



**Global Climate
Action Partnership**

regional leadership, global change

Just Energy Transitions (JET): The good, the challenging, and the opportunities

4 October 2024, 10:30-12:30

MINISTÉRIO DA
CIÊNCIA, TECNOLOGIA
E INOVAÇÃO



United Nations
Climate Change



NDC
PARTNERSHIP

Session Overview

This session will focus on ensuring that **energy transitions are equitable and inclusive**, particularly for historically marginalized communities. We will hear from several community voices who will share their experiences navigating this complex environment and discuss how their approaches might be **replicated or scaled in other areas**. Participants will gain insights into how to support underrepresented communities, engage with locally-led solutions, and take effective first steps toward a **just energy transition**. We invite you to join us for an essential and enlightening conversation about the **social aspects of energy transition**.

Session Outline

- 1** Welcome and introduction – **GCAP / NREL**
- 2** Main presentation: – **Nina Kolybashkina, CIF**
- 3** Presentations – Government and Community Perspectives
- 4** Panel discussion – **Facilitated by NREL**
- 5** Table discussions on key questions for achieving Just Energy Transitions – **Facilitated by Panel of Subject Experts**
- 6** Debrief presentations from each group – **Group representatives**
- 7** Final reflections from the Panelists – **Facilitated by GCAP and supported by Panelists**



Keynote Speaker

Nina Kolybashkina

Nina Kolybashkina, is Gender and Social Inclusion Lead with the Climate Investment Funds (CIF). Nina's role involves actively driving the gender mainstreaming agenda, ensuring that considerations of gender are integrated across initiatives. With over two decades of experience in developmental work, Nina's expertise spans areas such as social inclusion, gender, rural development, water management, and resilience.



**Global Climate
Action Partnership**



Operationalizing ‘Just’ in Coal Transitions

Practical approaches to integrating social inclusion and approaches to ensuring social inclusion and gender equality

Nina Kolybashkina, Gender and Social Inclusion Lead, Climate Investment Funds

Nkolybashkina@cif.org

What is CIF?

Established in 2008, with current budget of **USD 12 billion** in **concessional finance** and **leverage factor of 1:9** **CIF** is a strategic tool to unlock capital.

It provides a jump-start toward low-carbon and climate-resilient development in partnership with six Multilateral Development Banks:

