, **were instrumental in shaping the mapping and the report**. It's important to acknowledge that alternative approaches could yield different results, hence, further engagement with stakeholders is recommended to provide additional insights.



¹ This mapping includes more than 1,600 organisations and networks based in the global South that are working with just transition and climate justice issues.

The selection of stakeholders was initially based on the donor's current work, partners, and insights from regional experts, and expanded by the snowball approach – where organisations would indicate other potential relevant stakeholders. The selection process for stakeholders aimed to provide a diverse spectrum of perspectives across regions. We deliberately sought organisations with broad knowledge in JT, capable of facilitating connections with a wider network. The **engagement** included 49 stakeholders from different types of actors such as civil society groups, alliances, social movements, philanthropic organisations and foundations, trade unions, think tanks and academic institutions.

The **research instruments** used consisted of semi-structured interviews, email engagements, and workshops with senior analysts to examine emerging themes. In line with our GESI lens (see below), all the interviews included questions about vulnerable/marginalised people.

The **guiding questions** outlined in 'Departure points and guiding questions' formed the basis of the interviews and underpin the overall analysis around trends, gaps and opportunities.

More details on the organisations engaged can be found in [Annex 4](#).

Gender Equality and Social Inclusion GESI lens

Understanding how gender and other intersecting identities shape vulnerability – and in turn influence [agency](#) and accountability in a just transition – is critical. Being explicit about this dynamic has informed the construction of the just transition analytical framework, mapping, and analysis contained in this report.

In line with the proposal, a **Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI)** lens has been applied to the mapping exercise. During the research and engagement, there was an intentional emphasis on finding initiatives and actors that:

- **Focus on the impact of transition on women** and other vulnerable/ marginalised people groups marginalised on the basis of race, religion, disability, gender, sexuality, age, income and employment status and flag potential risks;
- **Highlight examples of opportunities** for women and other vulnerable/ marginalised people while transitioning;
- Highlight examples of **both positive and negative outcomes for women and other vulnerable/ marginalised people**;
- **Explore successful interventions** which have positively enabled the agency of other vulnerable/ marginalised people; and
- Identify their goals in line with **inclusion, agency** and **accountability**, in order to verify that women and other vulnerable/ marginalised people had agency and inclusion in the JT processes. A second phase of research is recommended to verify the extent to which these initiatives and actors are actually promoting these self-identified attributes

A1.4 ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

Due to the availability of resources there are a number of topics that, while relevant for understanding and mapping **just transitions**, could not be addressed in this research, and **some assumptions were made** to deliver the mapping in the time frame available. These assumptions include:

- This is intended as an **initial mapping** to help create the basis for further in-depth research and stakeholder engagement; it is not intended as an exhaustive or comprehensive mapping of all JT actors and initiatives that exist across these sectors and geographies.
- The **number of initiatives** is not reflected in its effective distribution per region, but is the result of stakeholder engagement and sectoral and context-specific dynamics that

vary across regions, leading to a differentiated number of initiatives mapped across.

- **Desk-based research** provided the initial data to assess the **attributes** of each initiative, including communities participation and gender lens. Because of the complexity of identifying or confirming attributes via desktop research, further research will need to be implemented through stakeholder engagement. 

- **Not all sectors are analysed to the same extent.** During the initial phase, a desk-based pre-mapping was carried to iterate and inform the mapping approach, which identified about 300 initiatives with face value of just transitions. This initial scan showed that the energy sector was the most representative for most of the regions in regards to initiatives addressing just transitions. This encouraged a focus on the energy sector, with other sectors picked based on relevance. As always, there are many areas that could be further explored. For example in LATAM, from this initial mapping, the fashion industry has not appeared significantly in just transition-specific initiatives, but the economic and environmental challenges are being addressed from a circular economy perspective; while these were not within the scope of this mapping a deeper dive into fashion is strongly recommended. 

- **Mapping of effectiveness** (or an assessment of the impacts of the initiatives) **has not been included**, i.e. it was necessary to take organisations' commitment to just transition at face value or, for example, without access to data on whether initiatives were creating decent jobs, a commitment to creating jobs as part of energy transition was taken at face value. Deeper analysis could be applied to selected initiatives in future research. 

- Challenges were encountered in **assessing the significance of initiatives/** actors. Scale (resources committed, reach, etc.) is often not publicised, and outcomes can be difficult to assess. Some initiatives convey potential in the form of plans and intentions, but the likelihood of that potential converting into impact is difficult to predict.

- **Efforts to drive inclusion, agency and accountability** were similarly challenging to interrogate. Where this was self-disclosed, assessment was complicated by limited time and limited public information. Where not disclosed, several initiatives were clearly driving one of the above features of a just transition. Of course, there are also many initiatives that are relevant but not included in this analysis. The extent of this is unclear, but this is expected given the many definitions and relatively nascent character of just transitions. While not a new finding, further work is needed in the just transition-adjacent areas which are directly and indirectly driving JT outcomes, albeit in an implicit way. 
- It has not been possible to precisely map the **financial backing behind the initiatives/actors**, but *what philanthropies are funding* is mapped. This is a key angle to look at for future global South and global North relationships.
- Media and communication organisations' engagements with just transition are briefly touched upon in the mapping and analysis. This is thought to be a key aspect that needs more in-depth analysis. The narrative developing for and against just transitions is a fundamental factor in delivering JT at global and local level. 

- The roles and responsibilities – of workers, governments, businesses, investors, civil society, etc. – for delivering just transition are not assessed here.
- In countries and regions such as LATAM and SEA, several initiatives have been engaged in solving some of the just transition pain points, but under diverse frames that do not label themselves as just transition. These include poverty alleviation, environmental justice, climate justice, marginalised groups' **inclusion** and **agency** in the transition process, worker's rights, upskilling/ reskilling of workforce and indigenous communities rights. **The concept of just transition is becoming more mainstream in these regions as the discussion unfolds.** For this reason, this mapping considers climate or social movements that have JT attributes even though they are not labelled as JT work.
- The mapping of actors includes some organisations or frameworks that are not currently specifically working with just transition, but are considered beneficial for funding in view of efforts to mainstream JT. This research should be expanded. 

MAPPING SOURCES

Every statement in this report is rooted in either stakeholder engagement, mapping, or an academic source, where relevant. The mapping relied on the following sources:

- **Desktop research** conducted by a team of researchers over a period of eight weeks based in the regions being analysed;
- **49 engagements** representing different types and geographies, based initially on donors' partnership contacts and regional experts recommendations, and further expanded

by snowball approach, were conducted telephonically, via email or via video call, by the researchers based in each region;

- Online information and information requests, including all **publicly available** materials and additional information requested from organisations, companies, agencies, initiatives and/or interviewees; and
- **Academic references/sources**, with a preference for research conducted by researchers based in the region under study; please refer to **Annex 6** for the bibliography.

Annex 2: Full list of initiatives mapped



The list below presents the full spectrum of initiatives mapped during this exercise, across the focus regions and sectors.



AFRICA

NAME OF INITIATIVE	WEBSITE	INDUSTRY	LEADING ORGANISATION
1 Global Resilience Partnership	https://www.globalresiliencepartnership.org/what-we-do/	Built Environment	Global Resilience Partnership
2 Africa Mining Vision	https://au.int/en/ti/amv/about	Critical Minerals	African Union (AU)
3 Africa Climate Week	https://unfccc.int/ACW2023	Cross Sector	Multiple organisations
4 African Climate and Development Initiative (ACDI), UCT	https://uct.ac.za/sites/default/files/content_migration/uct_ac_za/39/files/ACDI_Final.pdf	Cross-Sector	University of Cape Town (UCT)
5 Alliance for Empowering Rural Communities	https://aercgh.org/our-strategies/	Cross-Sector	Alliance for Empowering Rural Communities
6 Campaigns	https://www.africansrising.org/category/programs/campaigns-advocacy/campaigns/	Cross-Sector	Africans Rising
7 Centre for Sustainability Transitions (CST)	https://www.sun.ac.za/english/pgstudies/Pages/EMS/Centre-for-Sustainability-Transitions.aspx	Cross-Sector	Stellenbosch University
8 Climate Change Campaign	https://earthlife.org.za/campaign-climate-change/	Cross-Sector	Earthlife Africa
9 Climate Pathways and a Just Transition for South Africa	https://www.nbi.org.za/climate-pathways-and-a-just-transition-for-south-africa/#explore	Cross-Sector	National Business Initiative (NBI)
10 DBSA Statement on Net Zero	https://www.dbsa.org/press-releases/dbsa-statement-net-zero	Cross-Sector	The Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA)
11 Dear Daughter Campaign	https://www.ifrahfoundation.org/	Cross-Sector	Ifrah Foundation
12 Defining 'Just Transitions' in the Africa Context	https://energyforgrowth.org/article/defining-just-transitions-in-the-africa-context/	Cross-Sector	Energy for Growth Hub

	NAME OF INITIATIVE	WEBSITE	INDUSTRY	LEADING ORGANISATION
13	For exploration of Just Transition alternatives and responding to gender-based violence in the business community	https://www.fordfoundation.org/work/our-grants/awarded-grants/grants-database/national-business-initiative-142491/	Cross-Sector	National Business Initiative
14	Gender and socially inclusive climate compatible development in Ethiopia	https://cdkn.org/project/gender-and-socially-inclusive-climate-compatible-development-in-ethiopia	Cross-Sector	Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN) & Ethiopia's Climate Resilient Green Economy (CRGE)
15	General support for research, advocacy and mobilization of movements for democratic models of a Just Transition and economic justice	https://www.fordfoundation.org/work/our-grants/awarded-grants/grants-database/alternative-information-and-development-centre-142471/	Cross-Sector	Alternative Information and Development Centre (AIDC)
16	Initiatives including scholarships and internships to women in STEM fields, and new policies against sexual harassment and gender-based violence	https://www.wri.org/update/ethiopia-expanding-opportunities-women-electricity-sector	Cross-Sector	Ethiopia Electric Utility (EEU)
17	Inspiring Better Futures	https://oxfamilibrary.openrepository.com/bitstream/handle/10546/621075/rr-inspiring-radically-better-futures-101220-en.pdf;jsessionid=98492E63CCA050EB207424135A663364?sequence=4	Cross-Sector	Oxfam
18	Just Transition Alliance	https://climatejusticealliance.org/just-transition/	Cross-Sector	African Climate Alliance (ACA)
19	OS TV	https://www.opensecrets.org.za/what_we_do/advocacy/	Cross-Sector	Open Secrets (OS)
20	Rights and Remedies Course	https://cer.org.za/news/rights-and-remedies-course-2022-engaging-with-the-just-transition	Cross-Sector	Centre for Environmental Rights (CER)

	NAME OF INITIATIVE	WEBSITE	INDUSTRY	LEADING ORGANISATION
21	Strengthening regional climate change governance through integrating gender-responsive climate action in Namibia	https://cdkn.org/project/strengthening-regional-climate-change-governance-through-integration-of-gender-responsive-climate-action-into-regional-development-plans-and-projects-in-namibia	Cross-Sector	University of Namibia (UNAM)
22	The Challenge Fund for Just Transition	https://hivos.org/program/the-challenge-fund-for-a-just-transition/	Cross-Sector	HIVOS
23	The Green Connection Legacy Project	https://thegreenconnection.org.za/legacy-project/	Cross-Sector	Green Connection
24	Towards a just transition for workers and affected communities	https://www.iej.org.za/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/IEJ-Just-Transition-PP-Aug2022.pdf	Cross-Sector	Institute for Economic Justice (IEJ)
25	African Mayors' Call to Action	https://www.c40.org/news/african-mayors-call-to-action/	Cross-Sector	C40 CITIES
26	Africa Adaptation Initiatives (AAI)	https://africaadaptationinitiative.org/	Financial	Multiple organisations
27	Africa Aware: Towards just transition in Africa	https://www.chatham-house.org/2023/03/africa-aware-towards-just-transition-africa	Financial	Chatham House
28	Conference at the Town Hall	https://www.fairfinance-southernafrica.org/events/	Financial	Fair Finance Coalition of Southern Africa (FFCSA)
29	Financing a Just Transition in Africa	https://www.afdb.org/sites/default/files/2022/12/09/financing_a_just_transition_in_africa-challenges_and_opportunities_final_1_2.pdf	Financial	African Development Bank (AfDB)
30	Gender Equality in a Low Carbon World (GLOW)	https://cdkn.org/project/gender-equality-low-carbon-world-glow	Financial	Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN)
31	Just Transition Projects	https://www.rabiitransitions.org/uploads/213d5ae9-67ac-43de-a0d8-92bf353a71c3.pdf	Financial	Rabia Transitions
32	South Africa Sustainable Finance Initiative	https://sustainablefinanceinitiative.org.za/	Financial	International Finance Corporation (IFC-World Bank)
33	The African Green Infrastructure Investment Bank (AfGIIB)	https://afgiib.com/	Financial	African Union (AU)

	NAME OF INITIATIVE	WEBSITE	INDUSTRY	LEADING ORGANISATION
34	The Inclusive Just Transition	https://www.afdb.org/en/initiatives-partnerships/climate-investment-funds-cif/just-transition-initiative-address-climate-change-african-context/inclusive-just-transition	Financial	African Development Bank (AfDB)
35	Core support for the Society, Work and Politics Institute for its work on coal mining communities and the Just Transition	https://www.fordfoundation.org/work/our-grants/awarded-grants/grants-database/university-of-the-witwatersrand-142494/	Fossil Fuels	University of the Witwatersrand
36	Fossil Fuel Reform	https://www.wri.org/update/egypt-transitioning-away-subsidizing-fossil-fuels	Fossil Fuels	Government of Egypt
37	General support for strengthening community advocacy against the impact of extractives and fossil fuels and for just transition	https://www.fordfoundation.org/work/our-grants/awarded-grants/grants-database/the-groundwork-trust-139961/	Fossil Fuels	Groundwork
38	The Coal Campaign	https://earthlife.org.za/campaign-anti-coal/	Fossil Fuels	Earthlife Africa
39	Africa Energy Transformation	https://www.facebook.com/SEAFkenya/	Multi-Sector	Sustainable Energy Access Forum Kenya (Seaf-K)
40	Alliance for Green Infrastructure in Africa (AGIA)	https://www.afdb.org/en/news-and-events/press-releases/cop27-african-and-global-partners-launch-multi-billion-alliance-green-infrastructure-56403	Multi-Sector	Multiple Organisations
41	CCG Consortium	https://climatecompatible-growth.com/	Multi-Sector	Loughborough University
42	Eskom Just Energy Transition Project	https://projects.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/project-detail/P177398	Multi-Sector	World Bank Group
43	Fuel Subsidy Reform	https://www.wri.org/update/morocco-fuel-subsidy-reform-designed-support-just-transition-renewable-energy	Multi-Sector	Government of Morocco

	NAME OF INITIATIVE	WEBSITE	INDUSTRY	LEADING ORGANISATION
44	General support for a pan-African strategy and agenda for COP 27 and development of alternative economic development models driven by a Just Transition	https://www.fordfoundation.org/work/our-grants/awarded-grants/grants-database/the-african-climate-foundation-142495/	Multi-Sector	The African Climate Foundation (ACF)
45	Just Energy Transition – The Role of NERSA	https://www.ameu.co.za/Just%20Energy%20Transition%20-%20The%20Role%20of%20NERSA%20-%20Adv%20Nomalanga%20Sithole%20-%20NERSA%20CEO.pdf	Multi-Sector	National Energy Regulator of South Africa (NERSA)
46	Just Energy Transition in Africa Initiative (JETA)	https://naturaljustice.org/jeta/	Multi-Sector	Natural Justice
47	Just Transition Blueprint for Workers	https://mediadon.co.za/wp-content/uploads/2022/04/COSATU-Just-Transition-Blueprint-Full-version.pdf	Multi-Sector	Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU)
48	Just Transition Lab	not available	Multi-Sector	Change Pathways
49	Just Transition Project	https://macua.org.za/just-transition-project/	Multi-Sector	Mining Affected Communities United in Action (MACUA)
50	Just transition: a climate, energy and development vision for Africa	https://www.power-shiftafrica.org/storage/publications/Just-Transition-Africa-report-ENG_single-pages_1685021139.pdf	Multi-Sector	Power Shift Africa
51	Life after coal campaign	https://lifeaftercoal.org.za/	Multi-Sector	Earthlife Africa, Groundwork & the Centre for Environmental Rights
52	Making Space for Dialogue on Just Transitions in Africa's Oil and Gas Producing Regions	https://www.ids.ac.uk/projects/making-space-for-dialogue-on-just-transitions-in-africas-oil-and-gas-producing-regions/	Multi-Sector	Institute of Development Studies
53	Nigeria Energy Transition Plan	https://energytransition.gov.ng/	Multi-Sector	Government of Nigeria
54	Recommendations for a Just Transition programme in South Africa	https://www.greenpeace.org/static/planet4-africa-stateless/2019/04/a80ac854-just-transition-summary_9-april-2019.pdf	Multi-Sector	GreenPeace

	NAME OF INITIATIVE	WEBSITE	INDUSTRY	LEADING ORGANISATION
55	Renewable Energy Performance Platform (REPP)	https://repp.energy/	Multi-Sector	Camco Clean Energy
56	South Africa UK Pact	https://www.ukpact.co.uk/country-programme/south-africa	Multi-Sector	UK PACT
57	Towards a just energy transition framework in the minerals and energy sectors	https://cdn.ymaws.com/southafricanenergyassociation.site-ym.com/resource/collection/604B4B63-5AC4-42BC-9C4E-E7599014C1A5/DMRE_Towards_a_JET_Framework_Discussion_Document_Nov_2021.pdf	Multi-Sector	South African Government: Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE)
58	Women Building Power (WBP)	https://womin.africa/building-power/	Multi-Sector	Womin
59	Accelerating Circular Economy Innovation (ACE Africa)	https://africa.iclei.org/project/ace-africa/	Other	ICLEI Africa
60	E-Waste Management	https://appcyclers.com/about/?v=79cba1185463	Other	AppCyclers
61	Just Transition Knowledge Portal	https://www.tips.org.za/just-transition	Other	Trade & Industrial Policy Strategies (TIPS)
62	Active Climate Change Citizenship for a Just Transition in South Africa	https://greencape.co.za/news-launching-the-active-climate-change-citizenship-for-a-just-transition-in-south-africa-project/	Renewable Energy	GreenCape
63	Africa Energy Transition Catalyst Programme (AETCP)	https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/multinational-africa-energy-transition-catalyst-aetc-program-phase-i-project-summary-note	Renewable Energy	African Development Bank (AfDB)
64	Africa Minigrad Program	https://africaminigrads.org/	Renewable Energy	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
65	Africa Renewable Energy Initiatives (AREI)	https://www.arei.info/	Renewable Energy	Multiple organisations/ states
66	Beyond the Grid Fund for Africa (BGFA)	https://beyondthegrid.africa/about-bgfa/	Renewable Energy	Nefco
67	Clean Water & Energy	https://worldhope.org/projects/	Renewable Energy	World Hope International (WHI)
68	Climate and Energy Justice Campaign	https://groundwork.org.za/the-groundwork-climate-and-energy-justice-campaign/	Renewable Energy	Groundwork South Africa

	NAME OF INITIATIVE	WEBSITE	INDUSTRY	LEADING ORGANISATION
69	Climate finance to transform energy infrastructure as part of a just transition in South Africa	https://climatestrategies.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/SNAP-Fl.-SA-study-Just-Transition-Transaction.pdf	Renewable Energy	DIW Berlin (German Institute for Economic Research)
70	Climate Pathways project for a Just Transition in South Africa	https://www.nbi.org.za/focus-areas/environmental-sustainability/climate-pathways-and-a-just-transition-for-south-africa/#explore	Renewable Energy	National Business Initiative (NBI)
71	Community engagement and transparency practices	https://gh2.org/community-engagement-and-transparency-practices	Renewable Energy	Green Hydrogen Organisation
72	Discussion paper on just energy transition in Kenya	https://library.fes.de/pdf-files/bueros/kenia/14811.pdf	Renewable Energy	Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES)
73	Energy Access and Just Transitions	https://africanclimatefoundation.org/programmes/energy-access-and-transitions/	Renewable Energy	African Climate Foundation (ACF)
74	Energy Access Explorer	https://www.wri.org/initiatives/energy-access-explorer	Renewable Energy	World Resources Institute (WRI)
75	Energy Transition Academy	https://rmi.org/our-work/africa-islands-se-asia/energy-transition-academy/	Renewable Energy	Rocky Mountain Institute (RMI)
76	For 350Africa to engage in organizing, campaigning, movement building, and storytelling with local partners in order to foster a just transition to renewable energy in Africa	https://www.fordfoundation.org/work/our-grants/awarded-grants/grants-database/350-org-141503/	Renewable Energy	350 Africa
77	For a regional energy and climate justice campaign across Southern Africa focusing on just transition of energy systems and social justice for affected communities	https://www.fordfoundation.org/work/our-grants/awarded-grants/grants-database/southern-african-faith-communities-environment-institute-140540/	Renewable Energy	Southern African Faith Communities Environment Institute
78	Hydrogen Society Roadmap for South Africa 2021	https://www.dst.gov.za/images/South_African_Hydrogen_Society_RoadmapV1.pdf	Renewable Energy	Department of Science and Innovation (Government of South Africa)
79	IKI Project	https://www.acsea54.org/index.php/iki-project/	Renewable Energy	The Africa Coalition for Sustainable Energy & Access

	NAME OF INITIATIVE	WEBSITE	INDUSTRY	LEADING ORGANISATION
80	JETP – Senegal	https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP_23_3448	Renewable Energy	Government of Senegal
81	JETP – South Africa	https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/cs/ip_21_5768	Renewable Energy	Government of South Africa
82	Just Energy Transition (JET)	https://www.eskom.co.za/about-eskom/just-energy-transition-jet/	Renewable Energy	Eskom
83	Just Energy Transition (JET)	https://southsouthnorth.org/portfolio_page/the-just-energy-transition/	Renewable Energy	SouthSouthNorth (SSN)
84	Just Energy Transition: Localisation, Decent Work, Small-Micro and Medium Enterprises (SMMEs) and Sustainable Livelihoods	https://idrc-crdi.ca/en/project/just-energy-transition-localization-decent-work-smmes-and-sustainable-livelihoods	Renewable Energy	Institute for Economic Justice
85	Just Urban Transitions	https://justurbantransitions.com/	Renewable Energy	How We Adapt
86	Mobilizing Social Movements for Energy Democracy and Sovereignty in South Africa: Towards socially owned renewable energy solutions	https://www.sustainable.org.za/project.php?id=63	Renewable Energy	Sustainable Energy Africa (SEA) and Groundwork
87	Norad Project (Africa Energy Transition Project)	https://pacja.org/africa-energy-transition-project/	Renewable Energy	Pan African Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA)
88	One Million Climate Jobs Campaign	https://aidc.org.za/programmes/million-climate-jobs-campaign/latest-news/	Renewable Energy	Alternative Information and Development Centre (AIDC)
89	Operationalising a Just Transition in Africa (OJTA)	https://www.up.ac.za/centre-for-the-advancement-of-scholarship/article/3153442/operationalising-a-just-transition-in-africa-ojta	Renewable Energy	University of Pretoria
90	Power Futures Lab	https://www.gsb.uct.ac.za/powerfutureslab	Renewable Energy	University of Cape Town
91	Power Shift Africa	https://www.powershiftafrica.org/what-we-do/multi-lateral-climate-negotiations	Renewable Energy	Power Shift Africa
92	Renewable Energy Campaign	https://earthlife.org.za/campaign-renewable-energy/	Renewable Energy	Earthlife Africa

	NAME OF INITIATIVE	WEBSITE	INDUSTRY	LEADING ORGANISATION
93	SA-H2 Fund	https://www.forbesafrica.com/focus/2023/08/14/the-rise-of-green-hydrogen-in-africa/	Renewable Energy	Governments of South Africa and Denmark
94	There is no lasting transition anywhere, without a just transition everywhere: Reflections on Net Zero Transitions, Green Hydrogen, and Justice	https://za.boell.org/en/2023/06/20/there-no-lasting-transition-anywhere-without-just-transition-everywhere-reflections-net	Renewable Energy	Heinrich Bohl Foundation (HBF)
95	Utilities 2.0: Integrated Energy for Optimal Impact	https://www.powerforall.org/campaigns/utilities	Renewable Energy	Power for All
96	Various - including Social Development Plan	https://www.wri.org/update/morocco-ensuring-large-scale-renewable-installation-benefits-local-communities	Renewable Energy	Moroccan Agency for Solar Energy (MASEN)



EUROPE

	NAME OF INITIATIVE	WEBSITE	INDUSTRY	LEADING ORGANISATION
1	We need to fight for a Just Transition of Aviation	https://safe-landing.org/why-safe-landing/#-just-transition	Built Environment	Safe Landing
2	A just transition of Europe's built environment	https://provocations.darkmatterlabs.org/laudes-x-dark-matter-labs-a-just-transition-of-europes-built-environment-e76be0a9dfa5	Built Environment	Dark Matter Labs
3	A Rapid and Just Transition of Aviation: Shifting towards climate-just mobility	https://stay-grounded.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/SG_Just-Transition-Paper_2021.pdf	Built Environment	Stay Grounded
4	Build Better Lives	https://buildbetterlives.eu/	Built Environment	Climate Action Network (CAN) Europe
5	Build-Up Skills	https://build-up.ec.europa.eu/en/home	Built Environment	European Commission
6	Building a Just Transition to net Zero	https://ukgbc.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/Just-Transition.pdf	Built Environment	UK Green Building Council
7	Exchange group: Just Transition in the European Car Industry	http://ipe.hr/en/projects/just-transition-in-the-european-car-industry/	Built Environment	adelphi research gemeinnützige GmbH

