

AGENDA



Development Process of the Guide



Benefits of monitoring a just transition



Essential Steps for Tracking a Just Transition



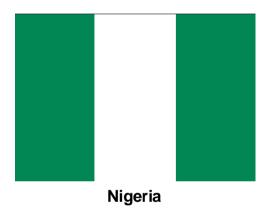
GUIDE DEVELOPMENT TIMELINE

October 2023 April 2024 August 2024 Second Draft Draft Reviewed May 2022 **Revised Draft** Authors Begin Submitted to Submitted for by Peer Lit Review **ICAT** Internal Review Reviewers February 2023 February June January-First Draft 2024 Draft 2024 Revising February 2025 Draft Based on Projected Submitted Submitted for to ICAT Internal Review Feedback Publication of Guide

- Desk-based research
- 3 sector-specific working groups
- Multiple peer-to-peer exchanges between implementing country partners
- Interviews with external experts
- Ongoing reviews from ICAT and internal WRI reviewers



JUST TRANSITION TRACKING IN NIGERIA AND SOUTH AFRICA



Partner: Ministry of Labour and Employment:

- Just and Gender Inclusive Transition (JGIT) Review Report
- Impact Assessment Report including list of indicators and data sources
- JGIT MRV Report
- JGIT MRV Roadmap

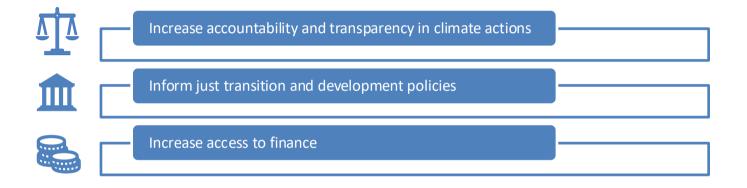


South Africa

Partner: Presidential Climate Commission

- o Methodology for the JT M&E Framework
- List of indicators for tracking a JT in SA
- $\,\circ\,$ Proposed evaluation approach
- Final Report on the JT M&E Framework

BENEFITS TO MONITORING A JUST TRANSITION



ESSENTIAL STEPS FOR TRACKING PROGRESS





Develop the goals for a just transition



KEY STEPS TO DEVELOP JUST TRANSITION GOALS



Prepare for an inclusive development process



Identify impacts



Develop process and outcome oriented goals

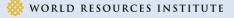


Validate goals with stakeholders



Formulate the targets and indicators





KEY STEPS TO FORMULATE TARGETS AND INDICATORS

Develop targets to monitor progress

Utilize essential criteria for developing targets

Develop indicators aligned with goals and targets

- Ensure direct correlation with goals and targets
- Use best practices to select indicators
- Apply a justice lens to indicators



ORGANIZING JUST TRANSITION INDICATORS

Indicators to monitor changes with respect to:

- -Distributonal justice
- -Procedural iustice
- -Restorative justice

Economic

Employment

- Number of workers in clean energy jobs [by gender, by FT/PT jobs]
- Quality of stakeholder engagement and participation in consultations and negotiations

Economic diversification

 Share of coal mining in regional GDP [disaggregated geographically]

Social

Gender equality

- Share of population with secure land tenure rights (by gender)
- Percentage of women in design, implementation and monitoring of just transition policies

Health

 Mortality rates (disaggregated by gender, by age, by income)

Environmental

Air pollution

- Air quality levels (disaggregated geographically)
- Area of land reclaimed and restored by extractive industries
- Compensatory payments from extractive industries

Water access

 Percentage of population with access to an improved water source (by region, rural vs urban)



Establish data collection and coordination processes





KEY STEPS FOR A DATA COLLECTION PROCESS

Understand the elements of a just transition data management system Appoint a data coordinating body Organize a data collection process Conduct data collection



ELEMENTS OF A JUST TRANSITION DATA MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Ministries, departments, Companies & sector Academic and agencies (e.g., labor technical institutes, associations, labor ministry, environment research unions, CSOs, other ministry, etc.) organizations, experts stakeholders Working Implementa groups tion Coordinating body - Support & Committee provide (e.g., national statistical agency, subnational/sectoral - Support & inputs to provide coordinatin entity) inputs g body and planning and proper - Includes representatives from relevant departments and mainstreami M&F ng, resource stakeholders (e.g., in an advisory group) e.g., for mobilization. developing - Has legal mandate to plan, coordinate and manage all aspects of communicati indicator indicators monitoring metadata Data Portal/Collection Catalog/Roadmap -support the just transition data collection process by developing a "how to "collection guide -Support the just transition data process by the development of a data storage and dissemination platform

Type of Data

- -National, subnational, sectoral, community level
- -Social, economic & environmental
- -Disaggregated by gender, ethnicity, employment, urban vs rural & other categories
- -Qualitative & quantitative

Data Sources & Collection

- -National statistical datasets (e.g., census and household surveys) -Unofficial datasets (e.g., from trade associations, research organizations, CSOs)
- -Data from companies and industry/sector associations
- -Interviews, focus group discussions
- -Data collected by communities (e.g., on health care, access to resources)
- -Data access arrangements

Data analysis and communication



IDENTIFY EXISTING DATA SOURCES

	Existing datasets	Examples: multi-topic household surveys, resource assessment datasets and documents, administrative records
題	Policy analysis and impact assessment studies	Examples: household subsidy assessments, analysis on the effectiveness of policy measures
	Peer reviewed literature	Examples: data complied by universities and research institutions
***	Communities and citizens	Examples: data that comes from direct engagement with citizens
424	Industry and businesses, demographic, behavior or market data	Examples: industry specific reports, labor market trends, job vaccanies
	Environmental monitoring data	Examples: remote sensing, geographic information systems, spatial data on land use changes



Analyze data





KEY STEPS TO ANALYZE DATA

Identify roles and responsibilities for data analysis

Assess trends and track progress

Apply consistent methods and assumptions and transparently document

ANALYSIS OF JUST TRANSITION DATA

Serves multiple purposes

- Assessment of progress against historical data or towards future goals
- Determine trends and impacts, unintended consequences, and unanticipated benefits
- Be used to develop policy recommendations or interventions needed
- Identify funding and resource needs to recommend fund allocation

Can be done in different ways

- Trend analysis
 - Uses only minimal data
 - > Shows how conditions are changing overtime
 - Cannot attribute changes to specific policy
- Comparative analysis against a historical reference or future goal
 - Backward-looking analysis can demonstrate level of progress towards goal
 - Forward-looking analysis can demonstrate progress towards goal more specifically by using targets
- Analysis using indices clusters indicators together to reveal a broader understanding on the state of progress



Communicate and report results





COMMUNICATING RESULTS

To determine the most appropriate reporting approach, users of the guide should take a "user-centered" approach.

Identify the target audience

Determine how best format to share information

Determine what information needs to be communicated and report results