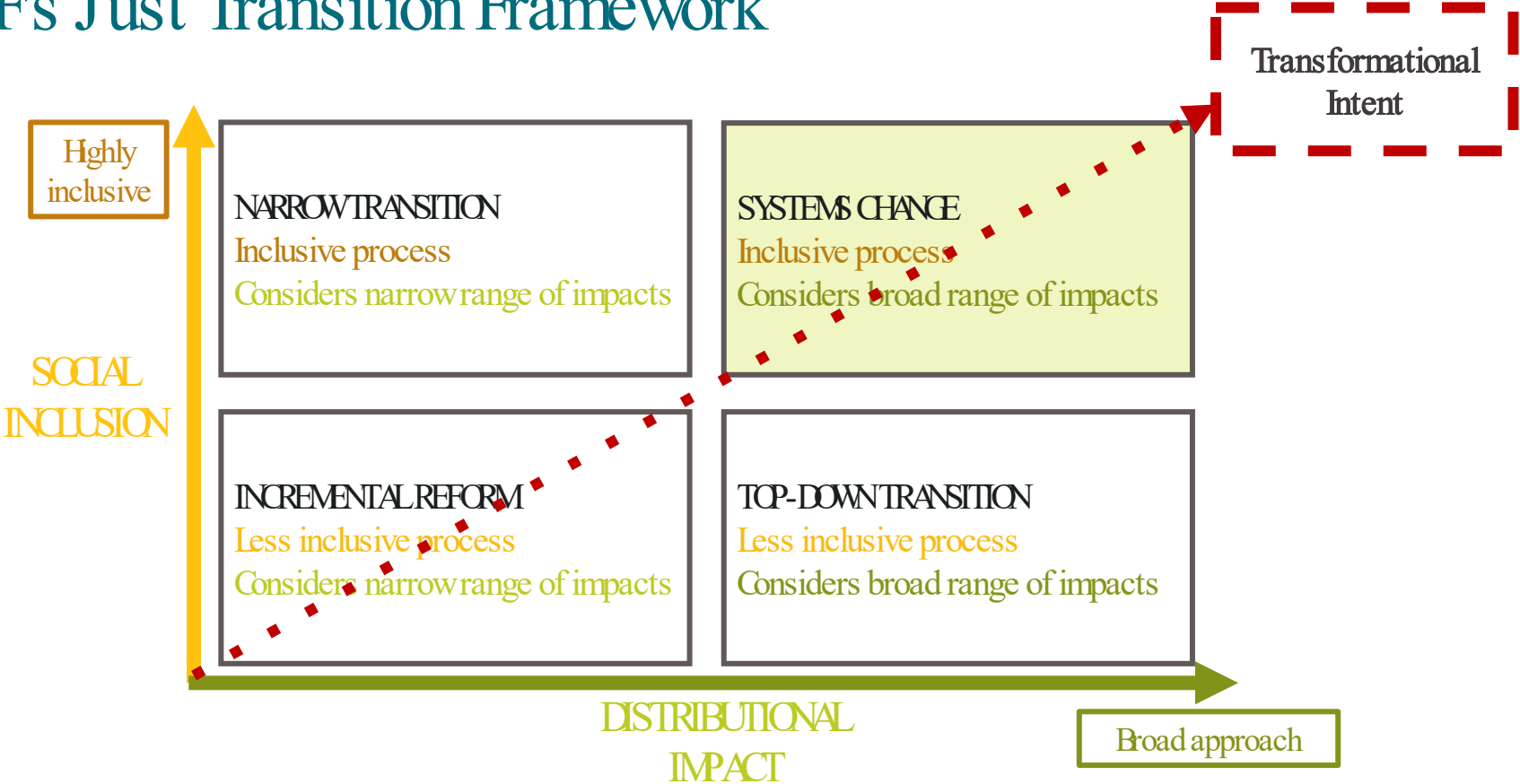


WORLD BANK GROUP

THE WORLD BANK
IBRD • IDA

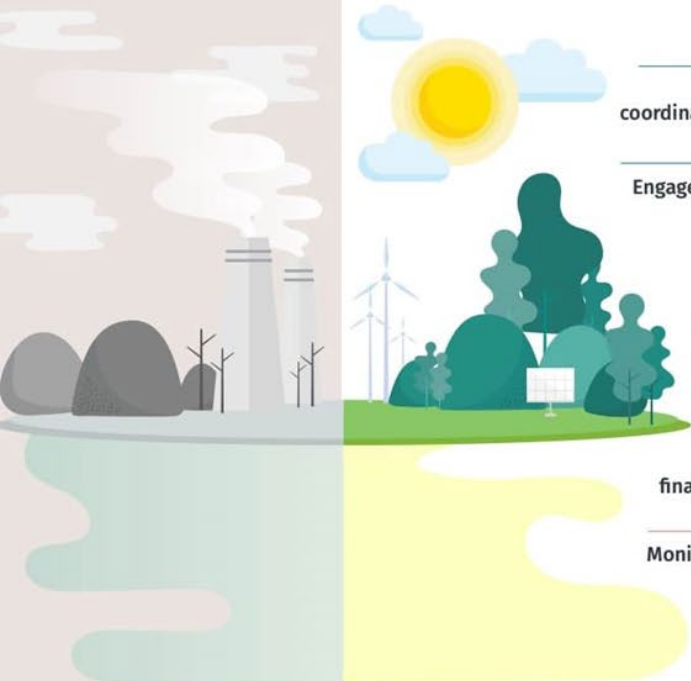
IFC International Finance Corporation

CI's Just Transition Framework





CIF JUST TRANSITION PLANNING TOOLBOX





EXAMPLES

[Climate Citizen Assemblies in Europe](#)