	NAME OF INITIATIVE	WEBSITE	INDUSTRY	LEADING ORGANISATION
8	Healthy, Clean Cities: European Cities for Carbon Neutral Construction (HCC EU CINCO)	https://www.climate-kic.org/press-releases/eit-climate-kic-and-partners-collaborate-with-laudes-foundation-to-advance-madrid-and-milan-sustainable-urban-approach-across-europe-2/	Built Environment	EIT Climate - KIC
9	JT 4 Mobility	https://www.etf-europe.org/building-a-just-transition-to-smart-and-sustainable-mobility/	Built Environment	European Transport Workers' Federation (ETF)
10	JUSTIT – Just Swedish Transport Industry Transitions	https://www.sei.org/projects/justit/	Built Environment	Stockholm Environment Institute
11	London a Just Transition City	https://www.citizensuk.org/campaigns/climate-justice/just-transition-to-an-equal-green-london/	Built Environment	Citizens UK
12	Mobility Data for a Just Transition: The Case for Multimodal Platforms and Data-Driven Transportation Planning	https://www.boell.de/en/2023/06/13/mobility-data-just-transition	Built Environment	Heinrich Böll Stiftung
13	Power to the people – energising communities!	https://www.nottingham.ac.uk/research/research-areas/energy-institute/projects/power-to-the-people/index.aspx	Built Environment	University of Nottingham
14	Sustainable and Just cities	https://sustainablejustcities.eu/	Built Environment	Multiple organisations
15	The Cities, Jobs and Just Transitions	https://www.wwf.eu/what_we_do/climate/just_transition/	Built Environment	Urban Innovative Actions (UIA)
16	UP2030	https://up2030-he.eu	Built Environment	Multiple organisations
17	Women for Fair Transition	https://www.bwint.org/cms/2023womensday-women-lead-the-fight-for-fairness-in-the-just-transition-2849	Built Environment	Building and Wood Worker's International (BWI)
18	Green Transition calls for skilled workers	https://news.industrial-europe.eu/documents/	Critical Minerals	Dansk Metal

	NAME OF INITIATIVE	WEBSITE	INDUSTRY	LEADING ORGANISATION
19	A European Just Transition for a Better World	https://gef.eu/project/jt-book/	Cross-Sector	Green European Foundation
20	A Just Transition in Agriculture podcasts	https://www.green-housethinktank.org/a-just-transition-in-agriculture-podcasts/	Cross-Sector	Berlin School of Podcasting
21	A Just Transition in Britain: 'Actually existing regionalisms'	https://www.green-housethinktank.org/a-just-transition-in-britain-actually-existing-regionalisms/	Cross-Sector	Green European Foundation
22	An EU fund for a just transition – what it should be and why it matters	https://wwfeu.awsassets.panda.org/downloads/wwf_aneujustenergytransitionfund_briefinga4_final.pdf	Cross-Sector	World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)
23	Call to action – Just Transition: A new social contract for the wellbeing of people and the planet	https://feps-europe.eu/news/a-new-social-contract-for-the-wellbeing-of-people-and-the-planet/	Cross-Sector	Foundation for European Progressive Studies (FEPS)
24	Climate Policy for a Just Transition	https://www.palmecenter.se/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/OPC_Climate-Policy-for-a-Just-Transition_2021.pdf	Cross-Sector	Olof Palme International Center
25	Dinamiz- ARTj	https://dinamizartj.com/	Cross-Sector	Instituto para la Transición Justa e Fundación Ciudad de la Energía (CIUDEN)
26	EAPN Key Messages on the EU Green Deal and Just Transition	https://www.eapn.eu/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/EAPN-2020_EAPN-Green-Deal-Key-Messages-Reflection-Paper-4601.pdf	Cross-Sector	European Anti-poverty Network
27	European Alliance for a Just Transition	https://alliancejusttransition.eu/	Cross-Sector	SOLIDAR
28	European Green Deal	https://commission.europa.eu/strategy-and-policy/priorities-2019-2024/european-green-deal/delivering-european-green-deal_en	Cross-Sector	EU Green Deal

	NAME OF INITIATIVE	WEBSITE	INDUSTRY	LEADING ORGANISATION
29	European Heritage Hub	https://www.europanos-tra.org/europa-nos-tra-and-its-partners-selected-to-implement-eu-funded-pilot-project-european-heritage-hub/	Cross-Sector	Europa Nostra
30	Fight Inequalities	https://sdgwatcheurope.org/fight-inequalities/	Cross-Sector	SDG Watch Europe
31	Gender Equality	https://www.energy-community.org/regionalinitiatives/Transition/gender.html	Cross-Sector	Energy Community
32	Green Purple Podcast	https://gef.eu/publication/green-purple-podcast/	Cross-Sector	Green European Foundation
33	Greener workplaces for a just transition – a Wales TUC toolkit for trade unionists	https://www.tuc.org.uk/greener-workplaces-just-transition-wales-tuc-toolkit-trade-unionists	Cross-Sector	Trade Union Congress
34	How Can the EU Deliver a Socially Just Green Deal?	https://www.opensocietyfoundations.org/publications/how-can-the-eu-deliver-a-socially-just-green-deal	Cross-Sector	Open Society Foundation
35	Implications of the climate transition on employment, skills, and training in Belgium	https://climat.be/doc/just-transition-jobs-2023-final-report.pdf	Cross-Sector	Federal Public Service for Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment
36	IndustriAll Europe's Just Transition	https://justtransition.industriall-europe.eu/	Cross-Sector	IndustriAll European Trade Union
37	Just Transition	https://gef.eu/project/just-transition/	Cross-Sector	Oikos on behalf of Green European Foundation
38	Just transition and net zero: People, organisations and places	https://www.sbs.ox.ac.uk/oxford-answers/just-transition-and-net-zero-people-organisations-and-places	Cross-Sector	University of Oxford
39	Just Transition Hub	https://www.investorsjust-transition.com/hub-transition-juste/hub-transition-juste	Cross-Sector	Moody's ESG Solutions
40	Just Transition Job Tracker	https://pcancities.org.uk/tracking-local-employment-green-economy-pcan-just-transition-jobs-tracker	Cross-Sector	Place-based Climate Action Network (PCAN)
41	Just Transition Manifesto	https://news.industriall-europe.eu/documents/	Cross-Sector	IndustriAll

	NAME OF INITIATIVE	WEBSITE	INDUSTRY	LEADING ORGANISATION
42	Just Transition Platform Working Groups	https://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/funding/just-transition-fund/just-transition-platform/groups_en	Cross-Sector	European Commission
43	Just Transition Taskforce	https://www.theclimategroup.org/just-transition-taskforce	Cross-Sector	Climate Group
44	Just Transition Working Group	https://transitiontaskforce.net/transition-plan-taskforce-moves-into-next-phase/	Cross-Sector	Transition Plan Taskforce
45	JUSTDECARB Socially Just and Politically Robust Decarbonisation	https://www.lse.ac.uk/granthaminstitute/just-decarb/#:~:text=JUST-DECARB%20Socially%20Just%20and%20Politically%20Robust%20Decarbonisation,-installing%20cavity%20insulation&text=How%20may%20a%20transition%20to,turning%20opponents%20into%20political%20allies%3F	Cross-Sector	Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment (LSE)
46	Justice and Peace in a time of climate crisis	https://www.qcea.org/home/about/22333-2/	Cross-Sector	Quaker Council for European Affairs
47	Kiruna Declaration	https://cor.europa.eu/lv/news/Pages/Kiruna-declaration.aspx	Cross-Sector	European Committee of the Regions
48	Portal for Just Transition in Belgium	https://justtransition.be/	Cross-Sector	Belgian Federal Institute for Sustainable Development
49	REAL-DEAL (Reshaping European Advances towards Green Leadership through Deliberative Approaches and Learning)	https://www.solidar.org/en/projects/real-deal-project-kick-off-enhancing-citizen-deliberation-and-participation-in-a-just-green-transition	Cross-Sector	SOLIDAR
50	Regions4Climate	https://iclei-europe.org/projects/?R4C-Regions4Climate_&projectId=454Afe5K	Cross-Sector	Regions4Climate
51	Reimagining work for a just transition	https://eeb.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/EEB-Rethinking-work-within-a-just-transition-as-part-of-the-EGD-28-Nov.pdf	Cross-Sector	European Environmental Bureau (EEB)

	NAME OF INITIATIVE	WEBSITE	INDUSTRY	LEADING ORGANISATION
52	Social Goals for the European Green Deal: How Can We Ensure a Just Transition?	https://alliancejusttransition.eu/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/Social-Goals-for-the-European-Green-Deal.pdf	Cross-Sector	European Alliance for Just Transition
53	Territorial Just Transition Plan (TJTPs)	https://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/information-sources/publications/communications/2021/the-territorial-just-transition-plans_en	Cross-Sector	European Commission
54	The Future of EU Funds for Cohesion and Just Transition: With or Without Workers?	https://www.etuc.org/en/eu-cohesion-funds-and-just-transition	Cross-Sector	European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC)
55	The Just Transition Mechanism	https://commission.europa.eu/strategy-and-policy/priorities-2019-2024/european-green-deal/finance-and-green-deal/just-transition-mechanism_en	Cross-Sector	European Commission
56	The Just Transition Platform	https://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/funding/just-transition-fund/just-transition-platform_en	Cross-Sector	European Commission
57	The Luxembourgish Centre of Competence (Luxembourg)	https://www.cdc-gtb.lu	Cross-Sector	Luxembourgish Centre of Competence
58	The road to a just transition: a comparative analysis of territorial just transition plans	https://feps-europe.eu/wp-content/uploads/2023/04/PB_The-Road-to-a-Just-Transition.pdf	Cross-Sector	Foundation for European Progressive Studies (FEPS)
59	Towards Climate Justice: Rethinking the European Green Deal from a Racial Justice Perspective	https://www.equinox-eu.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/Towards-Climate-Justice-Equinox.pdf	Cross-Sector	Equinox
60	Trade Union Guide to Cohesion Policy Funds 2021-2027	https://etuc-my.sharepoint.com/personal/mtopolovec_etuc_org/_layouts/15/onedrive	Cross-Sector	European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC)
61	Training of trainers: Alliance-building for Just Transition	https://learning.palmecenter.se/course/view.php?id=2	Cross-Sector	Olof Palme International Center
62	Fashion's Responsible Supply Chain Hub (FReSCH)	https://cordis.europa.eu/project/id/895711/reporting	Fashion	University College Dublin

	NAME OF INITIATIVE	WEBSITE	INDUSTRY	LEADING ORGANISATION
63	Case study – Amundi: Facilitating a just transition for climate	https://www.unpri.org/climate-change/amundi-facilitating-a-just-transition-for-climate/8957.article	Financial	Amundi Asset Management
64	InvestEU	https://investeu.europa.eu/index_en	Financial	European Commission
65	Investing in a Just Transition UK	https://www.lse.ac.uk/granthaminstitute/investing-in-a-just-transition-uk-project/	Financial	LSE Grantham Institute & University of Leeds
66	Investors for a Just Transition: Finance for Tomorrow	https://www.investorsjust-transition.com/	Financial	Paris EUROPLACE
67	Just Transition Finance Challenge	https://www.impactinvest.org.uk/our-work/projects/just-transition-finance/	Financial	Impact Investing Institute
68	Just Transition Criteria	https://www.impactinvest.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/Just-Transition-Criteria.pdf?_gl=1*_ga*_up*_MQ*_ga*MTc0OTYzODQ5OC4xNjk2NDI5ODM5*_ga_SGZH7ZJG-JZ*MTY5NjQyOTgzNi4xLjAuMTY5NjQyOTgzNi4wLjAuMA..	Financial	Impact Investing Institute
69	Laying the Track: The Race to Zero – The role of investors in addressing the just transition	https://shareaction.org/policies/laying-the-track-the-race-to-zero-the-role-of-investors-in-addressing-the-just-transition	Financial	Share Action
70	Manifesto For A Green, Just and Democratic European Economy	https://friendsoftheearth.eu/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/Manifesto-for-a-green-just-democratic-EU-economy.pdf	Financial	Multiple organisations
71	Net Zero Stewardship Toolkit	https://139838633.fs1.hubspotusercontent-eu1.net/hubfs/139838633/Past%20resource%20uploads/IIGCC%20Net%20Zero%20Stewardship%20Toolkit.pdf	Financial	International Investors Group on Climate Change (IIGCC)
72	The EBRD's just transition initiative	https://www.ebrd.com/what-we-do/just-transition-initiative	Financial	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)

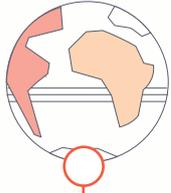
	NAME OF INITIATIVE	WEBSITE	INDUSTRY	LEADING ORGANISATION
73	The European Union's Just Transition Fund (EU JTF)	https://eufunds.ie/home/our-funds/just-transition-fund/	Financial	European Union
74	UK's Financing a Just Transition Alliance (FJTA)	https://www.lse.ac.uk/granthaminstitute/financing-a-just-transition/	Financial	LSE Grantham Research Institute
75	Alternative Regional Just Transition Profile of Kyustendil	https://csd.bg/publications/publication/alternative-regional-just-transition-profile-of-kyustendil/	Fossil Fuels	Center for the Study of Democracy (CSD)
76	Coal phase-out in South East Europe	https://www.agora-energiewende.de/en/publications/promoting-regional-coal-just-transitions-in-china-europe-and-beyond/	Fossil Fuels	Agora Energiewende
77	Coal regions in transition in the Western Balkans and Ukraine	https://energy.ec.europa.eu/topics/oil-gas-and-coal/coal-regions-western-balkans-and-ukraine_en	Fossil Fuels	European Commission
78	Coal Regions Learning Academy	https://energy.ec.europa.eu/topics/oil-gas-and-coal/coal-regions-western-balkans-and-ukraine/coal-regions-learning-academy_en	Fossil Fuels	World Bank & College of Europe in Natolin
79	EUTEENS4Green	https://euteens4green.org/	Fossil Fuels	Multiple Organisations
80	Fossil Fuel Transition	https://www.e3g.org/our-work/fossil-fuel-transition/#coal	Fossil Fuels	Third Generation Environmentalism (E3G)
81	Framework for just transition of coal mining and sustainable development of mining regions 2019-2027	https://www.transicionjusta.gob.es/Documents/common/Auerdo_Marco_para_una_transicion_justa_de_la_mineria_del_carbon_2019-2027.pdf	Fossil Fuels	Government of Spain
82	How to break down the barriers to transformation	https://www.climate-kic.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/barriers-to-transformation.pdf	Fossil Fuels	Climate-KIC
83	Initiative for Coal Regions in Transition in the EU	https://energy.ec.europa.eu/topics/oil-gas-and-coal/eu-coal-regions/initiative-coal-regions-transition_en	Fossil Fuels	European Commission
84	Just Transition Beyond Coal Lessons from the EU	https://www.e3g.org/wp-content/uploads/E3G-Briefing-Transition-beyond-coal-lessons-from-eu.pdf	Fossil Fuels	Third Generation Environmentalism (E3G)

	NAME OF INITIATIVE	WEBSITE	INDUSTRY	LEADING ORGANISATION
85	Just Transition Newsletter	https://thegreentank.gr/en/work-areas-2/just-transition/	Fossil Fuels	The Green Tank
86	Just Transition Toolbox for Coal Regions	https://wupperinst.org/en/p/wi/p/s/pd/1940	Fossil Fuels	Wuppertal Institute
87	Mayor's declaration on a Just Transition	https://d2ouvy59p0dg6k.cloudfront.net/downloads/191014_mayors_declaration_on_a_just_transition.pdf	Fossil Fuels	Multiple individuals
88	RegENERate: Mobilising Regions for Energetic Re-development and Transformative NECPs	https://bankwatch.org/regenerate-mobilising-regions-for-energetic-re-development-and-transformative-necps	Fossil Fuels	CEE Bankwatch Network
89	RES-SKILL project	https://res-skill.eu/	Fossil Fuels	Multiple organisations
90	Revierwende	https://revierwende.de/project_english/	Fossil Fuels	German Trade Union Confederation (DGB)
91	Spain, towards a just energy transition	https://www.transicionjusta.gob.es/Documents/Noticias/common/220707_Spain_JustTransition.pdf	Fossil Fuels	Instituto para la Transición Justa (Government of Spain)
92	The state of youth engagement in the implementation of the Just Transition Mechanism of the EU	https://gceurope.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/10/REPORT_youth_engagement_in_EU_just_transition_2dEdition_October2022-1-1.pdf	Fossil Fuels	Generation Climate Europe
93	Towards a Just Transition: The Need for a Collaborative approach in Germany's exit from Coal	https://www.rifs-potsdam.de/sites/default/files/2019-04/IASS_fact-sheet_190417.pdf	Fossil Fuels	Institute for Advanced Sustainability Studies e. V. (IASS)
94	A Just Transition Plan for the UK Power Sector	https://prospect.org.uk/get-involved-in-the-union/just-transition-for-energy-workers/	Multi-Sector	Prospect
95	Building Capacities and Strategies of Trade Union Involvement in Shaping Just Transition Towards a Sustainable and Decarbonised Industry	https://news.industrialall-europe.eu/documents/	Multi-Sector	KU Leuven
96	CINTRAN – Carbon Intensive Regions in Transition	https://coaltransitions.org/projects/cintran/	Multi-Sector	Wuppertal Institute
97	Just Transition Initiative	https://www.energy-community.org/regionalinitiatives/Transition.html	Multi-Sector	Energy Community

	NAME OF INITIATIVE	WEBSITE	INDUSTRY	LEADING ORGANISATION
98	Coal region-to-region exchange programme	https://energy.ec.europa.eu/topics/oil-gas-and-coal/coal-regions-western-balkans-and-ukraine/coal-regions-exchange-programme_en	Multi-Sector	European Commission
99	Combating the Climate Crisis	https://ejfoundation.org/what-we-do/climate/combating-climate-crisis	Multi-Sector	Environmental Justice Foundation (EJF)
100	EC2: Harnessing knowledge for a citizen-led energy transition	https://ec2project.eu/about-ec2/the-project	Multi-Sector	EC^2
101	EJF Climate Manifesto	https://ejfoundation.org/resources/downloads/EJF-Climate-Manifesto.pdf	Multi-Sector	Environmental Justice Foundation (EJF)
102	Employment of women in the Just Energy Transition in Spain	https://www.transicionjusta.gob.es/Documents/Publicaciones%20ES%20y%20EN/Employment-of-Women-in-the-Just-Energy.pdf	Multi-Sector	Naturgy Foundation
103	Europe's coal regions: Boosting employment, environment, economy through just transition	https://wwfeu.awsassets.panda.org/downloads/eu_coal_regions___boosting_employment__economy__environment_through__just_transition_.pdf	Multi-Sector	World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)
104	Fit for 55	https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/green-deal/fit-for-55-the-eu-plan-for-a-green-transition/	Multi-Sector	European Council
105	Green Deal Industrial Plan	https://commission.europa.eu/strategy-and-policy/priorities-2019-2024/european-green-deal/green-deal-industrial-plan_en	Multi-Sector	European Commission
106	INCLU:DE - Just and inclusive climate action in German cities	https://sustainablejustcities.eu/include	Multi-Sector	Sustainable and Just Cities
107	Just Development Transition Development Program	https://www.enterprisegreece.gov.gr/en/invest-in-greece/just-transition	Multi-Sector	Government of Greece
108	Just Transition: From strategy to action	https://news.industrialall-europe.eu/documents/	Multi-Sector	EDF Energy
109	Live from Brussels Podcast series	https://greenlab.novalaw.unl.pt/live-from-brussels-episode-2-just-transition/	Multi-Sector	Nova School of Law

	NAME OF INITIATIVE	WEBSITE	INDUSTRY	LEADING ORGANISATION
110	Our Power: Offshore oil and gas workers' demands for a just energy transition	https://foe.scot/campaign/just-transition/our-power-worker-demands-for-an-energy-transition	Multi-Sector	Friends of the Earth
111	RePowerEU Plan	https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_22_3131	Multi-Sector	European Commission
112	Socioeconomic Transition of Western Macedonia	https://www.eib.org/en/projects/pipelines/all/20220027	Multi-Sector	European Investment Bank
113	Spain National Just Transition Strategy	https://www.miteco.gob.es/content/dam/miteco/es/ministerio/planes-es-trategias/transicion-justa/Just%20Transition%20Strategy_ENG.pdf	Multi-Sector	Government of Spain
114	Territorial Just Transition Plan Assessment Tool	https://www.wwf.eu/what_we_do/climate/just_transition/	Multi-Sector	World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)
115	The European Trade Union Institute JT Resources	https://www.etui.org/resource-page-just-transition	Multi-Sector	The European Trade Union Institute
116	FEAST – Food systems that support transitions to healthy and sustainable diets	https://feast2030.eu/	Other	FEAST
117	Taking part in climate action to build a just transition in the agro-food and tourism sectors	https://effat.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/09/EFFAT-Recommendations-on-Just-Transition-EN.pdf	Other	European Federation of Food, Agriculture and Tourism (EFFAT)
118	Towards a just transition of food systems: Challenges and policy levers for France	https://www.iddri.org/en/publications-and-events/report/towards-just-transition-food-systems-challenges-and-policy-levers	Other	Institut du Développement Durable et des Relations Internationales (IDDRI)
119	#Skills4Climate	https://europe-on.org/skills-4-climate/	Renewable Energy	EuropeOn
120	Beyond Fossil Fuels	https://beyondfossilfuels.org/	Renewable Energy	Beyond Fossil Fuels
121	City Level Clean and Just Transition Project	https://www.aberdeencity.gov.uk/net-zero-aberdeen/jet-project-just-energy-transition	Renewable Energy	The World Energy Council

	NAME OF INITIATIVE	WEBSITE	INDUSTRY	LEADING ORGANISATION
122	EDP Solidarity Energy Funding Program	https://www.fundacaoedp.pt/pt/noticias/edp-solidarity-energy-will-invest-over-two-million-just-transition-social-projects	Renewable Energy	EDP
123	Alleviating Energy Poverty	https://www.energy-community.org/regionalinitiatives/Transition/poverty.html	Renewable Energy	Energy Community
124	Just Energy Transition Map	https://www.re-generate.org/just-energy-transition-map	Renewable Energy	ReGenerate
125	Just Transition	https://www.just-transition.info/	Renewable Energy	CEE Bankwatch Network
126	Just Transition Policy	https://www.engie.com/sites/default/files/assets/documents/2023-04/Engie_Politique%20Transition%20juste_GB_VF_0.pdf	Renewable Energy	Engie
127	Just Transition Strategy	https://www.sse.com/sustainability/just-transition/	Renewable Energy	SSE Energy Services
128	Programme for the Environment and Climate Action (LIFE)	https://igazsagosatmenet.eu/en/home-2/	Renewable Energy	North Hungary in Transition
129	Transition Point	https://gulbenkian.pt/en/initiatives/sustainable-development-programme/climate-action/transition-point/	Renewable Energy	Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation



GLOBAL

NAME OF INITIATIVE	WEBSITE	INDUSTRY	LEADING ORGANISATION
1 Women for Fair Transition: Equality, Peace, Green Jobs	https://www.bwint.org/es_ES/cms/2023womens-day-las-mujeres-lideran-la-lucha-por-la-equidad-en-la-transicion-justa-en-el-dia-internacional-de-las-mujeres-2849	Built Environment	Building & Woodworker's International (BWI)
2 IRMA's Standard for Responsible Mining	https://responsiblemining.net/what-we-do/standard/	Critical Minerals	The Initiative for Responsible Mining Assurance (IRMA)
3 Just Transition to a Green Economy	https://www.iisd.org/publications/report/just-transition-green-economy	Critical Minerals	International Institute for Sustainable Development
4 Transition Minerals	https://www.sirgecoalition.org/transition-minerals	Critical Minerals	Sirge
5 Climate-Smart Mining initiative	https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/extractiveindustries/brief/climate-smart-mining-minerals-for-climate-action	Critical Minerals	The World Bank
6 Colbalt Action Partnership	https://www.responsiblemineralsinitiative.org/media/docs/GBA%20Cobalt%20Action%20Partnership%20Overview%20Sept%202020.pdf	Critical Minerals	The Global Battery Alliance
7 Responsible Minerals Initiative	https://www.responsiblemineralsinitiative.org/	Critical Minerals	The Responsible Business Alliance & Global e-Sustainability Initiative
8 Responsible Mining Index	https://2022.responsibleminingindex.org/en	Critical Minerals	Responsible Mining Foundation
9 Energy for a Just Transition	https://www.bsr.org/en/collaboration/groups/energy-for-a-just-transition-collaboration	Cross-Sector	Business for Social Responsibility (BSR)
10 Just Transition and Equitable Climate Action Resource Center	https://www.wri.org/just-transitions	Cross-Sector	World Resources Institute (WRI)
11 Climate emergency: winning a Just Transition	https://www.tuc.org.uk/climate	Cross-Sector	Trades Union Congress
12 The Labor Network For Sustainability	https://www.labor4sustainability.org/just-transition/	Cross-Sector	Voices for a Sustainable Future, Inc.
13 Sustainability and climate action	https://iccwbo.org/global-insights/sustainability-and-climate-action/	Cross-Sector	International Chamber of Commerce