[Co-development of the Taranaki 2050 Roadmap, New Zealand](#)

[Design sprint to strategize the new hydrogen economy in former lignite mining region, Germany](#)

[Establishment of stakeholder bodies with direct input to climate policy, Costa Rica](#)

[Hackathons used as a co-design method for urban planning in Latin America](#)

[Inter-American Development Bank's Cities Laboratory](#)

[Slovakia's bottom-up working groups](#)

[Thematic working groups support development of an Environmental Strategy and Action Plan, Bosnia and Herzegovina](#)

> MODULE 1.3: ENGAGEMENT STRATEGIES AND METHODS

> MODULE 1.3.2: PEOPLE-CENTERED DESIGN PROCESSES



EXAMPLE

Design sprint to strategize the new hydrogen economy in former lignite mining region, Germany

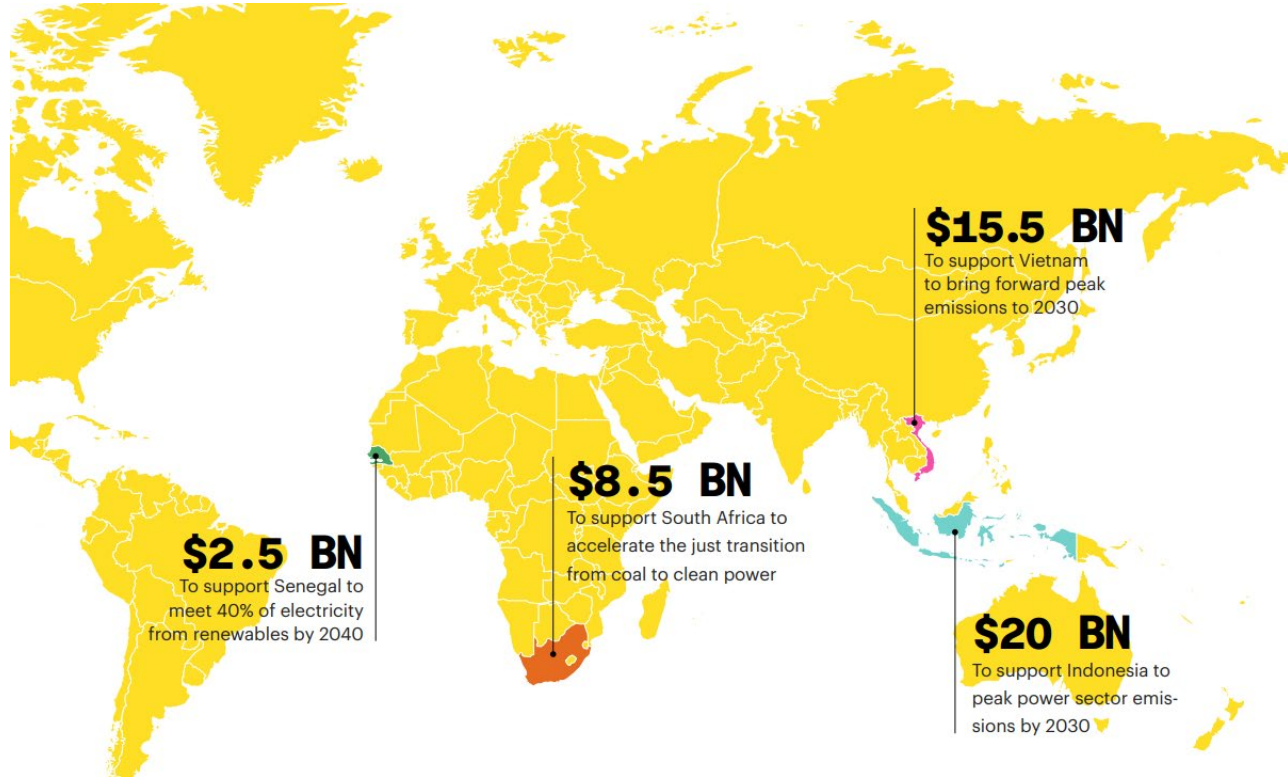
The Rhenish lignite mining region in Germany wanted to promote the hydrogen economy as an alternative to lignite mining, both for energy supply and as a driver of local economic development. In 2019, the region hosted a "design sprint" involving a multi-disciplinary group of 15 representatives from politics, academia, business, and civil society. Its aim was to come up with digital product(s) that would advance the objectives of a local hydrogen economy, specifically by identifying barriers or problems and presenting solutions. Hence, the sprint also partnered with a small start-up with expertise in creating digital solutions.

Following a design sprint methodology over several days (described in detail in the source reference), the group came up with the prototype of a new digital platform, H2pro3, which connects the different players involved with the hydrogen economy in the region.

Source: • [Design Sprint for Organizations](#)

Just Energy Transition Partnerships (JETPs)

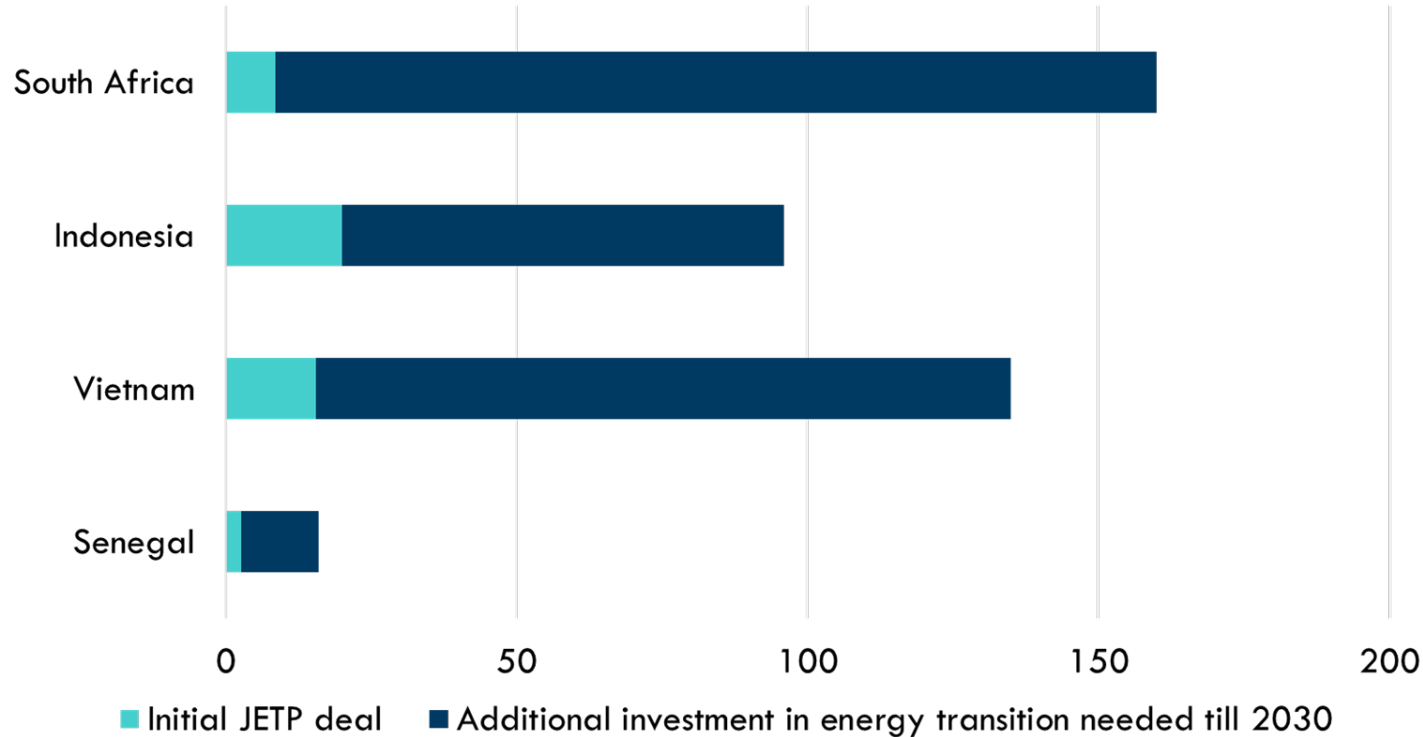
Just Energy Transition Partnership (JETPs) are a political and financial innovation designed to support emerging and developing countries to enhance the pace of their energy transition.