	NAME OF INITIATIVE	WEBSITE	INDUSTRY	LEADING ORGANISATION
14	Helvetas	https://www.helvetas.org/en/switzerland/what-we-do/how-we-work/our-impact	Cross-Sector	Helvetas
15	Accountability for a just transition: COP27 must look beyond emissions	https://globalreportinginitiative.medium.com/accountability-for-a-just-transition-cop27-must-look-beyond-emissions-dafabc0cb54e	Cross-Sector	Global Reporting Initiative (GRI)
16	The Just Transition Planning Process for Business	https://www.bsr.org/en/reports/just-transition-planning-process-for-business-toolkit	Cross-Sector	BSR
17	Transition Plan Taskforce Disclosure Framework	https://transitiontaskforce.net/disclosure-framework/	Cross-Sector	Transition Plan Taskforce
18	Just Transition Lawyering Network	https://taproot.earth/jtln/	Cross-Sector	Taproot Earth
19	The Global Initiative to Address and Prevent Criminalization, Violence, and Impunity Against Indigenous Peoples	https://iprights.org/index.php/en/global-initiative	Cross-Sector	Indigenous Peoples Rights International (IRPI)
20	Time to Care	https://oxfamilibrary.openrepository.com/bitstream/handle/10546/620928/bp-time-to-care-inequality-200120-summ-en.pdf	Cross-Sector	Oxfam International
21	Climate and Gender Justice: sustainability of life and climate resilience	https://oi-files-cng-prod.s3.amazonaws.com/lac.oxfam.org/s3fs-public/file_attachments/Paper%20Justicia%20Climatica-Justicia%20Ge%CC%81nero.pdf	Cross-Sector	Oxfam International
22	Climathon	https://climathon.climate-kic.org/who-we-are/	Cross-Sector	EIT Climate-KIC
23	Action for Sustainable Development	https://action4sd.org/what-we-do/	Cross-Sector	Action for Sustainable Development
24	Institute for Women's Policy Research	https://iwpr.org/research/	Cross-Sector	Institute for Women's Policy Research
25	Bvlbancha Collective	https://www.bvlbanchacollecive.com/	Cross-Sector	Bvlbancha Collective
26	Women Climate Champions	https://www.undp.org/india/women-climate-champions	Cross-Sector	ReNew Power, UNDP, FITT
27	Funding Frontline Impact	https://fundingfrontlineimpact.org/	Cross-Sector	The Freedom Fund
28	Fair, Labor, Worldwide	https://verite.org/about/	Cross-Sector	Verité

	NAME OF INITIATIVE	WEBSITE	INDUSTRY	LEADING ORGANISATION
29	PYMES Climate Hub	https://smeclimatehub.org/	Cross-Sector	We Mean Business Coalition, the Exponential Roadmap Initiative and the United Nations Race to Zero campaign in collaboration with Normative and the Net Zero team at Oxford University
30	#PhilanthropyForClimate	https://wingsweb.org/en/what-we-do-ecosystems	Cross-Sector	WINGS
31	Project Just	http://www.projectjust.com/	Fashion	Project Just
32	Unfit, Unfair, Unfashionable	https://hotorcool.org/resources/unfit-unfair-unfashionable-resizing-fashion-for-a-fair-consumption-space-2/	Fashion	Hot or Cool Institute
33	My Clothes My World	https://fashiontakesaction.com/employee-engagement/	Fashion	Fashion Takes Action
34	A Living Wage for Garment Workers	https://www.thecircle.ngo/campaigns/a-living-wage/	Fashion	The Circle
35	Joint Impact Model	https://www.jointimpact-model.org/	Financial	The JIM Foundation
36	Investing in a just transition – global project	https://www.lse.ac.uk/granthaminstitute/investing-in-a-just-transition-global-project/	Financial	Grantham Institute (LSE) and The Initiative on Responsible Investment (Harvard Kennedy School)
37	Just Transition Criteria – a practical tool for fund managers	https://www.impactinvest.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/Just-Transition-Criteria.pdf	Financial	Impact Investing Institute
38	Climate Business	https://www.ifc.org/en/what-we-do/sector-expertise/climate-business	Financial	International Finance Corporation (IFC)
39	Forum for the future	https://www.forumforthefuture.org/the-local-just-transition-challenge	Financial	Forum for the Future
40	Introduction to Just Transition: A Business Brief	https://unglobalcompact.org/library/6093	Financial	United Nations Global Compact

	NAME OF INITIATIVE	WEBSITE	INDUSTRY	LEADING ORGANISATION
41	Climate change and the just transition: a guide for investor action	https://www.unpri.org/research/climate-change-and-the-just-transition-a-guide-for-investor-action/3202.article	Financial	United Nations Principles for responsible Investing (UNPRI)
42	Proteus Fund, Inc.	https://www.proteusfund.org/	Financial	Proteus Fund, Inc.
43	Just Transition Initiative	https://www.csis.org/programs/energy-security-and-climate-change-program/projects/just-transition-initiative	Financial	Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS)
44	Green Growth Working Group	https://www.enterprisedevelopment.org/organisational-structure/working-groups/overview-of-the-green-growth-working-group/	Financial	International Labour Organization (ILO)
45	Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ)	https://www.gfanzero.com/our-work/financial-institution-net-zero-transition-plans/	Financial	The Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero
46	Task Force on Inequality-related Financial Disclosures (TIFD)	https://thetifd.org/	Financial	Task Force on Inequality-related Financial Disclosures (TIFD)
47	Taskforce on Social-related Financial Disclosures (TSFD)	https://thetifd.org/joint-statement-on-convergence-between-tifd-and-tsfd	Financial	Taskforce on Social-related Financial Disclosures (TSFD)
48	Financing a Just Transition: A Business Brief	https://unglobalcompact.org/library/6102	Financial	UN Global Compact
49	Prioritising Care Work in the Just Transition	https://www.wecaninternational.org/_files/ugd/d99d2e_371549ec6a-0f48449e9a4b306e-8fc72e.pdf	Financial	WECAN International
50	Gender Smart Nexus	https://www.v4w.org/gender-smart-nexus	Financial	Value for Women
51	BlackRock	https://www.unpri.org/human-rights-and-labour-standards/blackrock-active-community-engagement-in-infrastructure-investing/8506.article	Financial	United Nations Principles for Responsible Investing (UNPRI)
52	The EBRD and the Paris Agreement	https://www.ebrd.com/ebrd-paris-agreement	Financial	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)

	NAME OF INITIATIVE	WEBSITE	INDUSTRY	LEADING ORGANISATION
53	Inclusive Business at the Base of the Pyramid	https://www.ifc.org/en/what-we-do/sector-expertise/gender/inclusive-business	Financial	International Finance Corporation (IFC)
54	UK Aid Direct Fund	https://www.gov.uk/international-development-funding/uk-aid-direct	Financial	Government of the UK
55	Voluntary Carbon Markets Dialogue	https://vcm-gd.org/	Financial	Climate Focus, IRID, SouthSouthNorth, Transforma
56	Impact investment perspectives and opportunities to support the social agenda	https://gsgii.org/	Financial	GSGII
57	ANDE Climate and Environmental Action Initiative	https://andeglobal.org/climate-and-environmental-action/	Financial	Aspen Network of Development Entrepreneurs
58	Climate action – Racial Justice	https://skoll.org/inclusive-economies/	Financial	Skoll Foundation
59	Ceres Investor Network	https://www.ceres.org/networks/ceres-investor-network	Financial	Ceres
60	The Fossil Fuel Non-Proliferation Treaty Initiative	https://fossilfuel treaty.org	Fossil Fuels	Governments of Vanuatu and Tuvalu
61	Climate Action 4 Jobs	https://www.climateaction-4jobs.org/	Multi-Sector	International Labour Organization (ILO) and United Nations (UN)
62	Mobilising institutional capital towards the SDGs and a Just Transition	https://www.impact-taskforce.com/media/wgueiz1t/workstream-b-full-report.pdf	Multi-Sector	Impact Taskforce (ITF)
63	Just Transition Assessment	https://www.worldbenchmarkingalliance.org/just-transition/	Multi-Sector	World Benchmarking Alliance (WBA)
64	Context	https://www.context.news/just-transition	Multi-Sector	Thomson Reuters Foundation
65	Climate Action 100+	https://www.climateaction100.org/	Multi-Sector	Multiple organisations
66	The Climate Change Program	https://unitar.org/about/news-stories/news/climate-change-programme	Multi-Sector	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
67	Guidelines for Just Transition	https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/@ed_emp/@emp_ent/documents/publication/wcms_432859.pdf	Multi-Sector	International Labour Organization (ILO)

	NAME OF INITIATIVE	WEBSITE	INDUSTRY	LEADING ORGANISATION
68	Just Transition Finance tool	https://www.ilo.org/wcm-sp5/groups/public/---ed_emp/documents/publication/wcms_860182.pdf	Multi-Sector	International Labour Organization (ILO)
69	Just Transition: A Framework for Company Action	https://www.inclusive-capitalism.com/just-energy-transition-company-framework/	Multi-Sector	The Council for Inclusive Capitalism (CIC)
70	Energy Transition Toolkit	https://www.worldenergy.org/transition-toolkit	Multi-Sector	World Energy Council
71	Climate Transition Plans	https://www.cdp.net/en/guidance/guidance-for-companies/climate-transition-plans	Multi-Sector	Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP)
72	The Just Transition Resource Platform	https://www.wemeanbusinesscoalition.org/just-transition-resource-platform/	Multi-Sector	We Mean Business Coalition
73	Achieving a Just Transition: Framework for Company Action	https://www.inclusive-capitalism.com/just-energy-transition-home/	Multi-Sector	Multiple organisations
74	Climate Fund	https://www.swedfund.se/media/2493/swedfund-guiding-note-climate.pdf	Multi-Sector	SwedFund
75	The Climate Promise	https://climatepromise.undp.org/what-we-do	Multi-Sector	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
76	Just Transition Finance Roadmaps (JTFR) in South Africa and India project	https://www.bii.co.uk/en/news-insight/insight/articles/developing-a-finance-roadmap-for-the-just-transition-in-south-africa-and-india/	Multi-Sector	Government of the UK
77	Just Transition: A Report for the OECD	https://www.oecd.org/environment/cc/g20-climate/collapsecontents/Just-Transition-Centre-report-just-transition.pdf	Multi-Sector	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)
78	Just Transition & Just Resilience	https://shiftproject.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/Climate-Report-Feb-15-2023-2.pdf	Multi-Sector	Shift
79	Just Transitions Programme	https://www.ihrb.org/focus-areas/just-transitions/wilton-park-just-transitions-dialogue	Multi-Sector	Institute for Human Rights and Business (IHRB)

	NAME OF INITIATIVE	WEBSITE	INDUSTRY	LEADING ORGANISATION
80	Launch of initiative for a Just Transition in the energy sector	https://www.industri-all-union.org/launch-of-initiative-for-a-just-transition-in-the-energy-sector	Multi-Sector	IndustriALL Global Union
81	Investing in renewable energy to power a just transition: a practical guide for investors	https://www.business-humanrights.org/en/from-us/briefings/investing-in-renewable-energy-to-power-a-just-transition-a-practical-guide-for-investors/	Multi-Sector	Business & Human Rights Resource Centre
82	Towards a Just Energy Transition	https://oxfamilibrary.openrepository.com/bitstream/handle/10546/621455/rr-just-energy-transition-071222-en.pdf;jsessionid=68B87EDEA08D-86168F8194A951D-D5ED4?sequence=11	Multi-Sector	Oxfam
83	Supply chain solutions	https://nextgennow.canopyplanet.org	Multi-Sector	Canopy Planet
84	Just Transitions: A Framework for Change	https://climatejusticealliance.org/just-transition/	Multi-Sector	The Climate Justice Alliance
85	Energy Transition Task Force	https://www.sustainable-markets.org/taskforces/energy-transition-task-force/	Multi-Sector	Sustainable Markets Foundation
86	Just Transition Learning Project	https://www.ids.ac.uk/projects/learning-at-the-intersections-of-just-transitions/	Multi-Sector	Institute of Development Studies
87	Just transitions from coal in Colombia, Indonesia and South Africa	https://www.sei.org/projects/just-transitions-from-coal-in-colombia-indonesia-and-south-africa/	Multi-Sector	The Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI) – move to europe
88	People's Movement Assembly	https://www.gcclp.org/just-transition	Multi-Sector	Gulf Coast Center for Law and Policy
89	Achieving the just transition: A toolkit for city leaders across the globe	https://www.c40knowledgehub.org/s/article/Achieving-the-just-transition-A-toolkit-for-city-leaders-across-the-globe?language=en_US	Multi-Sector	C40
90	Climate Action	https://www.no-burn.org/climate/	Multi-Sector	GAIA
91	Building a Just and Inclusive Economy	https://www.ceres.org/just-and-inclusive-economy	Multi-Sector	Ceres

	NAME OF INITIATIVE	WEBSITE	INDUSTRY	LEADING ORGANISATION
92	Maritime Just Transition Task Force	https://unglobalcompact.org/take-action/think-labs/just-transition/about	Multi-Sector	Maritime Just Transition Task Force
93	IHRB's Just Transitions programme	https://www.ihrb.org/focus-areas/just-transitions/	Multi-Sector	Institute of Human Rights and Business (IHRB)
94	Fossil Fuels Fashion Campaign	https://www.fossilfuelfashioncampaign.com	Multi-Sector	Eco-Age
95	Climate- and employment-proof: Our work with just transition	https://www.ituc-csi.org/cepow-frontline	Multi-Sector	International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC)
96	International Civil Society Center	https://icscentre.org/	Multi-Sector	International Civil Society Centre
97	Powering Past Coal Alliance	https://poweringpastcoal.org/strands-of-work/just-transition/	Multi-Sector	Powering Past Coal Alliance (PPCA)
98	A just transition: how can we fairly assign climate responsibility?	https://www.clubofrome.org/publication/earth4all-ghosh/	Multi-Sector	Club of Rome
99	Race to Zero Campaign	https://unfccc.int/climate-action/race-to-zero-campaign	Multi-Sector	UN Climate Change (UNFCC)
100	Just Transition Benchmark	https://www.worldbenchmarkingalliance.org/just-transition/	Multi-Sector	World Benchmarking Alliance (WBA)
101	Movement for a Just Transition	https://umifund.org/movement-just-transition/	Multi-Sector	UMI Fund
102	Just Transition of the Workforce, and the Creation of Decent Work and Quality Job	https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Just%20transition.pdf	Multi-Sector	United Nations Climate Change (UNFCC)
103	Caring in a changing climate: Centering care work in climate action	https://policy-practice.oxfam.org/resources/caring-in-a-changing-climate-centering-care-work-in-climate-action-621353/	Multi-Sector	Oxfam International
104	Working Paper: Powering a Gender-Just Energy Transition	https://www.greenpolicyplatform.org/sites/default/files/downloads/resource/FINAL_230315_GGKP_Gender_Report%5B13%5D_0.pdf	Multi-Sector	Gender Expert Group of the Green Growth Knowledge Partnership (GGKP)
105	Gender-Smart Green Financing Toolkit	https://www.v4w.org/resources/gender-smart-green-financing-toolkit	Multi-Sector	Value for Women

	NAME OF INITIATIVE	WEBSITE	INDUSTRY	LEADING ORGANISATION
106	Just Nature	https://www.lse.ac.uk/granthaminstitute/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/Just_Nature_How_finance_can_support_a_just_transition_at_the_interface_of_action_on_climate_and_biodiversity.pdf	Multi-Sector	The Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment and The Centre for Climate Change Economics and Policy
107	Advance Initiative	https://www.unpri.org/investment-tools/stewardship/advance	Multi-Sector	United Nations Principles for Responsible Investing (UNPRI)
108	Equitable Transitions Guidebook	https://urbantransitions.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/Equitable-Transitions-Guidebook_final.pdf	Multi-Sector	Urban Transitions Alliance & ICLEI
109	Just Transition for All	https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/extractiveindustries/justtransition	Multi-Sector	The World Bank
110	South to South Just Transitions, Oil & Gas Transitions and Post Coal Future Lab	https://climatestrategies.org/just-transition/	Multi-Sector	Climate Strategies
111	Natural Resources and Just Energy Transition	https://www.business-humanrights.org/en/big-issues/natural-resources/	Multi-Sector	Business and Human Rights Centre (BHRC)
112	The Road to COP28: The World is Not on Track to Achieve the Goals of the Paris Agreement	https://www.culturalsurvival.org/news/road-cop28-world-not-track-achieve-goals-paris-agreement	Multi-Sector	Cultural Survival
113	Just Transition Centre	https://www.ituc-csi.org/just-transition-centre?lang=en	Multi-Sector	ITUC
114	Making Clean Energy Clean, Just and Equitable	https://earthworks.org/campaigns/just-clean-energy/	Multi-Sector	Earthworks
115	Climate Justice! Respect Indigenous Consent	https://www.gfbv.ch/en/topics/climate-justice/	Multi-Sector	Society for Threatened Peoples
116	Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)	https://tnfd.global/about/	Multi-Sector	Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures
117	Circular Transition Indicators	https://www.wbcsd.org/Programs/Circular-Economy/Metrics-Measurement	Multi-Sector	World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)

	NAME OF INITIATIVE	WEBSITE	INDUSTRY	LEADING ORGANISATION
118	UNRISD Just Transition Research Collaborative (JTRC)	https://unctad.org/system/files/non-official-document/Just_Transition_Anabella_Rosemberg.pdf	Multi-Sector	United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD)
119	Transition Minerals Tracker	https://www.business-humanrights.org/en/from-us/transition-minerals-tracker/	Multi-Sector	Business and Human Rights Centre (BHRC)
120	Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE)	https://www.un-page.org/#about-page	Multi-Sector	United Nations (multiple Agencies)
121	Just Transition Initiative	https://justtransitioninitiative.org/about/	Multi-Sector	Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS)
122	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI)	https://eiti.org/blog-post/engaging-communities-just-transition-eiti-launches-new-project-columbia-ghana-and-indonesia	Multi-Sector	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI)
123	Principles for just transitions in extractives and agriculture: Shaping energy and food systems that work for women, communities and the climate	https://actionaid.org/sites/default/files/publications/Principles%20for%20Just%20Transitions%20in%20Extractives%20%26%20Agriculture.pdf	Multi-Sector	Action Aid International
124	Advocating climate justice and a fair energy transition	https://www.somo.nl/our-work/issues/climate-justice-corporate-power/	Multi-Sector	SOMO
125	Just Energy Transition / Fossil Fuel Transition	https://resourcegovernance.org/topics/just-energy-transition	Multi-Sector	Natural Resource Governance Institute
126	Transitions & futures	https://www.ethicaltrade.org/ https://www.ethicaltrade.org/programmes/transitions-futures	Other	Ethical Trading Initiative
127	Fish Forever & Lands for Life	https://rare.org/story/fish-forever-progress-update-15/	Other	Rare Inc.
128	Toward a Just Transition in Agriculture	https://www.wbcscd.org/Overview/News-Insights/WBCSD-insights/Toward-a-Just-Transition-in-Agriculture-Preliminary-Insights	Other	World Business Council for Sustainable Development

	NAME OF INITIATIVE	WEBSITE	INDUSTRY	LEADING ORGANISATION
129	2023 IMO Strategy on Reduction of GHG Emissions from Ships	https://www.imo.org/en/MediaCentre/PressBriefings/Pages/Revised-GHG-reduction-strategy-for-global-shipping-adopted.aspx	Other	International Maritime Organisation (IMO)
130	Movement Generation Justice & Ecology Project	https://movementgeneration.org/about/#our-story	Other	Movement Generation
131	Voices for Climate Action	https://voicesforjustclimateaction.org/about-us/	Other	Multiple organisations
132	Climate	https://www.care.org/our-work/climate/	Other	CARE
133	Sustainable production, forest protection and social inclusion	https://www.idhsustainabletrade.com/impact/	Other	IDH
134	Energy Transition Skills Project & Report	https://studentenergy.org/research/energytransition-skillsproject/	Renewable Energy	Student Energy
135	Energy Transition and Investment Plans	https://www.seforall.org/our-work/initiatives-projects	Renewable Energy	Sustainable Energy for ALL
136	Just Transition: A Business Guide.	https://bteam.org/our-thinking/reports/just-transition-a-business-guide	Renewable Energy	The B Team
137	Just Transition and Decent Jobs Pledge	https://bteam.org/our-thinking/news/just-transition-pledge	Renewable Energy	The B Team
138	Achieving a just transition in the energy system	https://www.wbcsd.org/Pathways/Energy/Resources/Achieving-a-just-transition-in-the-energy-system	Renewable Energy	World Business Council for Sustainable Development
139	Climate and Labor Justice	https://www.solidaritycenter.org/category/what-we-do/climate-labor-justice/	Renewable Energy	Solidarity Center
140	Just Transition and Gender Policy	https://www.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/Headquarters/Attachments/Sections/CSW/66/EGM/Expert%20Papers/Samantha%20SMITH_CSW66%20Expert%20Paper.pdf	Renewable Energy	United Nations (UN) Women
141	Regulatory Energy Transition Accelerator	https://retatheaccelerator.org/	Renewable Energy	RETA
142	Reframing Economics Impact Hub	https://www.clubofrome.org/impact-hubs/reframing-economics/	Renewable Energy	Club of Rome

	NAME OF INITIATIVE	WEBSITE	INDUSTRY	LEADING ORGANISATION
143	Energy Transition	https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2023/09/fossil-fuel-workers-green-jobs/	Renewable Energy	World Economic Forum (WEF)
144	Energy Transition Accelerator Financing Platform	https://etafplatform.org/About	Renewable Energy	Energy Transition Accelerator Financing (ETAF)
145	May Day 2023: Workers in informal employment demand a just transition to a low carbon future	https://www.wiego.org/news/may-day-2023	Renewable Energy	WIEGO
146	Just Transitions and Systemic Change Initiatives	https://www.edgefunders.org/just-transition-systemic-change-initiatives/	Renewable Energy	EDGE Funders Alliance
147	Gender Equality in the Sustainable Energy Transition	https://www.unido.org/sites/default/files/files/2019-03/UNW_UNIDO_Gender_Equality_in_the_Sustainable_Energy_Transition_GuidanceN....pdf	Renewable Energy	United Nations Women
148	Care & Climate: Understanding the Policy Intersections	https://feministgreennewdeal.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/FemGND-IssueBrief-Draft7-Apr15.pdf	Renewable Energy	FemGND
149	Practices for Just, Sustainable and Equitable Development of Clean Energy	https://www.ceres.org/resources/reports/practices-just-sustainable-and-equitable-development-clean-energy	Renewable Energy	Ceres
150	Luz en Casa	https://www.acciona.org/peru/luz-en-casa/?_adin=02021864894	Renewable Energy	Acciona.org, The Energy and Water Foundation
151	Compromiso Social Iberdrola	https://www.iberdrola.com/compromiso-social/transicion-justa	Renewable Energy	Iberdrola
152	Green Social Bioethanol	https://green-social.com/about/	Renewable Energy	Green Social Bioethanol
153	Towards a Public Pathway Approach to a Just Energy Transition for the Global South. TUED South "Framing Document"	https://www.tuedglobal.org/working-papers/second-draft-towards-a-public-pathway-approach-to-a-just-energy-transition-for-the-global-south	Renewable Energy	Trade Unions for Energy Democracy (TUED)
154	Climate Investment Fund	https://www.norfund.no/annualreport-2022/year-2021/key-event-1/	Renewable Energy	Norfund
155	Just Transition Fund	https://ikeafoundation.org/grants/global-south-just-transition-fund/	Renewable Energy	IKEA foundation



LATIN AMERICA

NAME OF INITIATIVE	WEBSITE	INDUSTRY	LEADING ORGANISATION
1 Plataforma UNA, mapear iniciativas para equidade de gênero e empoderamento da mulher no país.	https://brazilfoundation.org/equidade-de-genero-onu-mulheres-womanity-foundation-e-brazilfoundation-lancam-plataforma-para-mapear-iniciativas/	Cross Sector	Brazil Foundation & Womanity Foundation
2 Urban and social-environmental rights	https://www.redesdamare.org.br/	Built Environment	Redes da Maré
3 Greendipity	https://www.co.yunusb.com/portfolio/greendipity	Built Environment	Yunus Social Business Brazil
4 Xikrin do Cateté Initiative	https://www.vale.com/web/esg/indigenous-peoples-and-traditional-community	Critical Minerals	VALE
5 Mine Closure and Future Use	https://www.vale.com/web/esg/business-life-cycle	Critical Minerals	VALE
6 Conveners of CSOs to address JT from different angles	https://transicionjusta.com/	Critical Minerals	Transición Justa en América Latina
7 No A La Extracción De Litio En El Salar De Maricunga	https://salares.org/no-sotros/	Critical Minerals	OPSAL
8 #CAMPAÑA #JUSTICIA CLIMÁTICA FEMINISTA	https://colectivocasa.org.bo/	Critical Minerals	Colectivo CASA
9 Institute for black women (GELEDÉS)	https://www.geledes.org.br/	Cross-Sector	Geledés
10 Parliamentarians summit to discuss JT and set a common agenda	https://www.cepal.org/es/opcc	Cross-Sector	CEPAL - Observatorio Parlamentario de Cambio Climático y Transición Justa
11 Red de Institutos de Formación Profesional	https://www.ilo.org/san-jose/programas-y-proyectos/formacion-orientacion-insercion-laboral/WCMS_237121/lang--es/index.htm	Cross-Sector	Professional Training Institutes Network - RedIFP (Red de Institutos de Formación Profesional)
12 Inclusion of Base Recyclers Policy	https://economiecircu-lar.mma.gob.cl/recicladores-de-base/	Cross-Sector	Chilean Ministry of Environment
13 Plan de Recuperación Económica con Justicia Ambiental y Social	https://nuestraamericaverde.org/#	Cross-Sector	Nuestra América Verde
14 Conferencia Italia-América Latina y el Caribe - Red para la promoción de la igualdad de género	https://iila.org/es/	Cross-Sector	Italo-Latin American International Organization (IILA)