Source: Rockefeller Foundation/
Environmental Defense Fund

JETPs are only a fraction of the investment needed for the energy transition

Comparing initial JETP deals to actual energy investment needed by 2030 (in USD billion)



Source: RMI
Analyses of
JETP and other
public

Challenges with the JETP model

- Over-dependence on a heavy political burden for IPG members
- Insufficient quantities of truly new and additional concessional finance
- Lack of clarity around country demand for future JETPs and no established pathways to access support
- Insufficient access to in-country (or externally provided) technical, planning and modelling capacity
- Inconsistent, ad hoc, and unclearly defined role for the Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs)
- Challenges encountered in the JETP countries themselves when translating JETP investment plans into investable projects, including maintaining political momentum and continued societal buy-in, internal coordination issues

Community investments that respond to local priorities and needs enhance trust and ownership over the transition process



Analytics

- Household surveys
- Participatory risk and socioeconomic vulnerability assessment
- (Direct) impact distribution analysis
- Mine closure social risk assessment (indirect impacts)
- Gender and social inclusion impact analysis
- Stocktake of civic space
- Public perception survey
- Political economy analysis

Dialogue

- Awareness raising campaigns
- National/Sub-national dialogues
- Forum for building a common vision
- Stakeholder engagement plan
- Gender and social inclusion action plan
- Dedicated consultations with previously identified marginalized groups

Institutional Readiness

- Establishment of high-level body to oversee and coordinate the transition process
- Assessment of national and local institutional capacity for preparing and managing the transition
- Capacity strengthening of local and national institutions

Community Investment

- Local and regional plans for economic diversification
- Locally led, climate-resilient community and regional investments
- Small grants
- Stranded assets upgrading

Knowledge Exchange

- National-level knowledge exchange platform
- Regional-level knowledge exchange platform

Modalities for Community Investments

Community consultation



Community consultation and strong participation are essential elements of this planning process to minimize the risk of lack of buy-in to the transition and fueling more opposition against the mine closure.

Locally led approaches for community investments



Promoting locally led approaches for community investments to implement aspects of the regional and local diversification plans is a key approach to strengthen trust between government and citizens.