	NAME OF INITIATIVE	WEBSITE	INDUSTRY	LEADING ORGANISATION
15	Green and Blue Economy Programme – 1st Debt-for-Nature Swap U.S.-C.R	https://costaricaporsiempre.org/programa-economia-verde-azul/	Cross-Sector	Costa Rica por Siempre
16	Building a Just Transition to a Sustainable Future in Latin America	https://eulatnetwork.org/event-building-a-just-transition-to-a-sustainable-future-in-latin-america/	Cross-Sector	EU-LAT Network
17	Just Transitions Forum	https://eulacfoundation.org/en/eu-lac-just-transitions-forum	Cross-Sector	EU-LAC
18	La alianza de fundaciones comunitarias mexicanas	https://comunalia.org.mx/nuestras-iniciativas/	Cross-Sector	Comunalia
19	Transforming the work	https://fundacionsol.cl/quienes-somos	Cross-Sector	Fundación Sol
20	Livelihoods: Sustain the Lives of Local People	https://www.amazonteam.org/our-work/	Cross-Sector	Amazon Team
21	Semáforo de eliminación de pobreza	http://www.fundacionparaguay.org.py/v2/	Cross-Sector	Fundación Paraguaya
22	Estación Climática	https://jpccperu.com/	Cross-Sector	Jóvenes Peruanos frente al Cambio Climático
23	Propuestas para una nueva y urgente política climática boliviana	https://cambioclimatico.org.bo/	Cross-Sector	Plataforma Boliviana frente al Cambio Climático
24	Manifiesto por la acción climática	https://www.porlaaccionclimatica.cl/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/manifiesto-climatico-1.pdf	Cross-Sector	Sociedad Civil por la Acción Climática
25	Movilizaciones por el cambio climático	https://alianzaxelclima.org/	Cross-Sector	Alianza x el clima
26	Governabilidad y Sociedad Civil	https://es.entropika.org/	Cross-Sector	Entropika
27	Informe anual sobre cambio climático	https://drive.google.com/file/d/1nsysSMLYpqEOQhX-qo2HUfxhYO8UQshHP/view	Cross-Sector	Sustentabilidad sin Fronteras
28	Red Latinoamericana de seguridad comunitaria	https://prodesc.org.mx/en/who-we-are/	Cross-Sector	ProDESC
29	Tejido Mujer de Cxhab Wala Kiwe - ACIN norte del Cauca	https://codacop.org.co/que-hacemos/procesos-actuales/	Cross-Sector	CODACOP
30	Comité de Apoyo a la Aplicación y el Cumplimiento del Acuerdo de Escazú	https://www.cepal.org/es/acuerdodeescazu/comite-apoyo-la-aplicacion-cumplimiento-acuerdo-escazu	Cross-Sector	ECLAC - CEPAL

	NAME OF INITIATIVE	WEBSITE	INDUSTRY	LEADING ORGANISATION
31	Red par	https://www.nepibehna.com/	Cross-Sector	Ñepi Behña
32	Organizaciones rechazan el proyecto de Ley de “transición energética” por promover la extracción de energías fósiles	https://www.colectivo-deabogados.org/?s=transici%C3%B3n+justa	Cross-Sector	Colectivo de Abogados José Alvear Restrepo
33	MST	https://www.mstbrazil.org/content/what-mst	Cross-Sector	Brazil’s Landless Workers Movement
34	Environmental Racism and Climate Injustice	https://baoba.org.br/en/	Financial	Baobá Fund for Racial Equity
35	Environment and Climate Change, Gender Equity, Education, and Entrepreneurship	https://brazilfoundation.org/	Financial	Brazil Foundation
36	Ecosystem Program Pan-Amazonian	https://latimpacto.org/en/programa-ecosistemico-pan-amazonico/	Financial	Latimpacto
37	Plan Estratégico 2020 – 2024	https://fondoaccion.org/plan-estrategico-2021-2024/	Financial	Fondo Acción
38	Investimento social privado pela Amazônia	https://gife.org.br/	Financial	GIFE
39	Revisión de las tecnologías del hidrógeno para la transición energética justa en Colombia	https://jubileosuramericas.net/revision-de-las-tecnologias-del-hidrogeno-para-la-transicion-energetica-justa-en-colombia/	Financial	Jubileo Sur
40	Gateway Investment Agenda	https://international-partnerships.ec.europa.eu/policies/global-gateway/eu-lac-global-gateway-investment-agenda_en	Financial	European Union
41	Core support to the Organization of the Familia Pasta de Conchos movement to defend territory and human rights of workers and families, striving for a just energy transition in the coal mining region of Coahuila	https://www.fundacionloyola.mx/	Fossil Fuels	Fundación San Ignacio de Loyola, AC
42	Pact for Green Jobs and Just Transition	https://www.ilo.org/lima/programas-y-proyectos/WCMS_777822?lang=es	Fossil Fuels	Government of Colombia & ILO

	NAME OF INITIATIVE	WEBSITE	INDUSTRY	LEADING ORGANISATION
43	Derechos humanos para una transición energética justa. Informe de monitoreo con recomendaciones	https://nofrackingmexico.org/derechos-humanos-para-una-transicion-energetica-justa-informe-de-monitoreo-con-recomendaciones/	Fossil Fuels	Alianza Mexicana contra el Fracking
44	Alianza Latinoamérica Sostenible (ALAS)	https://www.latinamericasostenible.org/	Fossil Fuels	Latinoamérica Sostenible
45	Help Indigenous Women Conserve the Environment	https://www.diwoambiental.org/	Fossil Fuels	Diwo Ambiental
46	Navigating Energy Transition	https://consejotransicion.org/https://www.iisd.org/system/files/2022-10/navigating-energy-transitions-mapping-road-to-1.5.pdf	Fossil Fuels	Consejo Permanente para la Transición Energética Justa en Colombia
47	Sí al Yasuní	https://sialyasuni.com/en/home/	Fossil Fuels	Colectivo YASunidos
48	Many, including Minería, Petróleo, Soberanía Alimentaria, Defensores Ambientales	https://www.accionecologica.org/campanas/	Fossil Fuels	Acción Ecológica
49	Programa ID Global - Programa de pesquisa sobre transição energética e inclusão de comunidades tradicionais	https://www.idglobal.org.br/projetos	Multi-Sector	ID Global
50	To strengthen quilombolas and traditional communities in the region of Oriximiná and Óbidos-PA to discuss mining issues, considering the context of global just energy transition and to ensure proper consultation and participation	https://cpisp.org.br/how-can-the-energy-transition-impact-the-amazon/	Multi-Sector	Sao Paulo Pro-Indian Commission
51	General support to strengthen the capacity of people affected by dams to defend their rights and to build proposals for a just energy transition in Brazil	https://www.mab.org.br/	Multi-Sector	National Association of People Affected by Dams (ANAB)

	NAME OF INITIATIVE	WEBSITE	INDUSTRY	LEADING ORGANISATION
52	Supporting EITI Colombia with empowering communities for a just transition through the EITI El Cesar	https://www.insuco.com/en/project/empowering-communities-for-a-just-transition-colombia/	Multi-Sector	INSUCO
53	Energy Transition and Territory (CREER)	https://www.creer-ihrb.org/transicion-energetica	Multi-Sector	CREER -Centro Regional de Empresas y Emprendimientos Responsables (Institute for Human Rights and Business)
54	Colombian Green Job Management and Placement Agency	https://talentoverde.com/nosotros/	Multi-Sector	Talento Verde
55	Green Growth Policy (Politica de Crecimiento Verde)	https://acmineria.com.co/normativa/conpes-3934-de-2018-politica-de-crecimiento-verde/	Multi-Sector	Government of Colombia
56	Just transition in mining	https://www.cnvinternationaal.nl/en/topics/value-chains/outsourcing-metals-supply-chain	Multi-Sector	CNV Internationaal
57	Cambio Climatico (ECODES)	https://ecodes.org/index.php	Multi-Sector	ECODES
58	Green Jobs Working Group	https://www.ramcc.net/	Multi-Sector	Red Argentina de Municipios frente al Cambio Climático – RAMCC
59	Energy Just Transition Strategy	https://climate-laws.org/document/just-transition-strategy-in-the-energy-sector_a36e	Multi-Sector	Chilean Ministry of Energy
60	National Decarbonization Plan	https://cambioclimatico.go.cr/plan-nacional-de-des-carbonizacion/	Multi-Sector	Costa Rican Climate Change Department
61	Euroclima+	https://www.euroclima.org/en/lines-of-action	Multi-Sector	European Union
62	Climate Action Accelerator	https://www.ledslac.org/sobre-leds-lac/	Multi-Sector	LEDS LAC
63	Diagnóstico sobre transición justa	https://transicaojusta.cut.org.br/	Multi-Sector	Transição justa
64	Project on Organization, Development, Education and Research (PODER)	https://poderlatam.org/en/what-we-do/	Multi-Sector	Poder

	NAME OF INITIATIVE	WEBSITE	INDUSTRY	LEADING ORGANISATION
65	Programa de Minas Sostenibles	https://www.responsiblesmines.org/minas-sostenibles/	Multi-Sector	Alianza por la Minería Responsable
66	Plataforma de Negocios para la Tierra	https://www.conexsus.org/eixos-de-atuacao/	Multi-Sector	Conexus
67	Coffee with milk	https://fundacionalpina.org/en/cafe-con-leche/	Multi-Sector	Fundación Alpina
68	Capacity Building Activities	https://www.fundobrasil.org.br/en/supporting-civil-society/capacity-building-activities/	Multi-Sector	Fundo Brasil
69	Transición Justa: mirá el informe interactivo	https://opsur.org.ar/2020/11/26/transicion-justa-debates-latino-americanos-para-el-futuro-energetico/	Multi-Sector	OPSur
70	The Union Confederation of Workers of the Americas (CSA)	https://csa-csi.org/	Multi-Sector	Confederación Sindical de Trabajadores/as de las Américas (TUCA)
71	Transiciones justas. Una agenda de cambios para América Latina y el Caribe	https://lac.oxfam.org/en/latest/publications/transiciones-justas-una-agenda-de-cambios-para-america-latina-y-el-caribe	Multi-Sector	Oxfam International
72	Energy Just Transition	https://polentj.org/espanol	Multi-Sector	Polen Transiciones Justas
73	Basis for ensuring just transitions to sustainability: Lessons learned from the TRAJECTS Center in Latin America	https://www.trajects.org/events/121	Multi-Sector	TRAJECTS
74	Fundación Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (FARN)	https://farn.org.ar/	Multi-Sector	Fundación Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (FARN)
75	Making a just transition to new economic and sustainable resilience in Latin America and beyond	https://www.sei.org/perspectives/just-transition-economic-sustainable-resilience-latin-america/	Multi-Sector	SEI
76	Energías Limpias – Biodiversidad – Amazonía	https://mocicc.org/	Multi-Sector	Movimiento Ciudadano frente al Cambio Climático
77	Energy and Climate Justice	https://censat.org/en/energy-and-climate-justice/	Multi-Sector	Censat Agua Viva
78	Climate Transitions	https://transforma.global/en/climate-transitions/	Multi-Sector	Transforma

	NAME OF INITIATIVE	WEBSITE	INDUSTRY	LEADING ORGANISATION
79	Transición al Día	https://cipame.org/transicion-al-dia/	Multi-Sector	CIPAME
80	Observatorio del Principio 10 en América Latina y el Caribe	https://observatoriop10.cepal.org/es	Multi-Sector	ECLAC – CEPAL
81	Pacto Ecosocial e Intercultural del Sur	https://pactoecosocialdel-sur.com/	Multi-Sector	Pacto Ecosocial e Intercultural del Sur
82	Justicia climática y energía	https://atalc.org/quienes-somos/	Multi-Sector	Amigos de la Tierra América Latina y Caribe (ATALC)
83	Litio y Nueva Constitución	https://www.ocmal.org/	Multi-Sector	Observatorio de Conflictos Mineros de América Latina (OCMAL)
84	Minería a gran escala	https://www.olca.cl/oca/index.php	Multi-Sector	Observatorio Latinoamericano de Conflictos Ambientales (OLCA)
85	Actualidad Minera del Perú	https://cooperacion.org.pe/boletines/	Multi-Sector	CooperAcción
86	Many, including Tierra y Carbón, Corazón de Mundo, Si el Río suena Piedras lleva	https://indepaz.org.co/indepaz-ediciones/	Multi-Sector	Indepaz
87	Hidrocarburos Bloque LLanos 69 – Mansarovar -Comité Pro Consulta- Meta y Cundinamarca	https://oca.unal.edu.co/investigacion/investiga.html	Multi-Sector	Observatorio de conflictos ambientales UNAL
88	Oficina de Transición Justa	https://mma.gob.cl/transicion-socioecologica-justa/	Multi-Sector	Comité Interministerial de Transición Socioecológica Justa (TSEJ)
89	Reporte de Transparencia Climática	https://www.iniciativaclimatica.org/publicacionesicm/	Multi-Sector	Iniciativa Climática de México
90	Los patios productivos: escenarios posibles para la transición socio ecológica justa. Una mirada desde la soberanía alimentaria y la medicina tradicional	https://bloque10.unimagdalena.edu.co/los-patios-productivos-es-cenarios-posibles-para-la-transicion-socio-ecologica-justa-una-mirada-desde-la-soberania-alimentaria-y-la-medicina-tradicional/	Multi-Sector	Semillero de Investigación en Transición Energética de La Universidad del Magdalena

	NAME OF INITIATIVE	WEBSITE	INDUSTRY	LEADING ORGANISATION
91	Convenio: Hacia la transición ecológica justa en los sectores minero energético y agrícola de los países andinos	https://solidar1.sharepoint.com/sites/SiteEquipeNew2/Shared%20Documents/Forms/AllItems.aspx?id=%2Fsites%2FSiteEquipeNew2%2FShared%20Documents%2F05%2E%20OIPA%2F3%2EProgrammes%2F00%5FJust-Transition4TheGlobalSouth%2FJT%20Projects%20and%20allianc-	Multi-Sector	ISCOD
92	Sustainable Entrepreneurship Programme	https://www.desem.org.uy/sostenibles/	Other	Junior Achievement
93	Rainwater Harvest Programme	https://www.sedema.cdmx.gob.mx/programas/programa/cosecha-de-lluvia	Other	Mexican Department of Environment
94	Red global de Comunidades Regenerativas	https://www.colombiaregenerativa.org/	Other	Colombia Regenerativa
95	Proyect Patsari, Red Tsiri, Iniciativa Para el Manejo de los Bosques Comunes, MESMIS	https://giraac.wordpress.com/	Other	GIRA
96	Conservation and Restoration, Grow Community, and Education	https://www.proecoazuero.org/Growcommunity	Other	Pro Eco Azuero
97	Mujeres, empleos verdes y comunidades indígenas rurales: construyendo el camino para una recuperación justa y resiliente en América Latina	https://ucarecdn.com/45a755bc-0c9a-40c5-8723-8bea8fe9d5ad/	Other	Ethos
98	Land Restoration Projects in Latin America	https://initiative20x20.org/restoration-projects	Other	Initiative 20x20
99	Programa de Créditos PROCRIDER	https://www.idercv.org/public/servicioDesarrolloRural#acc1	Other	Instituto de Desarrollo Regional “Cesar Vallejo” (IDER)
100	CAMPANHA NACIONAL DE SINDICALIZAÇÃO	https://contar.org.br/	Other	CONTAR Confederação nacional dos trabalhadores Assalariados

	NAME OF INITIATIVE	WEBSITE	INDUSTRY	LEADING ORGANISATION
101	First solar energy cooperative in a favela in Brazil	https://revolusolar.org.br/cooperativa/	Renewable Energy	Revolusolar
102	Kurasí Tury Project	https://revolusolar.org.br/kurasi-tury-amazonia/	Renewable Energy	Revolusolar
103	Access to Water, Resilience and Climate Transition, Biomes, Sustainable Cities, Future of Work and Business, Migration, Inclusive Recycling, Innovation for Democracy	https://www.avina.net/pt/programas-2/	Renewable Energy	Fundación Avina
104	Core support to strengthen civil society actions for a just energy transition, connecting local and national processes across Latin America to international policy advocacy	https://aida-americas.org/	Renewable Energy	Asociación Interamericana para la Defensa del Ambiente (AIDA)
105	Solar City	https://ciudadesolar.cdmx.gob.mx/storage/app/media/Pagina%20principal/CIUDAD%20SOLAR%20%202022.pdf	Renewable Energy	Mexican Department of Energy Development and Sustainability
106	Green Jobs and Just Transition in Mexico	https://trabajo.cdmx.gob.mx/storage/app/media/Manual_Empleos_Verdes_SNE-CDMX-2021.pdf	Renewable Energy	Government of Mexico & ILO
107	Leaders of Change for Energy Transition and Digital Transformation	https://eulacfoundation.org/en/more-400-young-leaders-participated-first-phase-project-leaders-change-energy-transition-and	Renewable Energy	EU-LAC
108	Transición Energética – Biodiversidad – Glaciares	https://www.chilesustentable.net/	Renewable Energy	Chile Sustentable
109	Exhibición virtual de experiencias comunitarias de Transición Energética Justa (TEJ)	https://transicionenergeticajusta.org/	Renewable Energy	Censat Agua Viva
110	Report 'Migas del Viento – Fuerza de Mujeres Wayuu (Force of Wayu Women)	http://www.notiwayuu.com/	Renewable Energy	Fuerza de Mujeres Wayuu (Force of Wayu Women)

	NAME OF INITIATIVE	WEBSITE	INDUSTRY	LEADING ORGANISATION
--	--------------------	---------	----------	----------------------

111	Puerto Rico Report on Just Transformation	https://grassrootsonline.org/learning_hub/new-report-on-puerto-rico-launched-at-ega-gathering/	Renewable Energy	Grassroots International and Movement Generation
-----	--	---	------------------	---



SOUTHEAST ASIA

	NAME OF INITIATIVE	WEBSITE	INDUSTRY	LEADING ORGANISATION
--	--------------------	---------	----------	----------------------

1	Build Ahead	https://xynteo.com/our-universes/build-ahead	Built Environment	Xynteo
2	WRI India Ross Center for Sustainable Cities	https://www.wricitiesindia.org/content/approach	Built Environment	World Resources Institute (WRI) India
3	Urban Habitat Risk Resilience	https://www.akahindia.org/focus/	Built Environment	Aga Khan Agency for Habitat India
4	Build4People project	https://build4people.org/	Built Environment	Research For Sustainability (FONA)
5	Prisme- Program Impact small and Medium Enterprises.	https://platform-impact.com/prisme/	Built Environment	Platform Impact
6	Ensuring Sustainable Supply of Critical Minerals for a Clean, Just and Inclusive Energy Transition	https://t20ind.org/research/ensuring-sustainable-supply-of-critical-minerals-for-a-clean/	Critical Minerals	Think20 (T20)
7	Capacity strengthening of multi-actors to limit climate change impacts and enhance resilience (CAP-RES)	https://www.iccad.net/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/Project-Brief-Capres_compressed.pdf	Cross-Sector	International Centre for Climate Change and Development
8	Locally Led-Adaptation (LLA) Programme	https://www.iccad.net/programmes/lla-programme/	Cross-Sector	International Centre for Climate Change and Development
9	Climate change adaptation and mitigation	https://bcas.net/about-bcas.php?id=7	Cross-Sector	Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies (BCAS)
10	TVARAN: Accelerating Women Entrepreneurs driving Climate Resilience	https://www.villgro.org/programs/tvaran-accelerating-women-entrepreneurs-driving-climate-resilience/	Cross-Sector	Villgro
11	ClimateRISE Alliance	https://climaterise.in/	Cross-Sector	Dasra
12	Migrants Resilience Collaborative (MRC)	https://www.migrantresilience.org/	Cross-Sector	JanSahas

	NAME OF INITIATIVE	WEBSITE	INDUSTRY	LEADING ORGANISATION
13	Green Skills Development Programme	http://www.gsdp-envis.gov.in/	Cross-Sector	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF)
14	ADB's Just Transition Support Platform	https://www.adb.org/news/adb-launches-just-transition-support-platform	Cross-Sector	Asia Development Bank (ADB)
15	Why Women Matter: The gender dimension of climate change adaptation policies	https://www.alternative-futures.org.in/userfiles/file/publications/Policy%20Brief%20Why%20Women%20Matter,%20English%20and%20Hindi.pdf	Cross-Sector	Alternative Futures
16	Waste Reduction, Circular Economy and Enhanced Livelihoods	https://www.chintan-india.org/sites/default/files/2020-04/Chintan%20report%20final.pdf	Cross-Sector	Chintan Environmental Research and Action Group
17	The India Just Transition Centre	https://www.ijtc.org.in/	Cross-Sector	International Forum for Environment, Sustainability & Technology (iFOREST)
18	Sustainable Living	https://www.omidyarnetwork.in/insights/sustainable-living-investment-thesis	Cross-Sector	Omidyar Network India
19	Climate change, energy and low-carbon development	https://www.cifor.org/team/climate-change-energy-and-low-carbon-development/	Cross-Sector	Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)
20	Collective Action for Sustainable Districts	https://kabupatenlestari.org/en/about-ltkl/what-is-ltkl/	Cross-Sector	Sustainable District Association (LTKL)
21	Green Jobs	https://phnompenh.im-pacthub.net/green-jobs/	Cross-Sector	Impact Hub Phnom Penh
22	State Climate Fellows initiative	https://www.theclimategroup.org/our-work/news/state-climate-fellows-initiative-launched-support-state-climate-action-india	Cross-Sector	The Climate Group India
23	Securing Green Transition of the Textile and Readymade Garments Sector in Bangladesh	https://cpd.org.bd/securing-green-transition-of-the-textile-and-rmg-sector/	Fashion	Centre for Policy Dialogue
24	DBL's Sustainability 5.0 Strategy	https://dbl-group.com/sustainability/	Fashion	DBL Group
25	Partnership for Cleaner Textile	https://www.textilepact.net/what-is-pact.html	Fashion	IFC & Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers and Exporters Association (BGMEA)

	NAME OF INITIATIVE	WEBSITE	INDUSTRY	LEADING ORGANISATION
26	Switch Garment	https://www.switch-asia.eu/news/switch-garment-project-to-bring-sustainable-energy-practices-in-cambodia/	Fashion	Garment Manufacturers Association in Cambodia (GMAC)
27	Remade in Cambodia Summit	https://www.remadein-cambodia.com/projects/summits	Fashion	Remade in Cambodia
28	Circular Fashion Partnership Cambodia	https://globalfashionagenda.org/circular-fashion-partnership/	Fashion	Global Fashion Agenda
29	Circular Fashion Partnership Bangladesh	https://globalfashionagenda.org/circular-fashion-partnership/	Fashion	Global Fashion Agenda
30	Sustainable and transparent fashion products (cellulose fibres)	https://www.birlacellulose.com/sustainability.php	Fashion	Birla Cellulose
31	Sustainable and transparent fashion products	https://www.anitadongre.com/Sustainability.html	Fashion	The Anita Dongre Foundation
32	Small Steps Matter	https://pijakbumi.com/	Fashion	Pijak Bumi
33	Understanding the Supply Chain to Achieve an Inclusive and Sustainable Ready-Made Garment Industry in Bangladesh	http://bids.org.bd/page/researches/?rid=253	Fashion	Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies
34	Farm to Closet	https://www.sukkhacitta.com/pages/impact	Fashion	Sukkhacitta
35	Bell Living Lab	https://bellsociety.id/pages/ghg-emissions-report	Fashion	The Bell Society
36	Better Factories: Cambodia's Transparency Database	https://betterfactories.org/transparency/	Fashion	International Labour Organization (ILO) & International Finance Corporation (IFC)
37	Social Protection for the Apparel Industry in Cambodia: Gaps and Opportunities	https://cambodia.oxfam.org/latest/publications/social-protection-apparel-industry-cambodia-gaps-and-opportunities	Fashion	Oxfam Cambodia
38	Mapped in Bangladesh	https://mappedinbangladesh.org/	Fashion	BRAC University
39	From Fibre to Fabric: Everyday Confrontations with Disaster, Danger and Death by Odia Loom Workers in Surat City	http://centreforequity-studies.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/India-Exclusion-Report-2019-20-e-copy.pdf	Fashion	Centre for Equity Studies

	NAME OF INITIATIVE	WEBSITE	INDUSTRY	LEADING ORGANISATION
40	Pravasi Shramik Shuraksha Manch	https://www.aajeevika.org/services.php?servicename=workers-collectivisation	Fashion	Ajeevika Bureau
41	Higher Ground? Fashion's Climate Breakdown	https://www.ilr.cornell.edu/global-labor-institute/higher-ground-fashions-climate-breakdown	Fashion	Global Labour Institute
42	Just Transition in the Garment Industry in Bangladesh	https://finnwatch.org/images/pdf/_Just_Transition_in_the_Garment_Industry_in_Bangladesh_.pdf	Fashion	Finnwatch
43	The World of Work Amid the COVID-19 Pandemic In Bangladesh: Trade Unions' Strategic Action Priorities	https://bilsbd.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/World-of-Work-amid-Covid_TU-Strategic-Actions_April-2021_Revised.pdf	Fashion	Bangladesh Institute of Labour Studies (BILS)
44	Mapping Inclusive Business Opportunities in the Textile and Clothing Sector in Asia	https://inclusivebusiness.se/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/InTaCt-report-inclusive-business-opportunities-in-the-textile-and-clothing-industry-.pdf	Fashion	Asian Development Bank (ADB) & Inclusive Business Sweden
45	Assistance to Local Communities on Climate Change Adaptation & Disaster Risk Reduction in Bangladesh	https://www.actionaidbd.org/post/default/climate-resilient-livelihood	Fashion	ActionAid Bangladesh
46	Reweave	https://enviu.org/program/reweave/	Fashion	ENVIU
47	The Linen Project	https://enviu.org/work/the-linen-project/	Fashion	ENVIU
48	United to futureproof women garment workers in Bangladesh	https://hmfoundation.com/project/oporajita-collective-impact-on-future-of-work/	Fashion	H&M Foundation
49	Project Circular + Building Evidence for Inclusive Circular Business Models in the Indian Fashion Industry	https://www.intellecap.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/Circular-Insights-Report_-2021_compressed.pdf	Fashion	Circular Apparel Innovation Factory
50	Fostering a Sustainable Textile Industry in Cambodia	https://www.giz.de/en/downloads/giz2022-en-cambodia-sustainable-textile-industry.pdf	Fashion	German international development agency (GIZ)