Small grants



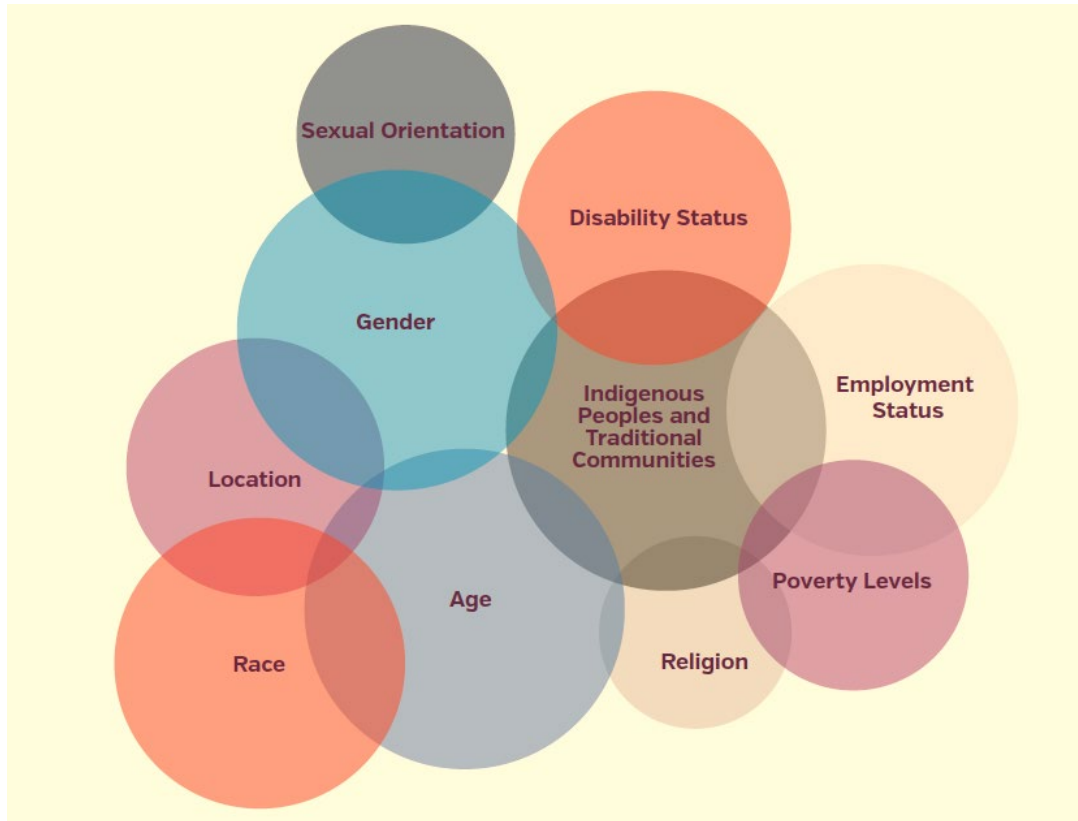
Small grants aimed at the most vulnerable groups, such as female-headed households, can be a critical component of support during the transition away from coal mining.

Repurposing coal assets



Retired coal assets can be repurposed to serve new, beneficial roles in the community's transition to a post-coal economy.