	NAME OF INITIATIVE	WEBSITE	INDUSTRY	LEADING ORGANISATION
51	A “Just Transition Toolkit” for textile and garment supply chain in Asia	https://www.ilo.org/asia/media-centre/news/WCMS_806222/lang--en/index.htm	Fashion	International Labour Organization (ILO)
52	The India Just Transition Finance Roadmap (JTFR)	https://assets.bii.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/09130404/Towards-a-just-transition-finance-roadmap-for-India_July-2021.pdf	Financial	British International Investment (BII)
53	Center for Sustainable Finance (CSF)	https://sustainablefinance-center.org/about/	Financial	Climate Policy Initiative
54	The Landscape of Climate Finance in India: Issues with Access and Utilisation	https://ifmrlead.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/Landscape-of-Climate.pdf	Financial	Leveraging Evidence for Access and Development (LEAD)
55	Climate Action Platform	https://avpn.asia/impact-communities/climate-action/	Financial	AVPN (Asian Venture Philanthropy Network)
56	Climate Finance Architecture in India	https://www.cbgaindia.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/12/Climate-Finance-Architecture-in-India-1.pdf	Financial	Centre for Budget and Governance Accountability (CBGA)
57	Inclusive and Green Economy Model	https://cambodia.oxfam.org/inclusive-green-economy	Financial	Oxfam Cambodia
58	Green Indian Financial System Initiative (GIFS Initiative)	https://www.gifsinitiative.in/about	Financial	Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI), Shakti Sustainable Energy Foundation, Agence Française de Développement (AFD)
59	ASEAN Catalytic Green Finance Facility (ACGF)	https://www.adb.org/what-we-do/funds/asean-catalytic-green-finance-facility/overview	Financial	Asian Development Bank (ADB)
60	Energy Transition Mechanism (ETM)	https://www.adb.org/what-we-do/energy-transition-mechanism-etm	Fossil Fuels	Asian Development Bank (ADB)
61	India Greenhouse Gas Program	https://indiaghgp.org/about	Fossil Fuels	World Resources Institute (WRI) India
62	Land-based carbon projects	https://www.recoftc.org/sites/default/files/special-report/downloads/Carbon_Rising%20to%20the%20challenges%20of%20climate%20change_V4.pdf	Fossil Fuels	RECOFTC

	NAME OF INITIATIVE	WEBSITE	INDUSTRY	LEADING ORGANISATION
63	Cooling Agents: An Examination of the role of the Informal Recycling Sector in Mitigating Climate Change	https://www.chintan-india.org/sites/default/files/2019-08/chintan_report_cooling_agents.pdf	Fossil Fuels	Chintan Environmental Research and Action Group
64	Green Consortium	https://climate.swaniti.com/home/programs/greenconsortium/	Fossil Fuels	Swaniti Initiative
65	Just Transition Research Centre	https://www.iitk.ac.in/JTRC/about-us.php	Fossil Fuels	Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Kanpur
66	Social Dimensions of Just Transitions from Coal	https://www.dala.institute/projects/social-dimensions-of-just-transitions-from-coal	Fossil Fuels	Dala Institute
67	Ensuring a Just Energy Transition in Indonesia: Lessons Learned from Country Case Studies	https://iesr.or.id/download/ensuring-a-just-energy-transition	Fossil Fuels	Institute for Essential Services Reform (IESR)
68	Public Officials and Energy Business Affiliations	https://www.antikorupsi.org/sites/default/files/dokumen/Public%20Officials-Business%20Affiliation.pdf	Fossil Fuels	Indonesia Corruption Watch
69	Extractive Oligarchy and the Declining Quality of People's Lives: How the Power of Coal Extraction Oligarchy in Indonesia Makes the State Neglectful Toward the Declining Quality of Residents' Lives	https://www.jatam.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/deadly-coal-series-english.pdf	Fossil Fuels	Jaringan Advokasi Tambang (JATAM)
70	Just Coal Transition Forum	https://www.energytransitionpartnership.org/resource/concept-note-just-coal-transition-forum/	Fossil Fuels	Energy Transition Partnership
71	Buzz Green	https://www.buzzwomen.org/india	Fossil Fuels	Buzz Women
72	South to South Just Transitions	https://climatestrategies.org/projects/south-to-south-just-transitions/	Multi-Sector	Climate Strategies
73	India Climate and Energy Dashboard (ICED)	https://iced.niti.gov.in/	Multi-Sector	Vasudha Foundation & NITI Ayog
74	Female STEM Graduate Mentorship	https://wimeindonesia.id/program/	Multi-Sector	Woman in Mining and Energy (WIME)

	NAME OF INITIATIVE	WEBSITE	INDUSTRY	LEADING ORGANISATION
75	Just Energy Transition	https://www.cerah.or.id/programs/detail/just-energy-transition	Multi-Sector	Yayasan Indonesia Cerah
76	SUSI Asia Energy Transition Fund	https://www.aiib.org/en/projects/approved/2019/_download/multi-country/SUSI-PSI.pdf	Multi-Sector	SUSI Partners Asia
77	Asia LEDS Partnership	http://asialedspartnership.org/about-us	Multi-Sector	ICLEI-South Asia
78	India Clean Energy Finance initiative	https://www.usicef.org/	Multi-Sector	The US-India Clean Energy Finance (USICEF)
79	Climate Change, Just Transition, Green Jobs and Labour	https://justtransition-bangladesh.net/page/the-initiative	Multi-Sector	OSHE Foundation
80	Electricity and Fuels Division	https://www.teriin.org/sites/default/files/files/brochures/Brochure_Energy_Electricity_and_Fuels_Division.pdf	Multi-Sector	The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI)
81	Healthy Energy (Green Power)	https://www.earthday.org/india/	Multi-Sector	Earth Day Network India Trust
82	Climate Equity Monitor	https://climateequitymonitor.in/about-cem.html	Multi-Sector	M.S. Swaminathan Research Foundation (MSSRF)
83	Health benefits of Just Energy Transition and coal phase-out in Indonesia	https://energyandcleanair.org/publication/health-benefits-of-just-energy-transition-and-coal-phase-out-in-indonesia/	Multi-Sector	Centre for Research on Energy and Clean Air (CREA)
84	Responsible Energy Initiative India	https://www.forumforthefuture.org/rei-india	Multi-Sector	Forum for the Future
85	CPI's Just Transition	https://www.climatepolicyinitiative.org/the-topics/just-transition/	Multi-Sector	Climate Policy Initiative
86	Open Development Cambodia (ODC)	https://opendevelopment-cambodia.net/about/background/	Multi-Sector	East-West Management Institute
87	Down to Earth	https://www.downtoearth.org.in/climate-change	Multi-Sector	Centre for Science and Environment
88	The Clean Power Transition in India: How philanthropies can fill the financing gap	https://shaktifoundation.in/wp-content/uploads/2022/05/The-Clean-Power-Transition-in-India.pdf	Multi-Sector	Shakti Sustainable Energy Foundation

	NAME OF INITIATIVE	WEBSITE	INDUSTRY	LEADING ORGANISATION
89	The Amplifier	https://philanthropyasiaalliance.org/the-amplifier	Multi-Sector	Philanthropy Asia Alliance (PAA) and The Centre for Impact Investing and Practices (CIIP)
90	Net-zero transitions for all? Considering applications in Asia	https://www.iges.or.jp/en/pub/net-zero-transitions-all-considering-applications-asia/en	Multi-Sector	Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)
91	Report of the inter-ministerial committee on just transition from coal	https://www.niti.gov.in/sites/default/files/2022-11/Report_Just-Transition-Committee_compressed.pdf	Multi-Sector	NITI Aayog
92	Energy Transition Dialogue	https://www.orfonline.org/the-energy-transition-dialogue/	Multi-Sector	Observer Research Foundation (ORF)
93	A Community Guide to Mining Impacts, Rights and Action	https://equitablecambodia.org/website/article/3-1836.html	Multi-Sector	Equitable Cambodia
94	Natural Resource Governance (NRG) Programme	https://cambodia.oxfam.org/what-we-do/natural-resource-governance	Other	Oxfam Cambodia
95	Electrifying Cambodia – Mekong-Australia Partnership (MAP)	https://www.khmer-timeskh.com/50968596/the-168-million-mekong-australia-partnership-launched/	Renewable Energy	Australian Government through Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) & Ministry of Mine and Energy
96	Clean Energy Sector Support	https://energylab.asia/jet	Renewable Energy	EnergyLab
97	Powering Livelihoods	https://poweringlivelihoods.org/	Renewable Energy	Council on Energy, Environment and Water (CEER) & Villgro
98	Initiative on Climate, Energy & Environment	https://cprindia.org/research/initiative-on-climate-energy-environment/	Renewable Energy	Centre for Policy Research (CPR-ICEE)
99	Energy for Development	https://wri-india.org/our-work/topics/energy	Renewable Energy	World Resources Institute (WRI) India
100	Smart Power India	https://www.rockefeller-foundation.org/initiative/smart-power-india/	Renewable Energy	Rockefeller Foundation
101	Sustainable Energy led Climate Action Program (SELCAP)	https://selcofoundation.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/06/Selcap-final-web-version-2.pdf	Renewable Energy	SELCO Foundation

	NAME OF INITIATIVE	WEBSITE	INDUSTRY	LEADING ORGANISATION
102	Access to Finance for Small Enterprises in Water and Electricity Sector	https://www.afd.fr/en/carte-des-projets/access-finance-small-enterprises-water-and-electricity-sector	Renewable Energy	Agence Française de Développement (AFD)
103	Switch to Solar	https://www.switch-asia.eu/project/switch-to-solar/	Renewable Energy	People in Need (PIN) & European Union
104	Just energy transition in Indonesia (JUSTIN)	https://www.dala.institute/projects/just-energy-transition-in-indonesia-justin	Renewable Energy	Dala Institute
105	Asia-Pacific ClimateScapes: exploring opportunities, challenges and trade-offs toward just transitions for decarbonisation	https://www.dala.institute/projects/asia-pacific-climatescapes-exploring-opportunities-challenges-and-trade-offs-toward-just-transitions-for-decarbonisation	Renewable Energy	Dala Institute
106	Nexus assessment of Indonesia's energy sector: Does the electricity sector deliver for the economy, environment and society?	https://dala.institute/publications/nexus-assessment-of-indonesias-energy-sector-does-the-electricity-sector-deliver-for-the-economy-environment-and-society	Renewable Energy	Dala Institute
107	Acceleration of the Energy Transition in Indonesia	https://irid.or.id/en/publication/acceleration-of-the-energy-transition-in-indonesia/	Renewable Energy	Indonesia Research Institute for Decarbonization
108	Clean Energy Resource Hub	https://iesr.or.id/en/clean-energy-resources-hub	Renewable Energy	Institute for Essential Services Reform
109	ACEN RES (Renewable Energy Solutions)	https://acenres.com/	Renewable Energy	ACEN Renewables
110	Renewable and Sustainable Energy	https://bcas.net/about-bcas.php?id=11	Renewable Energy	BCAS (Bangladesh Centre for Advanced Studies)
111	Rural Energy and Livelihoods Division	https://www.teriin.org/sites/default/files/files/brochures/Rural_Energy_Livelihoods.pdf	Renewable Energy	The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI)
112	India PURE Finance Facility (IPFF)	https://www.indiapure.org/	Renewable Energy	Climate Policy Initiative
113	Energy Leap	https://xynteo.com/our-universes/energy-leap	Renewable Energy	Xynteo
114	ACCLIMATE Challenge Fund	https://www.acclimatefund.com/aboutus	Renewable Energy	Shakti Sustainable Energy Foundation
115	Women's Entrepreneurship in Clean Energy	https://swayamshikshan-prayog.org/what-we-do-sectors-energy/	Renewable Energy	Swayam Shikshan Prayog

	NAME OF INITIATIVE	WEBSITE	INDUSTRY	LEADING ORGANISATION
116	Green Recovery through Renewables in India	https://www.wwfindia.org/?20702/Green-Recovery-through-Renewables-in-India	Renewable Energy	World Wide Fund for Wildlife (WWF) India
117	To support national dialogues for visioning towards acceleration of Just Energy Transition in Indonesia	https://www.fordfoundation.org/work/our-grants/awarded-grants/grants-database/the-habibie-center-144418/	Renewable Energy	The Habibie Center
118	Indonesia Transformative and Just Energy Transition (I-JET)	https://penabulufoundation.org/en/women-and-vulnerable-group-benefited-and-lead-on-transformative-and-just-energy-transition-in-indonesia-we-for-jet-indonesia-project/	Renewable Energy	Penabulu Foundation
119	Energy Transition Roundtable	https://www.energytransitionpartnership.org/energy-transition-roundtable/	Renewable Energy	Energy Transition Partnership
120	Domestic biogas (BIRU): Providing access to electricity using solar photovoltaic (solar PV), and access to water through the installation of solar PV on water pumps	rumahenergi.org/program/energi-terbarukan	Renewable Energy	Yayasan Rumah Energi
121	Bali Women Climate Entrepreneur Project	https://newenergyxexus.id/our-solutions-energy-equality/	Renewable Energy	New Energy Nexus Indonesia
122	Let's Go Net Zero	https://mitrahijau.or.id/2022/08/03/pemulihan-hijau-dan-diplomasi-krisis-iklim/	Renewable Energy	Mitra Hijau
123	Muda Bersuara	https://www.fpcindonesia.org/2021/08/17/muda-bersuara-2021-semamatkan-generasi-emas-2045-dari-krisis-iklim/	Renewable Energy	Foreign Policy Community of Indonesia (FPCI)
124	Solar Chapter – Water	https://www.solarchapter.com/ourchapters	Renewable Energy	Solar Chapter
125	Environment and Energy	https://www.tatatrusts.org/our-work/environment-and-energy/energy	Renewable Energy	Tata Trusts
126	Climate and Youth	https://www.cerah.or.id/programs/detail/climate-and-youth	Renewable Energy	Yayasan Indonesia (CERAH)

	NAME OF INITIATIVE	WEBSITE	INDUSTRY	LEADING ORGANISATION
127	Lighting up Young Minds campaign	https://dharmalife.in/ourcauses.php	Renewable Energy	Dharma Life
128	Solar Revolution Hub	https://iesr.or.id/en/solar-revolution-hub	Renewable Energy	Institute for Essential Services Reform (IESR)
129	Strategic Partnership Green & Inclusive Energy	https://iesr.or.id/en/strategic-partnership-green-inclusive-energy	Renewable Energy	Institute for Essential Services Reform (IESR)
130	#BersihkanIndonesia (#CleanIndonesia movement)	https://bersihkanindonesia.org/tentang-kami	Renewable Energy	#BersihkanIndonesia
131	Indonesia Energy Transition Dialogue	https://www.ietd.info/	Renewable Energy	Institute for Essential Services Reform (IESR)
132	Setting the Tone for Social Aspects of Just Energy Transition	https://www.habibiecenter.or.id/img/discussion-report/6a75a7b680061ad-52873b89a0398bd0f.pdf	Renewable Energy	The Habibie Center
133	Innovations Against Poverty Challenge Fund	https://innovationsagainst-poverty.org/about/	Renewable Energy	Innovations Against Poverty (IAP)
134	Clean Energy should Balance Livelihood and Ecology	https://www.staging10.impriindia.com/insights/clean-energy-livelihood-ecology/	Renewable Energy	Impact and Policy Research Institute (IMPRI)
135	Can Renewable Energy Jobs Help Reduce Poverty in India?	https://files.wri.org/d8/s3fs-public/can-renewable-energy-jobs-reduce-poverty-india.pdf	Renewable Energy	World Resources Institute (WRI) India
136	Project Surya	http://www.projectsurya.org/	Renewable Energy	ReNew Power
137	A Socially Equitable Energy Transition in Indonesia	https://theprakarsa.org/en/a-socially-equitable-energy-transition-in-indonesia/	Renewable Energy	Prakarsa
138	APMDD Statement for Women's Month 2021	https://www.apmdd.org/programs/women-gender/apmdd-statement-for-womens-month-2021	Renewable Energy	Asian Peoples' Movement on Debt and Development (APMDD)
139	Climate Action (Water and Energy)	https://www.dalmiabharat-foundation.org/#soil	Renewable Energy	Dalmia Bharat Foundation
140	Women's Empowerment and Energy (WEE)	http://www.manusherjonno.org/ongoing_project/wee/	Renewable Energy	Manusher Jonno Foundation
141	Political economy and gender in energy sectors	https://www.mssrf.org/ongoing-projects/political-economy-and-gender-in-energy-sectors/	Renewable Energy	MS Swaminathan Research Foundation

Annex 3: Full list of actors mapped



Various actors leading the mapped initiatives emerged to address challenges and opportunities associated with just transitions. While it was not possible for this project to consider all the actors within the broad JT field and its related ecosystems, the list below showcases a wide variety of players currently working to deliver just transitions in different regions*. It is a strong foundation upon which to build an expanded map.

* Note: Due to many of the organisations engaged with working across different regions, the focus region for our engagement was considered when preparing this list and informing the trends analysis



AFRICA

NAME OF ORGANISATION

WEBSITE

- | | | |
|-----------|--|---|
| 1 | 350 Africa | https://350africa.org/ |
| 2 | Africa Institute for Energy Governance | https://www.afiego.org/ |
| 3 | African Climate Alliance (ACA) | https://www.africanclimatealliance.org/ |
| 4 | African Development Bank (AfDB) | https://www.afdb.org/en |
| 5 | African Group of Negotiators (AGN) | https://africangroupofnegotiators.org/ |
| 6 | African Policy Research Institute (APRI) | https://afripoli.org/ |
| 7 | Africans Rising | https://www.africansrising.org/ |
| 8 | Afrobarometer | https://www.afrobarometer.org |
| 9 | Alliance for Empowering Rural Communities | https://aercgh.org/ |
| 10 | Alternative Information and Development Centre (AIDC) | https://aidc.org.za/ |
| 11 | Camco Clean Energy | https://www.camco.fm/ |
| 12 | Center for Environmental Rights (CER) | https://cer.org.za/ |
| 13 | Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN) | https://cdkn.org/ |
| 14 | Department of Mineral Resources and Energy (DMRE) | https://www.dmr.gov.za/ |
| 15 | Earthlife Africa | https://earthlife.org.za |
| 16 | Energy for Growth Hub | https://energyforgrowth.org/ |
| 17 | Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) | https://eiti.org/ |
| 18 | Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES) | https://www.fes.de/ |
| 19 | Geres | https://www.geres.eu/en/ |
| 20 | Global Resilience Partnership | https://www.globalresiliencepartnership.org/ |
| 21 | Government of Ghana | https://www.ghana.gov.gh/ |
| 22 | Government of Nigeria | https://statehouse.gov.ng/ |
| 23 | GreenCape | https://greencape.co.za/ |
| 24 | Groundwork | https://groundwork.org.za/ |
| 25 | HIVOS | https://hivos.org/ |

NAME OF ORGANISATION	WEBSITE
26 How We Adapt	https://www.howweadapt.com/
27 ICLEI Africa	https://africa.iclei.org/
28 IndustriAll Global Movement (Southern Africa office)	https://www.industrialall-union.org/
29 Institute for Economic Justice (IEJ)	https://www.iej.org.za/
30 Institute of Development Studies	https://www.ids.ac.uk/
31 KEPSA	https://kepsa.or.ke/home
32 Mining Affected Communities United in Action (MACUA)	https://macua.org.za/
33 National Business Initiative (NBI)	https://www.nbi.org.za/
34 National Energy Regulator of South Africa (NERSA)	https://www.nersa.org.za/
35 Natural Justice	https://naturaljustice.org/
36 Natural Resources Governance Institute	https://resourcegovernance.org/
37 Pan African Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA)	https://pacja.org/
38 Power Shift Africa	https://www.powershiftafrica.org/
39 Rabia Transitions	https://www.rabiitransitions.org/
40 Slum Dwellers International	https://sdinet.org/
41 Solar Sisters	https://solarsister.org/
42 Southern African Faith Communities Environment Institute	https://safcei.org/
43 SouthSouthNorth	https://southsouthnorth.org/
44 Sustainable Energy Africa (SEA)	https://www.sustainable.org.za/
45 The Africa Coalition for Sustainable Energy & Access	https://www.acsea54.org/
46 The African Climate Foundation (ACF)	https://africanclimatefoundation.org/
47 The African Green Infrastructure Investment Bank (AfGIIB)	https://afgiib.com/
48 The African Union (AU)	https://au.int/
49 The Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA)	https://www.dbsa.org/
50 The Shine Campaign	https://theshinecampaign.org/
51 Trade & Industrial Policy Strategies (TIPS)	https://www.tips.org.za/
52 United Nations University Institute for Natural Resources in Africa (UNU-INRA)	https://unu.edu/inra
53 United Zimbabwe Alliance	https://unitedzimbabwe.org/
54 University of Cape Town (UCT)	https://uct.ac.za/
55 University of Namibia	https://www.unam.edu.na/
56 University of Pretoria	https://www.up.ac.za/
57 University of the Witwatersrand	https://www.wits.ac.za/
58 Womin	https://womin.africa/



EUROPE

NAME OF ORGANISATION	WEBSITE
59 World Resources Institute (WRI) Africa	https://www.wri.org/wri-africa
60 Amundi Asset Management	https://about.amundi.com/
61 Association of Bilateral European Development Finance Institutions	https://www.edfi.eu/
62 British International Investment (BII)	https://www.bii.co.uk/en
63 CCOO de Industria	https://industria.ccoo.es/
64 CEE Bankwatch Network	https://bankwatch.org/
65 Corporate Europe Observatory	https://corporateeurope.org/en
66 Corporate Leaders Group (CLG) Europe	https://www.corporateleadersgroup.com/
67 Council of Europe Development Bank (CEB)	https://coebank.org/en
68 Dark Matter Labs	https://darkmatterlabs.org/
69 Drift for Transitions (Dutch Research Institute for Transitions)	https://drift.eur.nl/
70 Ecorys	https://www.ecorys.com
71 EDF Group	https://www.edf.fr/en/the-edf-group
72 Europa Nostra	https://www.europanostra.org/
73 European Alliance for a Just Transition	https://alliancejusttransition.eu/
74 European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)	https://www.ebrd.com/home
75 European Climate Foundation	https://europeanclimate.org/
76 European Coalition for Corporate Justice (ECCJ)	https://corporatejustice.org/
77 European Commission	https://commission.europa.eu/index_en
78 European Environmental Bureau (EEB)	https://eeb.org/
79 European Federation of Building and Woodworkers (EFBWW)	https://www.efbww.eu/
80 European Investment Bank	https://www.eib.org/en/index.htm
81 European Network of Social Integration Enterprises (ENSIE)	https://www.ensie.org/
82 European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC)	https://etuc.org/en
83 European Trade Union Institute	https://www.etui.org/
84 European Transport Workers Federation (ETF)	https://www.etf-europe.org
85 EuropeOn	https://europe-on.org/
86 Federal Ministry of Education and Research	https://www.bundesregierung.de/breg-en/federal-government/ministries/federal-ministry-of-education
87 FinnFund	https://www.finnfund.fi/en/
88 Finnwatch	https://finnwatch.org/en/

○	NAME OF ORGANISATION	WEBSITE
89	Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO)	https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/foreign-commonwealth-development-office
90	Friends of the Earth Scotland	https://foe.scot
91	Fundación Naturgy	https://www.fundacionnaturgy.org/
92	Generation Climate Europe	https://gceurope.org/
93	GIZ	https://www.giz.de/en/
94	Grantham Institute – Climate Change and Environment	https://www.imperial.ac.uk/grantham/
95	Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment (LSE)	https://www.lse.ac.uk/granthaminstitute/
96	Green European Foundation	https://gef.eu/
97	Green House Think Tank	https://www.greenhousethinktank.org/
98	Heinrich Böll Stiftung	https://www.boell.de/en
99	ICLEI Europe	https://iclei-europe.org
100	Impact Investing Institute	https://www.impactinvest.org.uk/
101	IndustriAll Europe	https://www.industrialall-union.org/
102	Institut de la Finance Durable	https://www.investorsjusttransition.com/
103	Instituto para la Transición Justa	https://www.transicionjusta.gob.es/es-es/Paginas/Home.aspx
104	Just Transition	https://www.just-transition.info/
105	Just Transition Commission	https://www.justtransition.scot/ https://commission.europa.eu/strategy-and-policy/priorities-2019-2024/european-green-deal/finance-and-green-deal/just-transition-mechanism_en
106	Just Transition Platform/ Fund/ Mechanism	https://www.lsbu.ac.uk/about-us/sustainability
107	London South Bank University (LSBU)	https://www.leti.uk/
108	Low Energy Transformation Initiative (LETI)	https://www.transitionpathwayinitiative.org/
109	LSE Transition Pathway Initiative Centre	https://www.nib.int
110	Nordic Investment Bank (NIB)	https://www.palmecenter.se/
111	Olof Palme International Center	https://philea.eu/
112	Philea – European Philanthropy Coalition for Climate	https://pcancities.org.uk/
113	Place-based Climate Action Network (PCAN)	https://redu.fi/en
114	Rovaniemi Municipal Federation of Education (REDU)	https://www.solidar.org/
115	SOLIDAR	https://www.sse.com/
116	SSE	https://www.ademe.fr/en/frontpage/
117	The French Agency for Ecological Transition (ADEME)	



NAME OF ORGANISATION

- 118** The Upper Austria Energy Saving Agency
- 119** Third Generation Environmentalism (E3G)
- 120** Trades Union Congress (TUC)
- 121** Transition Plan Taskforce
- 122** Urban Transitions Alliance
- 123** We Move Europe

WEBSITE

- <https://www.energiesparverband.at/en/>
- <https://www.e3g.org/>
- <https://www.tuc.org.uk/>
- <https://transitiontaskforce.net/>
- <https://urbantransitions.org/>
- <https://www.wemove.eu/>



GLOBAL

NAME OF ORGANISATION

- 124** 2X Gender and Climate TaskForce
- 125** Action Aid International
- 126** Acumen
- 127** Apparel Impact Institute
- 128** Argidius
- 129** Batani
- 130** Better Work
- 131** Building & Woodworker's International (BWI)
- 132** Business and Human Rights Resource Centre (BHRR)
- 133** Business for Nature
- 134** Business for Social Responsibility (BSR)
- 135** C40
- 136** Carbon Neutral Cities Alliance
- 137** Catalyst
- 138** CDP
- 139** Centre for Social Responsibility in Mining
- 140** Ceres – Climate Action 100+
- 141** Children's Investment Fund
- 142** Cities 4 Forests
- 143** Clean Clothes Campaign
- 144** Client Earth
- 145** Climate Justice Collab
- 146** Climate Policy Initiative

WEBSITE

- <https://www.2xchallenge.org/gender-and-climate-taskforce#:~:text=The%202X%20Gender%20and%20Climate,the%20field%20in%20this%20space.>
- <https://actionaid.org/>
- <https://acumen.org>
- <https://apparelimpact.org>
- <https://www.argidius.com/en/home>
- <https://batani.org>
- <https://betterwork.org/#>
- <https://www.bwint.org/>
- <https://www.business-humanrights.org/en/>
- <https://www.businessfornature.org>
- <https://www.bsr.org/>
- <https://www.c40.org/>
- <https://carbonneutralcities.org>
- <https://www.catalyst.org/>
- <https://www.cdp.net/en/info/>
- <https://smi.uq.edu.au/csrm>
- <https://www.ceres.org/>
- <https://ciff.org/>
- <https://cities4forests.com/>
- <https://cleanclothes.org>
- <https://www.clientearth.org>
- <https://climatejusticecollab.org/>
- <https://www.climatepolicyinitiative.org/>

O	NAME OF ORGANISATION	WEBSITE
147	Climate Strategies	https://climatestrategies.org/just-transition/
148	Climate Works Foundation	https://climateworks.org
149	Cobalt Institute	https://www.cobaltinstitute.org
150	Cornell Global Labor Institute	https://www.ilr.cornell.edu
151	Cultural Survival	https://www.culturalsurvival.org
152	Danish Institute for Human Rights	https://www.humanrights.dk/
153	Earthday	https://www.earthday.org
154	Energy Charter	https://www.energycharter.org/
155	Enveritas	https://www.enveritas.org
156	Environmental Justice Foundation (EJFoundation)	https://ejfoundation.org/
157	Fashion Takes Action	https://fashiontakesaction.com/
158	First Peoples Worldwide	https://www.colorado.edu/program/fpw/
159	FMO	https://www.fmo.nl/
160	Ford Foundation	https://www.fordfoundation.org
161	Freedom Fund	https://freedomfund.org/
162	Friends of the Earth	https://www.foei.org/
163	Funder Forum	https://www.funder-forum.org/
164	Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ)	https://www.gfanzero.com/our-work/financial-institution-net-zero-transition-plans/
165	Global Commons Alliance	https://globalcommonsalliance.org
166	Global Energy Alliance for People and Planet (GEAPP)	https://www.energyalliance.org/
167	Global Future Council on the Future of Economics of Equitable Transition	https://www.weforum.org/communities/global-future-council-on-the-economics-of-equitable-transition
168	Global Labor Justice-International Labor Rights Forum (GLJ-ILRF)	https://globallaborjustice.org
169	Global Partnership for Business and Biodiversity	https://www.cbd.int/business/gp.shtml
170	Global Reporting Initiative (GRI)	https://www.globalreporting.org/
171	Global Steering Group for Impact Investment	https://gsgii.org/
172	Global Strategic Communications Network	https://gscnetwork.org/
173	Global Warming Policy Foundation	https://www.thegwpcf.org/
174	Green Climate Fund	https://www.greenclimate.fund/
175	GreenPeace	https://www.greenpeace.org.uk/
176	Growald Climate Fund	https://www.growaldclimatefund.org/
177	Heading for Change	https://www.headingforchange.org/
178	IISD Global Subsidies Initiative (GSI)	https://www.iisd.org/gsi

	NAME OF ORGANISATION	WEBSITE
179	IKEA foundation	https://ikeafoundation.org/
180	Imperative 21	https://www.imperative21.co/
181	Indigenous Peoples Rights International (IRPI)	https://iprights.org/index.php/en/
182	IndustriAll Global	https://www.industrial-all-union.org/
183	Initiative for Responsible Mining (IRMA)	https://responsiblemining.net
184	Innovision Consulting	https://innovision-bd.com
185	Institute of Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)	https://www.iges.or.jp/en
186	Institute for Human Rights & Business (IHRB)	https://www.ihrb.org/
187	InsuResilience Investment Fund	https://www.insuresilience.org
188	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)	https://www.ipcc.ch/
189	International Alliance of Inhabitants	https://www.habitants.org/
190	International Chamber of Commerce	https://iccwbo.org
191	International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH)	https://www.fidh.org/en/
192	International Finance Corporation (IFC-World Bank)	https://www.ifc.org/en/home
193	International Metalworkers' Federation (IMF)	https://projects.ituc-csi.org/imf?lang=en
194	International Textile Manufacturers Federation (ITMF)	https://www.itmf.org/
195	International Organisation of Employers (IOE)	https://www.ioe-emp.org/
196	International Labour Organization (ILO)	https://www.ilo.org/global/lang--en/index.htm
197	International Transport Workers' Federation (ITF)	https://www.itfglobal.org/en
198	International Union for Food, Agriculture, Hotel, Restaurant, Catering, Tobacco and Allied Workers' Association (IUF)	https://www.iuf.org/
199	International Venture Philanthropy Center (IVPC)	https://gainalliance.org
200	ITF Impact Taskforce	https://www.impact-taskforce.com/
201	ITUC	https://www.ituc-csi.org/?lang=en
202	ITUC's Just Transition Centre	https://www.ituc-csi.org/just-transition-centre
203	J.E.D.I. Collaborative	https://jedicollaborative.com
204	Just Transition and Equitable Climate Action Resource Center	https://www.wri.org/just-transitions
205	La Via Campesina	https://viacampesina.org/en/
206	Laudes Foundation	https://www.laudesfoundation.org
207	Lever for Change	https://www.leverforchange.org
208	MacArthur Foundation	https://www.macfound.org/
209	Mani Tese	https://www.manitese.it
210	Maritime Just Transition Task Force	https://unglobalcompact.org/take-action/think-labs/just-transition/about

	NAME OF ORGANISATION	WEBSITE
211	New Development Bank	https://www.ndb.int
212	Oil Change International	https://priceofoil.org/
213	Open Society Foundations	https://www.opensocietyfoundations.org/
214	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development	https://www.oecd.org/
215	Porticus	https://www.porticus.com/
216	Powering Past Coal Alliance (PPCA)	https://poweringpastcoal.org/
217	Preventable Surprises	https://preventablesurprises.com
218	Proparco	https://www.proparco.fr/en
219	Pulitzer Centre for Reporting	https://pulitzercenter.org
220	Rainforest Action Network	https://www.ran.org
221	Robert Bosch Stiftung	https://www.bosch-stiftung.de/en
222	Rockefeller Foundation	https://www.rockefellerfoundation.org
223	Rocky Mountain Institute (RMI)	https://rmi.org/
224	Science Based Targets	https://sciencebasedtargets.org
225	ShareAction	https://shareaction.org/
226	She Changes Climate	https://www.shechangesclimate.org
227	Sirge Coalition	https://www.sirgecoalition.org/
228	Skoll Foundation	https://skoll.org
229	Society for Threatened Peoples	https://www.gfbv.ch/en/
230	Solidarity Centre	https://www.solidaritycenter.org/
231	South Pole	https://www.southpole.com
232	Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI)	https://www.sei.org/
233	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)	https://www.sida.se/en
234	Taproot Earth	https://taproot.earth
235	Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures	https://tnfd.global
236	The B Team	https://bteam.org/
237	The Circle	https://www.thecircle.ngo
238	The Climate Group	https://www.theclimategroup.org
239	The Council for Inclusive Capitalism	https://www.inclusivecapitalism.com/
240	The Global Battery Alliance (GBA)	https://www.globalbattery.org
241	The Nature Conservancy	https://www.nature.org/en-us/
242	The Responsible Business Alliance	https://www.responsiblebusiness.org
243	The Sunrise Project	https://sunriseproject.org
244	The Women's Earth and Climate Action Network (WECAN)	https://www.wecaninternational.org/



NAME OF ORGANISATION

WEBSITE

245	Thomson Reuters Foundation	https://www.trust.org/
246	Thousand Currents Foundation	https://thousandcurrents.org/
247	Trade Union Advisory Committee	https://tuac.org/about/
248	Trade Unions for Energy Democracy (TUED)	https://www.tuedglobal.org/
249	UMI Fund	https://umifund.org
250	UN Global Compact	https://unglobalcompact.org/
251	UN Principles for Responsible Investment (UN PRI)	https://www.unpri.org/
252	UNI Global	https://uniglobalunion.org
253	United Nations (UN)	https://www.un.org/en/
254	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	https://www.undp.org/
255	United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	https://www.usaid.gov/
256	University of Cambridge	https://www.cam.ac.uk/
257	Verité	https://verite.org
258	Voices for Just Climate Action	https://voicesforjustclimateaction.org
259	Wallace Global Fund	https://wgf.org
260	Walton Family Foundation	https://www.waltonfamilyfoundation.org/
261	We Mean Business Coalition	https://www.wemeanbusinesscoalition.org/
262	World Bank Group	https://www.worldbank.org/en/home
263	World Benchmarking Alliance (WBA)	https://www.worldbenchmarkingalliance.org/
264	World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)	https://www.wbcsd.org/
265	World Wide Fund for Nature/World Wildlife Fund (WWF)	https://www.wwf.org.uk/



LATIN AMERICA

NAME OF ORGANISATION

WEBSITE

266	AIDA	https://aida-americas.org/
267	Alianza Latinoamérica Sostenible (ALDAS)	https://www.linkedin.com/company/aldasderechoambiental/?originalSubdomain=ar
268	Alianza Mesoamericana de Pueblos y Bosques (AMPB)	https://www.alianzamesoamericana.org/es/
269	Amigos de la Tierra Latinoamérica	https://atalc.org/
270	Asociación Moda Sostenible Argentina	https://www.amsoar.com.ar

	NAME OF ORGANISATION	WEBSITE
271	Aspen Network of Development Entrepreneurs	https://andeglobal.org/climate-and-environmental-action/
272	Associação De Defesa Etnoambiental Kanindé	https://kaninde.eco.br/
273	Brazil Foundation	https://brazilfoundation.org/
274	CARE – LATAM	https://www.care.org
275	Central de Trabajadores de la Argentina:	https://ctaa.org.ar/
276	Central de Trabajadores y Trabajadoras de la Argentina	https://www.cta.org.ar
277	Centro Regional de Finanzas Sostenibles (CFS) de la Universidad de Los Andes	https://cfs.uniandes.edu.co/es/
278	CIPAME	https://cipame.org/transicion-al-dia/
279	ColCasa	https://colectivocasa.org.bo/
280	Colectivo YASunidos	https://sialyasuni.com/
281	Comisión de Integración Energética Regional (CIER)	https://www.cier.org/es-uy/Paginas/Home.aspx
282	Conexus	https://www.conexsus.org
283	Confederación General del Trabajo (CGT)	https://cgtoficial.org/
284	Confederación Sindical de Trabajadores/as de las Américas (TUCA)	https://csa-csi.org/
285	Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales (CLACSO)	https://www.clacso.org/
286	Consejo Permanente para la Transición Energética Justa	https://consejotransicion.org/
287	CONTAR Confederação Nacional dos Trabalhadores na Agricultura	https://contar.org.br/
288	CooperAcción	https://cooperaccion.org.pe/
289	Coordinadora Latinoamericana de Organizaciones del Campo (CLOC)	https://cloc-viacampesina.net/que-es-la-cloc-via-campesina
290	Coordinator of Indigenous Organizations of the Amazon Basin (COICA)	https://coicamazonia.org/
291	CUT Brazil	https://www.cut.org.br/
292	CUT Chile	https://cut.cl/
293	CUT Colombia	https://cut.org.co/
294	Development Bank of Latin America and the Caribbean	https://www.caf.com/en/
295	ECLAC – CEPAL United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean – Observatorio Parlamentario de Cambio Climático y Transición Justa	https://www.cepal.org/es/acuerdo-deescazu/comite-apoyo-la-aplicacion-cumplimiento-acuerdo-escazu
296	Ecopetrol	https://www.ecopetrol.com.co/wps/portal/
297	Ecosystem Program Pan-Amazonian	https://latimpacto.org/en/
298	EU-LAC Foundation	https://eulacfoundation.org/
299	EU-LAT Network	https://eulatnetwork.org/
300	Euroclima	https://www.euroclima.org

NAME OF ORGANISATION	WEBSITE
301 Fundación Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (FARN)	https://farn.org.ar/
302 Fundación Avina	https://www.avina.net/
303 Fundación Sol	https://fundacionsol.cl
304 Fundo Brazil	https://www.fundobrasil.org.br/
305 Global Alliance of Territorial Communities (GATC)	https://globalalliance.me/es
306 ID-Global	https://www.idglobal.org.br/
307 IDH	https://www.idhsustainabletrade.com
308 IndePaz	https://indepaz.org.co/
309 Iniciativa Climática de México	https://www.iniciativaclimatica.org/
310 Instituto Clima e Sociedade	https://climaesociedade.org/
311 Inter-American Development Bank	https://www.iadb.org/en
312 Jubileo Sur	https://jubileosuramericas.net/
313 La Base	https://labase.org/argentina/
314 Latin American Centre for Social Ecology (CLAES)	https://ambiental.net/
315 Latin American Energy Organization (OLADE)	https://www.olade.org/en
316 Movimento pela Soberania Popular na Mineração (MAM)	https://www.mamnacional.org.br/mam/
317 Network of Latin American and Caribbean Environmental Funds (RedLAC)	https://redlac.org/en/
318 Network of Latin American Researchers of the Social and Solidarity Economy (RIPESS)	https://www.ripess.org/?lang=en
319 Observatorio de Industrias Extractivas y Derechos Colectivos (OIEDC)	http://oiedc.blogspot.com/
320 Observatorio de Conflictos Mineros de América Latina (OCMAL)	https://www.ocmal.org/ocmal/
321 Observatorio Latinoamericano de Conflictos Ambientales (OLCA)	https://olca.cl/oca/index.php
322 Oxfam Latam	https://lac.oxfam.org/
323 Pacto Ecosocial e Intercultural del Sur	https://pactoecosocialdelsur.com/
324 Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE)	https://www.un-page.org/
325 Petrobras	https://petrobras.com.br/en/home-petrobras
326 Polen Transiciones Justas	https://polentj.org
327 ProDESC	https://prodesc.org.mx/en/
328 SINTRACARBON	https://sintracarbon.org/
329 SINTRAELECOL	https://sintraelecolbogotacundinamarca.org/
330 The Paiter Suruí Forest Carbon Project	https://aamazonia.com.br/event-in-brasilia-debates-the-amazon-climate-emergency-and-the-role-of-communities-in-the-carbon-market/?lang=en

NAME OF ORGANISATION

- 331** Transforma
- 332** Transição justa
- 333** Transición Justa en América Latina
- 334** Transnational Centre for Just Transitions in Energy, Climate and Sustainability (TRAJECTS)
- 335** USO

WEBSITE

- <https://transforma.global/en/>
- <https://iila.org/es/>
- <https://transicionjusta.com/>
- <https://trajects.org/about>
- <https://www.uso.org.co/>



SOUTHEAST ASIA

NAME OF ORGANISATION

- 336** ActionAid Bangladesh
- 337** All India Trade Union Congress
- 338** Asia Clean Energy Coalition
- 339** Asia Foundation
- 340** Asia Investor Group on Climate Change (AIGCC)
- 341** Asia Philanthropy Circle
- 342** Asia Venture Philanthropy Network (AVPN)
- 343** Asia-Pacific Network for Global Change Research
- 344** Asian Development Bank
- 345** Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
- 346** Asian People's Movement on Debt and Development
- 347** Awaj Foundation
- 348** Bangladesh Environmental Lawyers Association
- 349** Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers and Exporters Association (BGMEA)
- 350** Bangladesh Institute of Labour Studies (BILS)
- 351** Bangladesh Occupational Safety, Health and Environment Foundation (OSHE)
- 352** BRAC
- 353** Cambodian Alliance of Trade Unions
- 354** Cambodian Ministry of Environment
- 355** Centre for Alliance of Labor and Human Rights (CENTRAL)
- 356** Centre for Research on Energy and Clean Air (CREA)
- 357** Centre for Science and Environment
- 358** Centre for Social and Economic Progress (CSEP)
- 359** Centre of Indian Trade Unions

WEBSITE

- <https://www.actionaidbd.org>
- https://aituc.net/about_us.php
- <https://asiacleanenergycoalition.com/en/>
- <https://asiafoundation.org>
- <https://aigcc.net/>
- <https://asiaphilanthropycircle.org>
- <https://avpn.asia/>
- <https://www.apn-gcr.org>
- <https://www.adb.org/>
- <https://www.aiib.org/en/index.html>
- <https://www.apmdd.org>
- <https://awajfoundation.org/>
- <https://belabangla.org/>
- <https://www.bgmea.com.bd/>
- <https://bilsbd.org>
- https://justtransition-bangladesh.net/about_single_page/Mw==
- <https://www.brac.net>
- <https://catucambodia.org>
- <https://www.moe.gov.kh/en>
- <https://central-cambodia.org>
- <https://energyandcleanair.org>
- <https://www.cseindia.org>
- <https://csep.org/>
- <http://citucentre.org>

	NAME OF ORGANISATION	WEBSITE
360	Chintan Environmental Research and Action Group	https://www.chintan-india.org
361	Circular Apparel Innovation Factory	https://www.circularapparel.co/
362	CLEAN	https://www.thecleannetwork.org/index.php
363	Clean Energy Investment Accelerator	https://www.cleanenergyinvest.org
364	Climate Action Network South Asia	https://cansouthasia.net/
365	Climate Risk Horizons	https://climateriskhorizons.com/
366	Coaction Indonesia	https://coaction.id/en
367	Collective Union of Movement of Workers (CUMW)	https://cumw.org
368	Council on Energy, Environment and Water	https://www.ceew.in
369	Dala Institute	https://www.dala.institute/
370	DASRA	https://www.dasra.org
371	Development Alternatives	https://www.devalt.org
372	EnergyLab Cambodia	https://energylab.asia
373	Environment Protection Training and Research Institute	http://eptri.telangana.gov.in:8080/eptri
374	Fair Finance Asia	https://fairfinanceasia.org/
375	Forum for the Future	https://www.forumforthefuture.org
376	Garment Labour Union	https://glu.org.in/
377	Good Fashion Fund	https://goodfashionfund.com/
378	Green Network Asia	https://greennetwork.asia
379	Greenpeace India	https://www.greenpeace.org/india/en/?s=Just+Transition&orderby=_score
380	ICLEI South Asia	https://southasia.iclei.org/
381	Impact and Policy Research Institute	https://www.impriindia.com/
382	India Climate Collaborative	https://indiaclimatecollaborative.org/
383	India Just Transition Centre (an i-Forest initiative)	https://iforest.global/initiatives/energy-climate-change/just-transition/
384	Indian Institute of Human Settlements	https://iihs.co.in/
385	Institute for Essential Services Reform	https://iesr.or.id/en
386	Institute for Global Environmental Strategies (IGES)	https://www.iges.or.jp/en
387	Integrated Research and Action for Development (IRADe)	https://www.irade.org/
388	Intellectcap Advisory Services	https://www.intellecap.com/
389	International Centre for Climate Change and Development (ICCCAD)	https://www.icccad.net/
390	Kota Kita	https://kotakita.org
391	Legal Initiative for Forest and Environment (LIFE)	https://thelifeindia.org.in
392	Let Me Breathe	https://letmebreathe.in

	NAME OF ORGANISATION	WEBSITE
393	Mekong Strategic Capital	https://www.mekongstrategic.com
394	Mineral Inheritors Rights Association (MIRA)	https://mineralinheritors.org
395	Mines, Minerals & People	https://www.mmpindia.in
396	National Skills Development Authority	https://nsda.gov.bd/
397	New Energy Nexus Indonesia	https://newenergy nexus.id/new-about-en/
398	Nexus for Development	https://nexusfordevelopment.org
399	NGO Forum on Cambodia	https://www.ngoforum.org.kh/
400	NITI Aayog	https://niti.gov.in/
401	OAK Foundation	https://oakfnd.org/
402	Observer Research Foundation	https://www.orfonline.org
403	Prakarsa (Society Initiative for State Welfare and Alternative Development)	https://theprakarsa.org/en/
404	Public Advocacy Initiatives for Rights and Values in India (PAIRVI)	https://pairvi.org
405	Rainmatter Foundation	https://rainmatter.org/about/
406	Remade	https://www.remadeincambodia.com/
407	ReNew Foundation	https://www.renewfoundation.in/index.php
408	RMG Sustainability Council (RSC)	https://rsc-bd.org/en
409	SELCO Foundation	https://selcofoundation.org/
410	Sevea Consulting	http://www.seveaconsulting.com/en/
411	Shakti Sustainable Energy Foundation	https://shaktifoundation.in/
412	SNV	https://www.snv.org/
413	Southeast Asia Energy Transition Partnership	https://www.energytransitionpartnership.org
414	Sukkhacita	https://www.sukkhacitta.com/
415	Swaniti Initiative	https://climate.swaniti.com/
416	Tara Climate Foundation	https://taraclimate.org/
417	Tata Trusts	https://www.tatatrusts.org
418	Textile, Apparel, Footwear, and Travel Goods Association in Cambodia (TAFTAC)	https://www.taftac-cambodia.org
419	The Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR)	https://www.cifor.org/
420	The Center for Study of Science, Technology and Policy (CSTEP)	https://cstep.in/
421	The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI)	https://www.teriin.org/
422	The Habie Center	https://habiecenter.or.id/
423	Transform Trade (formerly Traidcraft Exchange)	https://www.transform-trade.org

	NAME OF ORGANISATION	WEBSITE
424	Trend Asia	https://trendasia.org/en/home/
425	Vasudha Foundation	https://www.vasudha-foundation.org/
426	Villgro	https://www.villgro.org/
427	ViriyaENB	https://viriyaenb.org/
428	Working Peoples' Coalition	https://workingpeoplescharter.in/
429	World Resource Institute (WRI) India	https://wri-india.org/
430	Yayasan Indonesia CeraH	https://www.cerah.or.id
431	Yayasan Rumah Energi	https://www.rumahenergi.org/en/
432	Youth for Unity and Voluntary Action (YUVA)	https://yuvaindia.org

Annex 4: List of stakeholders engaged



* Note: Due to many of the organisations engaged with working across different regions, the focus region for our engagement was considered when preparing this list and informing the trends analysis



AFRICA

NAME OF ORGANISATION

TYPE OF ORGANISATION

Earthlife Africa	Charity/NGO
African Climate Foundation (ACF)	Foundation
Africa Institute for Energy Governance (AFIEGO)	Charity/NGO
The Shine Campaign	Charity/NGO
Africa Policy Research Institute (APRI)	Research Institute



EUROPE

NAME OF ORGANISATION

TYPE OF ORGANISATION

Grantham Research Institute (London School of Economics and Political Science)	Research Institute and Network
London South Bank University	Academic Institution
Building & Woodworker's International (BWI)	Union
Third Generation Environmentalism (E3G)	Think Tank
International Transport Workers' Federation (ITF)	Union Network
SOLIDAR	Charity/NGO
Oxfam Great Britain	Charity/NGO



GLOBAL

NAME OF ORGANISATION

TYPE OF ORGANISATION

Business & Human Rights Resource Centre	Charity/NGO
SHIFT Project	Charity/NGO
Institute for Human Rights and Business (IHRB)	Charity/NGO
International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC)	Trade Union
Climateworks Foundation	Foundation
Urban Movement Innovation Fund	Foundation

Oil Change International	Charity/NGO
Initiative for Responsible Mining Assurance (IRMA)	Network
The Sunrise Project	Network
World Economic Forum (WEF)	Charity/NGO
Oxfam International	Charity/NGO
Value for Women	Social Enterprise
2x Global	Network
Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)	Intergovernmental Organisation
Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI)	Network
Taproot Earth	Network
The Council for Inclusive Capitalism	Network
Rainforest Alliance Network	Network
Thomson Reuters Foundation	Foundation
We Mean Business Coalition	Network
World Benchmarking Alliance	Network



LATIN AMERICA

NAME OF ORGANISATION

Transnational Centre for Just Transitions in Energy, Climate and Sustainability (TRAJECTS)
ID Global
Natural Resources Governance Institute
Fundo Brasil
Fundación Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (FARN)
Colectivo YASunidos
Instituto Clima e Sociedade
Oxfam Latin America
Avina Foundation

TYPE OF ORGANISATION

Think Thank (research)
Think Thank (research, legal, energy)
Nonprofit Organisation
Charity/NGO
NGO (energy, agriculture, mining)
Network (advocacy, energy, mining, agricultural)
Charity/NGO
Charity/NGO
Charity/NGO



SOUTHEAST ASIA

NAME OF ORGANISATION

TYPE OF ORGANISATION

India Climate Collaborative (ICC)

Network (private sector)

Yayasan Rumah Energi

NGO (energy)

Climate Policy Initiative

Research Institute

Dala Institute

Research Institute

Climate Strategies

Research Institute

International Centre for Climate Change and Development (ICCCAD)

Research Institute

Institutional Investors Group on Climate Change (AIGCC)

Nonprofit Organisation

Laudes Foundation India

Foundation

Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers & Exporters Association (BGMEA)

Trade Body Association

Annex 5: List of relevant policies



This list details some of the key global and regional policies influencing the just transition landscape.