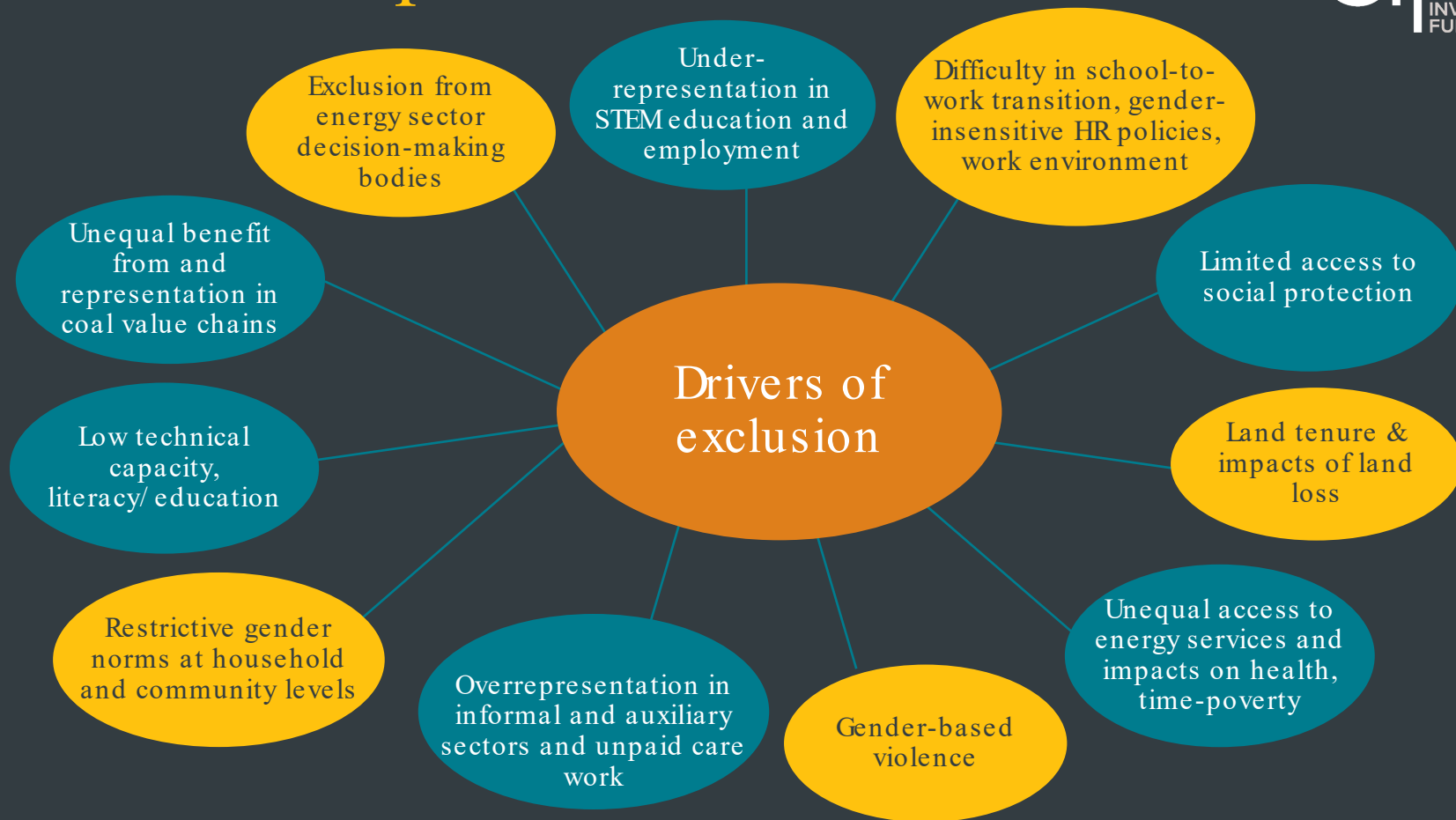
Unpacking communities



Multiple identities drive exclusion, resulting in cumulative disadvantages.

Identify which disadvantaged groups might face exclusion from planned interventions— e.g. *women, girls, youth, persons with disabilities, Indigenous Peoples and ethnic minorities, landless tenants, migrant workers, displaced persons, sexual and gender minorities, older people?*

Gendered impacts in coal transition



Entry points for gender-equal and inclusive transitions

- Support for community-based renewable energy projects that empower women by ensuring inclusive decision-making and economic participation.
- Inclusive workforce training programs that focus on women, offering targeted skills development and GBV prevention
- Gender-responsive energy planning and accessible outreach programs to ensure marginalized groups fully benefit from renewable energy expansion
- Allocation of funds for women-led renewable energy projects that ensure women have access to the economic benefits of renewable energy through leadership roles and job creation.