POLICY FRAMEWORK	ISSUED BY	REGION	YEAR ADOPTED	DESCRIPTION
Amazon Cooperation Treaty (ACT)		Amazon	1978	The treaty aims to foster equitable and mutually beneficial development in the Amazon by promoting collaborative efforts among regional countries for sustainable growth.
Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention (No. 169)	ILO	Global	1989	The convention aims to overcome discriminatory practices that affect indigenous and tribal people, and enable them to participate in decision-making that affects their lives.
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change	UN	Global	1992	The objective of this convention is to stabilise the concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere at a level that prevents dangerous anthropogenic interference in the climate system.
The Energy Charter Treaty		Global	1998	The treaty provides a multilateral framework for energy cooperation that is unique under international law, and is designed to promote energy security through the operation of more open and competitive energy markets.
United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples	UN	Global	2007	This is the most comprehensive instrument detailing the rights of indigenous people in international law and policy. It outlines the minimum standards for the recognition, protection and promotion of these rights.
United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights	UN	Global	2011	This set of global standards details the respective duties and responsibilities of governments and businesses to prevent, address and mitigate human rights abuses in the context of business operations.

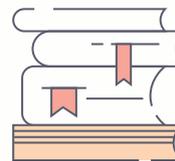
POLICY FRAMEWORK	ISSUED BY	REGION	YEAR ADOPTED	DESCRIPTION
Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE)	UN	Global	2013	PAGE is an alliance of five UN agencies, funding partners and 22 partner countries that work together to transform economies into drivers of sustainability by supporting nations and regions in reframing economic policies and practices around sustainability.
Paris Agreement	UN	Global	2015	The agreement includes commitments from signatory countries to reduce their emissions and work together to adapt to the impacts of climate change, and calls on countries to strengthen their commitments over time.
Guidelines for a Just Transition towards Environmentally Sustainable Economies and Societies for All	ILO	Global	2015	The guidelines provide a policy framework and an operational tool with which to address environmental change in a way that advances social justice and promotes decent work creation.
European Pillar of Social Rights	European Commission	Europe	2017	This set of principles and rights was designed to promote fair, inclusive employment, social protection and equal opportunities across the EU, emphasising the importance of a strong, inclusive social dimension in EU policies.
Silesia Declaration on Solidarity and Just Transition	Council of the European Union	Europe	2018	The declaration highlights that a just transition of the workforce as well as safeguarding and creating sustainable employment and decent work are crucial to ensure public support for long-term emission reductions, and to enable countries to reach the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement.

POLICY FRAMEWORK	ISSUED BY	REGION	YEAR ADOPTED	DESCRIPTION
Minimum Energy Efficiency Standard (MEES) Regulation	UK government	Europe (United Kingdom)	2018	MEES is a policy or set of regulations implemented by the UK government to improve the energy efficiency of residential and commercial properties, reduce carbon emissions, and ensure that tenants live and work in more energy-efficient and comfortable environments.
Just Transition Mechanism	European Commission	Europe	2019	This mechanism is an EU tool that provides financial and technical support to regions most affected by the transition to a greener economy, with the goal of ensuring a fair and inclusive shift towards a more sustainable future.
European Green Deal	European Commission	Europe	2020	This deal is a far-reaching strategy to make the EU carbon-neutral and environmentally sustainable. This encompasses 2050 targets to reduce emissions and promote sustainable practices across various sectors to combat climate change and protect the environment.
EU Taxonomy Regulation	European Commission	Europe	2020	This taxonomy is a cornerstone of the EU's sustainable finance framework and an important market transparency tool. It helps to direct investments to the economic activities most needed for the transition, in line with the European Green Deal objectives.
International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB) Standards	International Financial Reporting Standards	Global	2021	These standards aim for a global baseline of sustainability disclosures, and are designed to provide the right information, in the right way, to support investor decision-making and facilitate international comparability to attract capital.

POLICY FRAMEWORK	ISSUED BY	REGION	YEAR ADOPTED	DESCRIPTION
Just Transition Declaration		Global	2021	The declaration recognises the need to ensure that no one is left behind in the transition to net-zero economies, particularly those working in sectors, cities and regions that are reliant on carbon-intensive industries and production.
Cohesion Policy 2021 – 2027	European Commission	Europe	2021	This policy is the EU's framework for reducing regional disparities and promoting economic and social development by allocating funds to support projects and initiatives in less-developed regions, with a focus on sustainability and innovation.
Escazú Agreement		LATAM	2021	The agreement guarantees the right to access environmental information and participate in environmental decision-making, thereby promoting access to information and access to justice related to environmental matters.
Fit to 55 Package	Council of the European Union	Europe	2021 (first part) and 2022 (second part)	The package includes a set of proposals to revise and update EU legislation, and put in place new initiatives to ensure that EU policies are in line with the climate goals of the European Green Deal.
REPowerEU	European Commission	Europe	2022	REPowerEU intends to help the EU save energy, produce clean energy and diversify its energy supplies to safeguard citizens and businesses from energy shortages; support Ukraine by weakening Russia's war chest; and accelerate the transition to clean energy.
Council Recommendations on Ensuring a Fair Transition Towards Climate Neutrality	Council of the European Union	Europe	2022	These are policy guidelines issued by the Council of the European Union to assist member states manage the social and economic aspects of transitioning to a more sustainable, low-carbon economy, emphasising fairness and inclusivity.

POLICY FRAMEWORK	ISSUED BY	REGION	YEAR ADOPTED	DESCRIPTION
Inflation Reduction Act	US government	North America (United States)	2022	The act aims to reduce renewable energy costs for organisations – like Green Power partners, businesses, nonprofits, educational institutions, and state, local and tribal organisations – through incentives such as tax credits in order to lower greenhouse-gas emission footprints and accelerate the clean energy transition.
Green Deal Industrial Plan	European Commission	Europe	2023	The plan aims to provide a more supportive environment for the scaling up of the EU's manufacturing capacity for the net-zero technologies and products required to meet Europe's ambitious climate targets.
Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive	European Parliament and the Council of the European Union	Europe	2023	This directive modernises and strengthens the rules concerning the social and environmental information that companies have to report.
The Net-Zero Industry Act	European Commission	Europe	2023	The act aims to strengthen Europe's manufacturing capacity of net-zero technologies, and overcome barriers to scaling up manufacturing capacity.
Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism	European Commission	Europe	2023	The mechanism is a landmark tool with which to put a fair price on the carbon emitted during the production of carbon-intensive goods that are entering the EU, and to encourage cleaner industrial production in non-EU countries.
Global Gateway Investment Agenda	European Commission	Europe and LAC	2023	The agenda addresses investment gaps in line with common priorities of the EU, Latin America and the Caribbean. The goal is to mobilise private capital and public funding for sustainable development.

Annex 6: Bibliography



2X Global (2023) Envisioning Fair Futures: Gender equality, climate action and equitable finance. https://static1.squarespace.com/static/638cb83455f20147b91df430/t/6515a9761185f30aa614f94c/1695918481413/2X+Global_Envisioning+Fair+Futures+%28Handbook%29.pdf

2X Global (n.d) Gender and climate finance toolkit. <https://www.2xglobal.org/climate-toolkit-home>

Abdullah, A., Nasution, G. F. M., & Febriyanti, A. (2023) Overcoming Energy Security Challenges in Cambodia Through Energy Supply and Demand Measures (09; pp. 1–8). ASEAN Centre for Energy. <https://aseanenergy.org/overcoming-energy-security-challenges-in-cambodia-through-energy-supply-and-demand-measures/>

Acha, M. R. (2016) Gender equality & just transition. New York: WEDO. <https://wedo.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/08/gjtransition.pdf>

African Development Bank (2022) The African Development Bank’s Just Transition Initiative to Address Climate Change in the African Context: Discussion Paper. https://www.afdb.org/sites/default/files/2022/12/09/just_transition_in_the_african_context.pdf.

African Development Bank (no date) Financing a Just Transition in Africa: Challenges and Opportunities. Abidjan, Côte d’Ivoire: African Development Bank. <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1RO6pie8wucwEc502nNiLe8iLGng9Ap8v/view>

AIDA (2019) Sacrifice Zones: The injustice of living in an unhealthy environment. Interamerican Association for Environmental Defense. Ortúzar, Florencia, Blog AIDA Americas. <https://aida-americas.org/en/blog/sacrifice-zones-the-injustice-of-living-in-an-unhealthy-environment>

Akgüç, M., Arabadjieva, K., & Galgoczi, B. (2022) Why the EU’s patchy ‘just transition’ framework is not up to meeting its climate ambitions. <https://www.ssrn.com/abstract=4220500>

Alarcón, P., Combariza, N., Schwab, J., Peters, S. (2022) Rethinking ‘Just Transition’: Critical reflections for the Global South. Colombia: Trajects. <https://trajects.org/resource-library/item/81>

Andersen, A. D. et al. (2023) Faster, broader, and deeper! Suggested directions for research on net-zero transitions. Oxford Open Energy. <https://doi.org/10.1093/ooenergy/oiad007>

Anderson, B and García Soto, J. (2020) Protesta Y Propuesta: Lessons from Just Transformation, Ecological Justice, and the Fight for Self-Determination in Puerto Rico. Grassroots International. <https://grassrootsonline.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/Grassroots-MG-Puerto-Rico-Report-web-Feb2020.pdf>

Animashaun, N. (2023) Nigeria’s Energy Transitions in a Political Transition. APRI. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.59184/pb023.05>

Arabadjieva, K. (2023) The fragmented landscape of the EU Just Transition framework. Etui. <https://www.etui.org/sites/default/files/2023-06/Arabadjieva%20-%20Presentation%2013%20June.pdf>

Ashwini Hingne, Niyati Gupta, Steffi Olickal and Ananya Chakraborty, World Resources Institute India (2023) Women Workers in Indian MSMEs: Challenges for a Just Transition. <https://wri-india.org/publication/women-workers-indian-msmes-challenges-just-transition>

Asia Investors Group on Climate Change, ClimateAction 100+ (no date) Investor Expectations for Diversified Mining. <https://igcc.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2023/09/Climate-Action-100-Diversified-Mining-Investor-Expectations.pdf>

Asian Development Bank (2022) ADB Launches Just Transition Support Platform. ADB. <https://www.adb.org/news/adb-launches-just-transition-support-platform>

Asia-Pacific Network of the Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (June 2023) Financing the Managed Phase-out of Coal-Fired Power Plants in Asia Pacific: Guide to support the financing of the early retirement of coal-fired power plants as part of a just net-zero transition. https://assets.bbhub.io/company/sites/63/2023/05/gfanz_consultation_managed-phaseout-of-coal-in-Asia-Pacific.pdf

Atteridge, A. and Strambo, C. (2020) Seven principles to realize a just transition to a low-carbon economy. SEI policy report. Stockholm: Stockholm Environment Institute. <https://www.sei.org/publications/seven-principles-to-realize-a-just-transition-to-a-low-carbon-economy/?id=1>

Azau, S., Treadwell, K., Anczewska, M., Krzysztofik, R., Mazurkiewicz, J., Frankowski, J., Sokołowski, J., Hetmański, M., Iwanowski, D., Kiewra, D., Czyżak, P., Tsekeris, D. (2021) Europe's coal regions: Boosting employment, environment, economy through 'just transition'. Washington D.C.: World Wildlife Fund (WWF). https://wwfeu.awsassets.panda.org/downloads/eu_coal_regions___boosting_employment__economy__environment_through_just_transition_.pdf?id=1

Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers & Exporters Association (July-August 2023) The Apparel Story. <https://www.bgmea.com.bd/uploads/newsletters/apparel-story-july-august-2023.pdf>

Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers & Exporters Association (May-June 2023) The Apparel Story. <https://www.bgmea.com.bd/uploads/newsletters/apparel-story-may-june-2023.pdf>

Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers & Exporters Association (no date) BGMEA Sustainability Strategic Vision 2030. https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/12ddcialG2ix9XVVnZPH2sRa_NiuCY4L3

Bankwatch (2021) RegENERate: Mobilising regions for energetic re-development and transformative NECPs. Prague: Bankwatch Network. <https://bankwatch.org/regenerate-mobilising-regions-for-energetic-re-development-and-transformative-necps>

Bärbel Rösch, L., & Epifanio, D. (2022) Just transition in 7 central and eastern European countries. Prague: Bankwatch Network. <https://euagenda.eu/upload/publications/2022-04-just-transition-in-7-ceecs.pdf>

Becerra, L., & Fakir, S. (2023) Africa must own the idea of the "just transition". <https://africanarguments.org/2023/07/africa-must-own-the-idea-of-the-just-transition/>

Bejar-Garcia, C., (2020) France's Yellow Vest Movement and the Global Debate on Climate Change. Harvard International Review. <https://hir.harvard.edu/frances-yellow-vest-movement-and-the-global-debate-on-climate-change/>

Boulle, M. (2023) The role of the Just Energy Transition Partnership in contributing to the implementation of South Africa's NDC: A new form of climate finance and international cooperation? https://www.diw.de/documents/dokumentenarchiv/17/diw_01.c.881551.de/snapfi_report_south_africa_2023.pdf

Bowen, J. R. (2010) Gender equality in the family? Islam, Law, and Equality in Indonesia, 200–228. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. <https://doi.org/10.1017/cbo9780511615122.010>

Braulio, T. (2021) Transición justa y empleo verde en América Latina y el Caribe: 10 años de trabajo de la OIT en la región. Geneva: International Labour Organization. https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---americas/---ro-lima/documents/publication/wcms_831477.pdf

CAF (2023) Desafíos globales, soluciones regionales América Latina y el Caribe frente a la crisis climática y de biodiversidad. CAF-banco de desarrollo de América Latina y el Caribe. <https://scioteca.caf.com/bitstream/handle/123456789/2089/RED2023-RE-ESP.pdf?sequence=20&isAllowed=y>

CEE Bankwatch Network (2019) Local Community Participation in the Transformation Action Plan for the Slovakia's Upper Nitra Coal Region. Prague: Bankwatch Network. <https://bankwatch.org/publication/the-transformation-action-plan-for-the-slovakia-s-upper-nitra-coal-region?id=1>

Chancel, L. (2023) Who Pays for a Warming World? <https://www.greeneuropeanjournal.eu/who-pays-for-a-warming-world/>

Climate Action Network Europe (2021) Just Transformation Vision. <https://caneurope.org/just-transformation-vision-principles/>

Climate Investment Funds, The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI) (March 2021) SUPPORTING JUST TRANSITIONS IN INDIA. https://drive.google.com/file/d/1QM8_CrtHwfGkjHnGwHTOLbyDWeHvmryb/view?usp=drive_link

Climate Strategies (no date) Lessons from international research and practice to enhance ambition and implementation in the Just Transition Work Programme. https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/12ddcialG2ix9XVVnZPH2sRa_NiuCY4L3

Cock, J. (2019) Resistance to coal inequalities and the possibilities of a just transition in South Africa. *Development Southern Africa*, 36(6), 860–873. <https://doi.org/10.1080/0376835X.2019.1660859>

Crenshaw, K. (1990) Mapping the margins: Intersectionality, identity politics, and violence against women of color. *Stan. L. Rev.*

Culot, M., & Wiese, K. (2022) Reimagining work for a just transition. Brussels: European Environmental Bureau. <https://eeb.org/library/reimagining-work-for-a-just-transition/>

Dalabajan, D. et al. (2022) Towards a Just Energy Transition: Implications for communities in lower- and middle-income countries. <https://policy-practice.oxfam.org/resources/towards-a-just-energy-transition-implications-for-communities-in-lower-and-mid-621455/>

Dark Matter (2023) Laudes x Dark Matter Labs: A just transition of Europe's built environment (Part 1). Amsterdam: Dark Matter Laboratories. <https://provocations.darkmatterlabs.org/laudes-x-dark-matter-labs-a-just-transition-of-europes-built-environment-e76be0a9dfa5>

DASRA, India Climate Collective (2022) Seen, But Not Heard Exploring Intersections – Climate Change Adaptation, Gender and Adolescents. <https://indiaclimatecollaborative.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/Seen-but-not-heard-Final-Report.pdf>

DDPLAC Consortium (2020) Policy lessons from the Deep Decarbonization Pathways in Latin America and the Caribbean Project (DDPLAC). Paris: IDDRI. https://www.iddri.org/sites/default/files/PDF/Publications/Catalogue%20Iddri/Rapport/DDPLAC-dec%202020_1.pdf

Devillers, E., & Lyons, K. (2023) Green colonialism 2.0 tree plantations and carbon offset in Africa. <https://www.oaklandinstitute.org/sites/oaklandinstitute.org/files/green-colonialism.pdf>

Dilruba Haider and Dhaka Tribune (2022) Gender equality and climate justice: Feminist action for climate justice is crucial <https://www.icccad.net/dhaka-tribune-articles/gender-equality-and-climate-justicefeminist-action-for-climate-justice-is-crucial/>

Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) (2023) Investment and cooperation opportunities for Latin America and the Caribbean and the European Union. Santiago. <https://repositorio.cepal.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/54a2d6d4-9756-4937-b5ac-13b8b2e47eb2/content>

EFFAT (2023) A Just Transition that delivers for working people: EFFAT sets its recommendations for action. Brussels. <https://effat.org/uncategorized/a-just-transition-that-delivers-for-working-people-effat-sets-its-recommendations-for-action/>

ENERGIA (2019) Gender in the transition to sustainable energy for all: From evidence to inclusive policies. The Hague: Energia. https://www.energia.org/assets/2019/04/Gender-in-the-transition-to-sustainable-energy-for-all_-From-evidence-to-inclusive-policies_FINAL.pdf

Engie (2023) Just transition policy. Paris: Engie. https://www.engie.com/sites/default/files/assets/documents/2023-04/Engie_Politique%20Transition%20juste_GB_VF_0.pdf

EU Just Transition Fund (2023) EU Just Transition Fund in Ireland. Brussels: European Union. <https://emra.ie/eu-jtf/>

Eurofund (2023) Social partners | European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions. Social Partners. <https://www.eurofound.europa.eu/en/topic/social-partners>

European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) (2020) The EBRD Just Transition Initiative: Sharing the Benefits of a Green Economy Transition and Protecting Vulnerable Countries, Regions and People from Falling behind. London: European Bank for Reconstruction and Development. <https://www.ebrd.com/what-we-do/just-transition-initiative?id=1>

European Commission, Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion (2014) The European code of conduct on partnership in the framework of the European structural and investment funds, Publications Office. <https://data.europa.eu/doi/10.2767/49637>

European Commission (2021) The territorial just transition plans. Brussels: European Commission. https://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/information-sources/publications/communications/2021/the-territorial-just-transition-plans_en

European Commission (2023) Delivering the European green deal. Brussels: European Commission. https://commission.europa.eu/strategy-and-policy/priorities-2019-2024/european-green-deal/delivering-european-green-deal_en

European Commission (2023) Global Gateway: EU-Latin America and Caribbean Investment Agenda. <https://international-partnerships.ec.europa.eu/system/files/2023-07/EU-Latin-America-Investment-Agenda-EN.pdf>

European Commission (2023) The just transition mechanism. Brussels: European Commission. https://commission.europa.eu/strategy-and-policy/priorities-2019-2024/european-green-deal/finance-and-green-deal/just-transition-mechanism_en

European Institute for Gender Equality (2023) #3StepsForward: Why the green deal needs a gender perspective. https://eige.europa.eu/newsroom/news/3stepsforward-why-green-deal-needs-gender-perspective?language_content_entity=en

Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (2023) Engaging communities in a just transition: La Guajira, Colombia. <https://eiti.org/blog-post/engaging-communities-just-transition-la-guajira-colombia>

Fair Finance Asia and Stockholm Environment Institute (2022) Financing the Just Transition: Powering Asia's Sustainable Energy Future. Phnom Penh: Fair Finance Asia. <https://www.sei.org/publications/just-energy-transition-asia/>

Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (2023) Perspectivas comunes con América Latina y el Caribe: Trabajando juntos por la transformación ecológica y la justicia social. Germany: BMZ. <https://www.bmz.de/resource/blob/164892/positionspapier-es-lateinamerika.pdf>

Fontecilla, F. y Rabí, V. (n.d.) ¿Qué significa una transición justa en América Latina?: aproximaciones al concepto. Transición Justa Latinoamericana. <https://transicionjusta.com/recursos/centro-de-recursos/marco-conceptual-que-significa-una-transicion-justa-en-latinoamerica-aproximaciones-al-concepto/>

Forest Trends (2019) The Surui Forest Carbon Project: A case study. https://www.forest-trends.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/doc_5751-1.pdf

Friends of the Earth International (2020) Principles for a Just Transition. https://www.foei.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/FoEI_just_recovery_principles_english.pdf

Fuady, M. I. N and Ishak, N. (2023) Green restorative justice approach in environmental issues to attain the sustainable development IOP Conf. Ser.: Earth Environ. Sci, Indonesia. <https://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1755-1315/1190/1/012038/pdf>

Fuentes, C., Larraín, S., Poo, P. (2020) Transición Justa: Desafíos Para El Proceso De Descarbonización, La Justicia Energética Y Climática En Chile. Chile: Chile Sustentable. <https://www.chilesustentable.net/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/Transicion-Justa-baja.pdf>

Gass, P., Gerasimchuk, I., Kuehl, J., Roth, J., & Wooders, P. (2021) Just transition to a green economy. Winnipeg: International Institute for Sustainable Development. <https://www.iisd.org/publications/report/just-transition-green-economy>

GCF/UN Women (2017) Mainstreaming Gender in Green Climate Fund Projects. The Green Climate Fund (GCF). Incheon: Green Climate Fund. https://www.greenclimate.fund/documents/20182/194568/Guidelines_-_GCF_Toolkit_Mainstreaming_Gender.pdf/860d1d03-877d-4c64-9a49-c0160c794ca7

GFANZ (2022) Financial Institution Net-zero Transition Plans: Fundamentals, Recommendations, and Guidance. <https://assets.bbhub.io/company/sites/63/2022/09/Recommendations-and-Guidance-on-Financial-Institution-Net-zero-Transition-Plans-November-2022.pdf>

Grantham Research Institute (2023) Regulation (EU) 2023/955 establishing a Social Climate Fund—Climate Change Laws of the World. Retrieved 1 November 2023. <https://climate-laws.org/document/regulation-eu-2023955-establishing-a-social-climate-fund-ce42>

Gueterres, A. (2022) UN Secretary General's statement as the world population hits 8 billion. <https://www.un.org/africarenewal/magazine/november-2022/un-secretary-general's-statement-world-population-hits-8-billion>

Habbar-Bylac, E., Wiersma, M. (2023) Gender-smart investing as an enabler of the just transition. London: British International Investment. <https://www.bii.co.uk/en/news-insight/insight/articles/gender-smart-investing-climate-just-transition/>

Hadjipavlou, M. (2020) Resolving Cyprus. London: I. B. Tauris. <https://doi.org/10.5040/9780755620074.ch-011>

Healy, N. and Barry, J. (2017) Politicizing energy justice and energy system transitions: Fossil fuel divestment and a “just transition”. Elsevier. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enpol.2017.06.014>

Heffernan, R., Heidegger, P., Köhler, G., Stock, A., and Wiese, K. (2022) A Feminist European Green Deal: Towards an Ecological and Gender Just Transition. <https://eeb.org/library/a-feminist-european-green-deal-towards-an-ecological-and-gender-just-transition/>

Heffron, R. J. (2020) The role of justice in developing critical minerals, *Extractive Industries and Society.* Elsevier. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7336934/>

Hermanus, L. and Montmasson-Clair, G. (2021) Making sense of jobs in South Africa’s just energy transition: Managing the impact of a coal transition on employment. Pretoria: Trade & Industrial Policy Strategies (TIPS). https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Eq3KUqjDW5U0kFVNRo_QwfHVJGbDzz_/view

Hermanus, L., Scholtz, L., Kritzinger, K. (2022) Understanding South African Just Urban Transitions: Goals, Challenges and Responses for Transforming Local Electricity Systems. Cape Town: WWF South Africa. <https://justurbantransitions.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/09/Understanding-SA-Just-Urban-Transitions.pdf>

Hoppe, T., & De Vries, G. (2019) Social Innovation and the Energy Transition. *Sustainability*, 11(1), 141. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su11010141>

IFRS (2022) IFRS - ISSB describes the concept of sustainability and its articulation with financial value creation, and announces plans to advance work on natural ecosystems and just transition. <https://www.ifrs.org/news-and-events/news/2022/12/issb-describes-the-concept-of-sustainability/>

ILOSTAT (2022) World Employment and Social Outlook: Trends 2022. Geneva: International Labour Office. https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---dcomm/---publ/documents/publication/wcms_834081.pdf

Impact Investing Institute (2020) Just Transition Criteria: How to align investments with a just transition. London: Impact Investing Institution. <https://www.impactinvest.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/Just-Transition-Criteria.pdf>

International Energy Agency (2023) World Energy Outlook. <https://iea.li/3QvsaUe>

International Labour Organization (2015) Guidelines for a just transition towards environmentally sustainable economies and societies for all. https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/@ed_emp/@emp_ent/documents/publication/wcms_432859.pdf

International Labour Organization (2016) Gender, labour and a just transition towards environmentally sustainable economies and societies for all. https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/equality-and-discrimination/publications/WCMS_592348/lang--en/index.htm

International Labour Organization (2018) Just Transition Towards Environmentally Sustainable Economies and Societies for all. https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_dialogue/---actrav/documents/publication/wcms_647648.pdf

International Labour Organization (2021) Frequently Asked Questions on just transition. https://www.ilo.org/global/topics/green-jobs/WCMS_824102/lang--en/index.htm

International Labour Organization (2021) Transición justa y empleo verde en América Latina y el Caribe: 10 años de trabajo de la OIT en la región Informe narrativo sobre las actividades realizadas por la Organización Internacional del Trabajo en la región, en materia de acción climática. https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---americas/---ro-lima/documents/publication/wcms_831477.pdf

International Labour Organization (2022) A Just Energy Transition in Southeast Asia: The impact of coal phase-out on jobs. Geneva: ILO. http://www.ilo.org/asia/publication-sWCMS_845700/lang--en/index.html

International Labour Organization (2022) Achieving a Just Transition in the Textile and Garment Sector in Cambodia Technical Stakeholder Workshop. https://drive.google.com/file/d/1mMsV8J-_SI9Hw59UcgsomUrd-JGFXSTAc/view?usp=drive_link

International Labour Organization (2022) Human mobility and labour migration related to climate change in a just transition towards environmentally sustainable economies and societies for all. Just Transition Policy Brief ILO. https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_emp/---emp_ent/documents/publication/wcms_860606.pdf

International Labour Organization (2022) Just Transition Policy Brief Skills Development for a Just Transition Key messages. October. Geneva: ILO. https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_emp/---emp_ent/documents/publication/wcms_860617.pdf

International Trade Union Congress (n.d) Just Transition Centre. <https://www.ituc-csi.org/just-transition-centre?lang=en>

InvestEU (2023) Contribution to the Green Deal and the Just Transition Scheme. https://investeu.europa.eu/contribution-green-deal-and-just-transition-scheme_en

Investor Group on Climate Change (n.d) Regenerate & Restore: A circular economy discussion paper for investors. <https://igcc.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/IGCC-Circular-Economy-Discussion-Paper-2022.pdf>

IPCC (2022) Working Group III contribution to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg3/downloads/report/IPCC_AR6_WGIII_FullReport.pdf

Jardim Wanderley, L. & Catanzaro Rocha Leão, P. (2023) Transição Energética e a Demanda por Alumínio na Amazônia Brasileira. Brasil: Comissão Pró-Índio de São Paulo. https://cpisp.org.br/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/Publicac%CC%A7a%CC%83o_TransicaoEnergetica-3.pdf

Johnson, O. W., Han, J. Y.-C., Knight, A.-L., Mortensen, S., Aung, M. T., Boyland, M., & Resurrección, B. P. (2020) Assessing the gender and social equity dimensions of energy transitions. Stockholm: Stockholm Environment Institute. <https://www.sei.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/assessing-the-gender-and-social-equity-dimensions-of-energy-transitions-2020.pdf>

Just Transition Centre (2019) Union experiences and lessons from Canada, Germany, New Zealand, Norway and Spain. <https://www.google.com/search?q=just+transition+spain&oq=just+transition+spain&aqs=chrome..69i57j35i39l2j0l2j69i60l3.4254j0j9&sourceid=chrome&ie=UTF-8#>

Just Transition Research Collaborative (2018) Mapping Just Transition(s) to a Low-Carbon World. United Nations Research Institute for Social Development. <https://www.unclearn.org/wp-content/uploads/library/report-jtrc-2018.pdf>

Just Transition Research Collaborative (2019) Climate Justice from Below: Local Struggles for Just Transition(s). [http://www.unrisd.org/80256B3C005BCCF9/httpNetITFramePDF?ReadForm&parentunid=60DFBB5F56429D36802584C40057387F&parentdoctype=book&netitpath=80256B3C005BCCF9/\(httpAuxPages\)/60DFBB5F56429D36802584C40057387F/\\$file/Report---Cities-in-Transition-JTRC-2019-Final](http://www.unrisd.org/80256B3C005BCCF9/httpNetITFramePDF?ReadForm&parentunid=60DFBB5F56429D36802584C40057387F&parentdoctype=book&netitpath=80256B3C005BCCF9/(httpAuxPages)/60DFBB5F56429D36802584C40057387F/$file/Report---Cities-in-Transition-JTRC-2019-Final)

Kahn, M. and Osmond, E. (2023, August 15) Soros foundation to limit EU funding in new strategy - internal email. Reuters. <https://www.reuters.com/world/europe/soros-foundation-limit-eu-funding-new-strategy-internal-email-2023-08-15/>

Khan, M. R., Mirza, A. B., & Huq, S. (2022) Just Transition for Bangladesh. International Centre for Climate Change and Development. https://www.icccad.net/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/JT_Policy_Brief_ICCCAD_cm.pdf

Lager, F. et al. (2021) A Just Transition for Climate Change Adaptation: Towards Just Resilience and Security in a Globalising World, Adaptation Without Borders. <https://www.sei.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/10/just-transition-sei-awb-pb2-web.pdf>

Lager, F., Coninx, I., Breil, M., Bakhtaoui, I., Branth Pedersen, A., Mattern, K., van den Berg, H., Sini, E., Gallucio, G., K. and R., & Vierikko, K. (2023) Just Resilience for Europe: Towards measuring justice in climate change adaptation. <https://doi.org/10.25424/CMCC-BATP-3M95>

Laudes Foundation (2022) Philanthropy takes action to promote labour rights in Brazil. <https://www.laudes-foundation.org/latest/press/2022/12/philanthropy-takes-action-to-promote-labour-rights-in-brazil>

Laurie Parsons, Sabina Lawreniuk, Sok Serey, Joe Buckley, The British Academy (July 2022) Just-in-Time Transition?: Industrial sustainability, decent work, and the production of climate precarity in the Cambodian garment industry. https://drive.google.com/file/d/1a53ZYJzAeElqWSQW4Fx68BOGXM_1xzo0/view?usp=drive_link

Lee, X. et al. (2023) Promoting Equitable and Inclusive Green Job Growth in Southeast Asia. <https://www.bridgespan.org/insights/equitable-and-inclusive-green-job-growth-in-southeast-asia>

Lestari, T. and Inayah, B. (2023) Guidelines: Advancing Just Transitions in Indonesia. Climate Strategies. <https://climatestrategies.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/Guidelines-for-Just-Transitions-in-Indonesia.pdf>

Lo, Joseph. (2023) Latin America leads resistance to global shipping emission tax. Climate Change News. <https://www.climatechangenews.com/2023/06/29/shipping-imo-brazil-tax-levy-emissions-shipping/>

Lowitt, S. (2021) A just transition finance roadmap for South Africa: A first iteration. Pretoria: Trade & Industrial Policy Strategies (TIPS). <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1GnOiWIKKivbOaB3CM2k3if3Jg-PjxBT9D/view>

Maffei, L. (2021) Transición justa y empleo verde en el marco de la protección de la biodiversidad en América Latina y el Caribe. Geneva: International Labour Organization. https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---americas/---ro-lima/documents/publication/wcms_831480.pdf

Marques, A., Monteiro de Oliveira, A. (2023) Transição Energética Justa E Protagonismo Dos Povos Indígenas. Brazil: ID Global. https://www.idglobal.org.br/_files/ugd/959ac6_2e94acce080f428f-91caf8220ebfd9ce.pdf

Martínez, M. (2023) Transición energética, ¿una nueva oportunidad para las comunidades?. Pesquisa Javeriana. Pontificia Universidad Javeriana. <https://www.javeriana.edu.co/pesquisa/transicion-energetica-justa/>

McCauley, D., Ramasar, V., Heffron, R., Sovacool, B., Mebratu, D., Mundaca, L., (2019) Energy justice in the transition to low carbon energy systems: Exploring key themes in interdisciplinary research, Applied Energy, 233–234(1), pp. 916-921.

Ministerio de Minas y Energía (2022) Diálogo social para definir la hoja de ruta de la transición energética justa en Colombia. <https://www.minenergia.gov.co/documents/9497/HojaRutaTransicionEnergetica-JustaColombia.pdf>

Mizan R. Khan, Afsara Binte Mirza and Saleemul Huq, International Centre For Climate Change and Development (June 2022) Just Transition for Bangladesh. https://www.iccad.net/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/JT_Policy_Brief_ICCCAD_cm.pdf

Montalto, P. A., Havemann, R., Altbeker, A., Donaldson, A., Diko, Z., Langa, N., Nkosi, M., & Roberts, J. (2023) JET Issues in Public Finance: A focus on mobilising funding for Mpumalanga. https://africanclimatefoundation.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/09/Krutham_ACF-JET-Issues-in-Public-Finance_FINAL-2.pdf

National Treasury Republic of South Africa (2022) A Comparison Between the EU Green Taxonomy and South Africa's Green Taxonomy. Pretoria: National Treasury. https://sustainablefinanceinitiative.org.za/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/EU-SA_greentaxonomy_2022.pdf

National Treasury Republic of South Africa (2022) South African Green Finance Taxonomy: 1st Edition. Pretoria: National Treasury. <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1PRXRGtyigzMU8jhB7rHVUGjNcXJ1tXXH/view>

Neha Kumar and Suranjali Tandon (no date) Operationalising Just Transition in India: Financing Challenge and Options https://drive.google.com/file/d/1v_I2yKk1haupt4zz92Qm8D0C3TQHDv/view?usp=drive_link

Nelson, S., & Kuriakose, A. T. (2017) Gender and renewable energy: Entry points for women's livelihoods and employment. Washington D.C.: Climate Investment Funds (CIF). https://www.cif.org/sites/cif_enc/files/gender_and_re_digital.pdf

North Hungary in Transition (NHIT) (2023) Programme for the Environment and Climate Action (LIFE). Hungary: NHIT. <https://igazsagosatmenet.eu/en/introduction/>

Nunkoo, L. (2021) RLAM welcomes EDF's Just Transition strategy ahead of COP26. Royal London. Retrieved 1 November 2023, from <https://www.royallondon.com/about-us/media/media-centre/press-releases/press-releases-2021/october/rlam-welcomes-edfs-just-transition-strategy-ahead-of-cop26/>

OECD, CAF & European Union (2022) Latin American Economic Outlook 2022: Towards a Green and Just Transition. OECD iLibrary. <https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/sites/3d5554fc-en/index.html?itemId=/content/publication/3d5554fc-en>

Otlhogile, M., & Shirley, R. (2023) The evolving just transition: Definitions, context, and practical insights for Africa. Environmental Research: Infrastructure and Sustainability, 3(1), 013001. <https://doi.org/10.1088/2634-4505/ac9a69>

Perkins, D., Cooper, T., Scholtz, L., K. Mulaudzi. (2020) Mine Closure and Rehabilitation in South Africa: Activating Coalitions of the Willing for a Just Future. Briefing paper to WWF-South Africa, Cape Town: WWF South Africa. https://www.wwf.org.za/our_research/publications/?31921/Mine-closure-and-rehabilitation-in-South-Africa?id=1

Peters, Stefan (2020) “I can’t live with or without you: Los desafíos de la transformación ambiental para las sociedades dependientes del petróleo”. *Identidades* 19 (10): 41–58. <https://iidentidadess.files.wordpress.com/2020/10/3-identidades-19-10-2020.pdf>

Popp, R., and Pous, P. D. (2021) *Just Transition Beyond Coal: Lessons from the EU*. <https://www.e3g.org/wp-content/uploads/E3G-Briefing-Transition-beyond-coal-lessons-from-eu.pdf>

Popp, R., and Pous, P. D. (2020) *The Just Transition Fund: 4 Benchmarks for Success*. London: E3G. <https://www.e3g.org/publications/briefing-summary-the-just-transition-fund-4-benchmarks-for-success/?id=1>

Principles for Responsible Investment (2021) *Amundi: Facilitating a just transition for climate*. London: PRI. <https://www.unpri.org/climate-change/amundi-facilitating-a-just-transition-for-climate/8957.article>

Pucheta, M., Sánchez, A. (2022) *Just transition in the Global South: Perspectives from Latin America*. Brussels: ETUI. https://www.etui.org/sites/default/files/2022-06/Just%20transition%20in%20the%20Global%20South-Perspectives%20from%20Latin%20America_2022.pdf

Rachman, Joseph (2023) *Indonesia Asks Where the Money Is for Green Transition: A much-lauded pledge to decarbonize needs funding*. *Foreign Policy*. <https://foreignpolicy.com/2023/09/26/indonesia-green-transition-investment-jetp-coal-united-states/>

Rečkova, D., Rečka, L., Ščazny, M. (2017) *Coal Transition in the Czech Republic, IDDRI and Climate Strategies*. Paris and London: IDDRI and Climate Strategies. https://www.iddri.org/sites/default/files/PDF/Publications/Catalogue%20Iddri/Rapport/201706-Report-coal_cz_iddri-ClimatStrategies.pdf

Robins, N. (2021, January 21) *Financing net-zero: Mobilising the money for action on the ground*. *LSE Business Review*. <https://blogs.lse.ac.uk/businessreview/2021/01/21/financing-net-zero-mobilising-the-money-for-action-on-the-ground/>

Rosa Lehmann & Anne Tittor (2023) *Contested renewable energy projects in Latin America: bridging frameworks of justice to understand ‘triple inequalities of decarbonisation policies’*, *Journal of Environmental Policy & Planning*, 25:2, 182-193, DOI: 10.1080/1523908X.2021.2000381

Saenz, H. (2023) *¿Quién Financia Las Transiciones Justas En América Latina Y El Caribe? Viejas Recetas Con Nuevas Etiquetas*. *La UE Ante Latinoamérica*. Oxfam International. <https://www.oxfam.org/es/informes/quien-financia-las-transiciones-justas-en-america-latina-y-el-caribe>

Saget, C., Vogt-Schilb, A., Luu, T. (2020) *Jobs in a Net-Zero Emissions Future in Latin America and the Caribbean*. Washington D.C. and Geneva: Inter-American Development Bank and International Labour Organization. https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---americas/---ro-lima/documents/publication/wcms_752069.pdf

Sareen, S. and Haarstad, H. (2018) *Bridging socio-technical and justice aspects of sustainable energy transitions*, *Applied Energy*. Elsevier, 228, 624–632. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0306261918309747>

Schalatek, L. and Roberts, E. (2021) *Deferred not defeated: the outcome on Loss and Damage finance at COP26 and next steps*. Heinrich Böll Stiftung. <https://us.boell.org/en/2021/12/16/deferred-not-defeated-outcome-loss-and-damage-finance-cop26-and-next-steps>

Shamsad Mortuza and Minhaz Uddin Ahmed (2023) *The Case for Just Transitions in the Energy, Agricultural, and Ready-Made Garments Sectors in Bangladesh*. *Climate Strategies*. https://climatestrategies.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/07/FINAL_CS_S2S_Report-Just-Transition-Bangladesh_DEF.pdf

Shift (2023) Just Transition & Just Resilience: How the UN Guiding Principles can help companies to respect human rights when taking climate action. New York and London. <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.1111/newe.12280>

Simanjuntak, U., Hasjanah, K. (2023) The Institute for Essential Service Reform. <https://iesr.or.id/en/iesr-and-ford-foundation-call-for-centering-justice-on-energy-transition-partnership>

Sokona et al. (2023) Just Transition: A Climate, Energy and Development Vision for Africa. Independent Expert Group on Just Transition and Development. https://justtransitionafrica.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/05/Just-Transition-Africareport-ENG_single-pages.pdf

Soler Villamizar, J. (2020) Propuestas de Transición energética en América Latina: Agua y Energía para Nuestra Soberanía. Colombia: CENSAT Agua Viva - Movimiento Ríos Vivos. <https://transiciones.info/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/Transicio%CC%81n-energe%CC%81ti-ca-en-America-Latina-IMPRESA-1.pdf>

Spengler, L., Leonie Arnoldi, L. & Moses, R. (2021) Mobilising institutional capital towards the SDGs and a Just Transition. London: Impact Taskforce. <https://www.impact-taskforce.com/media/xe5dsend/workstream-b-full-report.pdf>

SSE (2023) Just Transition: Measuring Progress. <https://www.sse.com/media/zxoyms2/just-transition-measuring-progress-report-2023.pdf>

Strambo, C., Burton, J. and Atteridge, A. (2019) The end of coal? Planning a “just transition” in South Africa. Stockholm: Stockholm Environment Institute. <https://www.sei.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/planning-a-just-transition-in-south-africa.pdf>

Suravee Nayak, Ashwini K Swain, Centre for Policy Research (2023) Gender and Just Transition: Envisioning a Gender-transformative Pathway to Energy Transition in India’s Coal States <https://cprindia.org/briefs-reports/gender-and-just-transition-envisioning-a-gender-transformative-pathway-to-energy-transition-in-india-coal-states/>

Suzanne Biegel and Sophie Lambin. (2021) Gender & Climate Investment: A strategy for unlocking a sustainable future. <https://static1.squarespace.com/static/6089294d7cb43b4cffb93591/t/60ec750cdce-f4a49b3a96120/1626109200947/GenderSmart+Climate+Report.pdf>

Suzanne Biegel, Sana Kapadia, Sophie Lambin, Jake Morris, Imogen Davidson, Harriet Jennings (2023) Inclusive gender and climate finance: Centring frontline, underrepresented and underserved communities in investment. https://static1.squarespace.com/static/638cb83455f20147b91df430/t/64070f50f99b9a75bffc663d/1678184289978/2XG+Inclusive+Report_Final.pdf

Svampa, Maristella (2015) “Commodities Consensus: Neoextractivism and Enclosure of the Commons in Latin America.” *South Atlantic Quarterly* 114 (1): 65–82.

Tandon, A. (2021) Analysis: The lack of diversity in climate-science research, Carbon Brief. <https://www.carbonbrief.org/analysis-the-lack-of-diversity-in-climate-science-research/>

Tandon, S., Mitra, A., & Robins, N. (2021) Towards a Just Transition Finance Roadmap for India: Laying the foundations for practical action (021; Insight). London: CDC. https://assets.cdcgroup.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/09130404/Towards-a-just-transition-finance-roadmap-for-India_July-2021.pdf?id=1

Tas, N., Oehlberger-Femundsenden, H., Cadondon, K., Gutiérrez-Amo, E., & Steensig, L. P. (2014) Guide on gender mainstreaming: Energy and climate change projects. Vienna: UNIDO. https://www.unido.org/sites/default/files/2015-01/Guide_on_Gender_Mainstreaming_ECC_0.pdf

Terrance Heath, Solidarity Centre (2022) Labor leaders, activists: women workers critical in driving inclusive climate solutions. <https://www.solidaritycenter.org/labor-leaders-activists-women-workers-critical-in-driving-inclusive-climate-solutions/>

The Climate Reality Project (2021) Let's Talk About Sacrifice Zones. <https://www.climateRealityproject.org/blog/lets-talk-about-sacrifice-zones>

The Global Innovation Lab for Climate Finance (2022) Advancing gender equality through climate finance. <https://www.climatepolicyinitiative.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/Advancing-Gender-Equality-through-Climate-Finance.pdf>

The Presidency (2022) South Africa's Just Energy Transition Investment Plan (JET IP) for the initial period 2023-2027. Pretoria. <https://www.thepresidency.gov.za/content/south-africa%27s-just-energy-transition-investment-plan-jet-ip-2023-2027>

The Women in Finance Climate Action Group (2023) Applying a gender lens to climate investing: An action framework. <https://www.2xglobal.org/knowledge-hub-blog/applying-a-gender-lens-to-climate-investing-an-action-framework>

Tigre, M., Zenteno, L. Hesselman, M., Urzola, N., Cisterna-Gaete, P., Luporini, R. (2023) Litigio Por La Transición Justa En América Latina: Una Categorización Inicial De Los Casos De Litigio Climático En Medio De La Transición Energética. Sabin Center for Climate Change Law, Columbia Law School. <https://litigioclimatico.com/sites/default/files/2023-06/litigio-de-transicion-justa-en-america-latina.-aida-espanol.pdf>

Transition Plan Taskforce (2023) Setting a gold standard for climate transition plans. <https://transitiontaskforce.net/about/>

Transparency & Accountability Initiative (2022) Climate and Transparency, Accountability & Participation Learning Series. <https://www.transparency-initiative.org/climate-and-transparency-accountability-and-participation-learning-series>

UN Women (2023) Policy brief: A gender-responsive just transition for people and planet. <https://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2023/11/policy-brief-a-gender-responsive-just-transition-for-people-and-planet>

UNDP (2022) Issue Brief: Just Transition Incorporating Just Transition into the design and implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions and Long-Term Strategies. <https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/2022-09/Just%20Transition%20Issue%20Brief.pdf>

UNDP (2022) Environmental Justice Securing our right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment. <https://www.undp.org/publications/environmental-justice-securing-our-right-clean-healthy-and-sustainable-environment>

UNFCC (2023) Implementation of a just transition and economic diversification strategies: A compilation of best practices from different countries. Bonn: UNFCC. <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/A%20compilation%20of%20best%20practices%20on%20JT%20and%20EDT.pdf>

UNFCC (2023) Technical dialogue of the first global stocktake: Synthesis report by the co-facilitators on the technical dialogue. <https://unfccc.int/documents/631600>

Unidad de Energía y Recursos Naturales (UERN), (2017) Energía, cambio climático y desarrollo sostenible: los desafíos para América Latina. México: CEPAL, UN. <https://repositorio.cepal.org/items/ae3a50f0-6e34-49e4-b3c0-91940bd94765>

UNIDO (n.d) Private Standards. <https://www.unido.org/our-focus/advancing-economic-competitiveness/meeting-standards/private-standards>

United Nations (n.d) Just and Sustainable Transition. <https://www.un.org/development/desa/dpad/our-work/committee-for-development-policy/just-and-sustainable-transition.html>

van der Ree, K. (2019) Promoting Green Jobs: Decent Work in the Transition to Low-Carbon, Green Economies. <https://journals.openedition.org/poldev/3107>

Veronica Mendizabal Joffre, Pinky Serafica, Asia Development Bank (2023) Women Must Be at The Forefront of The Transition to A Low-Carbon Economy. <https://blogs.adb.org/blog/women-must-be-forefront-transition-low-carbon-economy>

Ward, M., Sharma, N., & Searight, H. (2020) Supporting Just Transitions in South Africa: A Case Study. Washington D.C.: Climate Investment Funds (CIF). <https://www.cif.org/news/supporting-just-transitions-south-africa?id=1>

We Mean Business (2023) Just Transition Resource Platform. <https://www.wemeanbusinesscoalition.org/just-transition-resource-platform/>

Whyte, K. P. (2011) The Recognition Dimensions of Environmental Justice in Indian Country. Environmental Justice. https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=1855591

Widuto, A., Evroux, C., and Spinaci, S. (2023) From growth to 'beyond growth': Concepts and challenges. [https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/BRIE/2023/747107/EPRS_BRI\(2023\)747107_EN.pdf](https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/BRIE/2023/747107/EPRS_BRI(2023)747107_EN.pdf)

Women's Earth and Climate Action Network (n.d) Prioritizing Care Work Can Unlock a Just Transition for All. https://www.wecaninternational.org/_files/ugd/d99d2e_371549ec6a0f48449e9a4b306e8fc72e.pdf

Wood, B. T., Dougill, A. J., Quinn, C. H., and Stringer, L. C. (2016) Exploring Power and Procedural Justice Within Climate Compatible Development Project Design: Whose Priorities Are Being Considered? The Journal of Environment & Development, 25(4), 363–395. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1070496516664179>

World Benchmarking Alliance. (2021) World Benchmarking Alliance Just Transition Assessment 2021. https://assets.worldbenchmarkingalliance.org/app/uploads/2021/11/2021_JustTransitionAssessment.pdf

World Benchmarking Alliance. (2023) Moving from pledges to implementation: a guide for corporate just transition action. https://assets.worldbenchmarkingalliance.org/app/uploads/2023/10/JT-brief-designed_GBN_v4.pdf

World Resources Institute (n.d) Just Transition and Equitable Climate Action Resource Center. <https://www.wri.org/just-transitions>

Wyczykier, G. and Anigstein, C. (2017) Sindicalismo y Disputas Socioambientales: La Transición Justa en Clave Latinoamericana. Entropía. https://www.academia.edu/37452482/SINDICALISMO_Y_DISPUTAS_SOCIOAMBIENTALES_LA_TRANSICION_JUSTA_EN_CLAVE_LATINOAMERICANA

Ziervogel, G. et al. (2017) Inserting rights and justice into urban resilience: a focus on everyday risk. <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/0956247816686905>

RESOURCES EXAMPLES

Just Transition - Maps

- **Just Transition | Map** climate-kic.org
- **Map: Just Transition** just-transition.info
- **Mapping actors and institutions in the South African just transition** <https://justurbantransitions.com/mapping-the-transition/>
- **The Just Energy Transition Ecosystem Map** <https://www.re-generate.org/just-energy-transition-map>
- **Climate Justice Map** https://climatejusticemap.org/index.php/Main_Page

Other Maps

- **Modern Slavery Map** <https://www.modernslaverymap.org>