Key Issues in Energy Transition Process for Persons with Disabilities

| Challenges | Opportunities |
|--|--|
| Be disproportionately impacted by land dispossession as they often rely on close-knit community support and face additional barriers in accessing legal protections. | Support for community-based renewable energy projects that empower persons with disabilities by ensuring inclusive decision-making and economic participation. |
| Often encounter inaccessible workplaces and recruitment processes, limiting their participation in the renewable energy workforce. | Inclusive workforce training programs that focus on persons with disabilities, offering targeted skills development |
| Rely on energy for critical medical equipment or assistive devices, making access to reliable, affordable energy essential for their independence and quality of life. | Investments in affordable energy storage solutions to ensure reliable energy access for persons with disabilities who rely on assistive technology or medical equipment. |
| Often be overlooked in community consultations, which are typically not designed to accommodate their participation (e.g., inaccessible venues) | Investments in solutions that prioritize accessibility in community consultations, offering accommodations such as sign language interpretation and accessible venues |
| Live near mining or industrial areas may be more vulnerable to health risks caused by pollution and | Funding for environmentally responsible waste management systems that protect marginalized |

Transition Impacts on Indigenous People

- Many coal mines around the world operate on the lands of Indigenous People, who have long opposed coal mining, as it displaces their homes and livelihoods, and threatens their cultural identity and survival, which is closely linked to land.
- Organizations of Indigenous People could be important change champions on local, regional and national levels, lobbying for policy change required for coal transition.
- Indigenous people could also play a crucial role in supporting rehabilitation and repurposing of the lands and sites from the retired coal mining operations, particularly Indigenous women.



CIF's Accelerating Coal Transition (ACT)

Comprehensive and sustainable transitions away from coal:

Governance:

Engaging with key stakeholders, building capacities, and assisting governments in developing strategies and plans for transitioning out of coal assets.

People & Communities:

Implementing socioeconomic measures to minimize the impact of the transition on individuals and communities, including upskilling and reskilling initiatives to retain existing jobs and prepare for new opportunities.

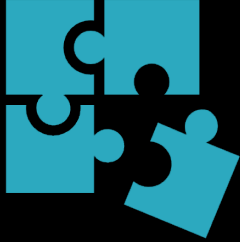
Infrastructure:

Supporting the reclamation and repurposing of existing coal infrastructure, such as land and power plants, as a core area of assistance.

**Country focus: India, Indonesia, South Africa, Philippines +
*North Macedonia and Dominican Republic***

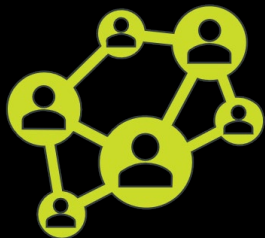
2bln+ donor funding mobilized

Governance pillar: examples of some relevant activities



- Incorporating **social inclusion and gender lens** in analytical technical/ sectoral studies/ assessments contributing to the development of national just transition frameworks –i.e. distributional impact analysis, economic modeling, job diagnostics, energy access and affordability studies and design of subsidies for universal access/ reducing energy poverty, analysis of social protection systems, assessment of disability benefits and disability inclusion policies in coal mining and renewable energy sectors
- **Involving CSOs and national agencies working on climate and gender nexus** (i.e. Women Affairs Ministries, gender focal points etc.) in development of policies under the projects

People pillar: examples of some relevant activities



- Support for social inclusion activities under main project: distributional impact assessments, jobs diagnostics, stakeholder engagement, gender and social inclusion action plans
- Support gender-friendly private sector HR and procurement policies
- Concessional finance and business advisory support to women and Indigenous People owned small enterprises in supply chains
- Green jobs and skills programs targeting women and other social subgroups: training courses, job placements, re-qualification/ re-skilling
- Impact studies of mine closure on women not directly employed in mining and social protection and livelihood support
- Behavior change campaigns (equal distribution of care work, benefits

Infrastructure pillar: examples of some relevant activities



- Identification of options for local community-led reforestation/ afforestation (with particular focus on involving women and Indigenous People), support with design of interventions
- Capacity building for energy providers benefiting from the project to strengthen HR and procurement policies with gender equality and social inclusion lens, including:
 - initiatives for career advancement for women
 - prevention of gender-based violence/ workplace harassment,
 - improving occupational health and safety
 - disability insurance policies

“Just” Transition in Practice: South Africa

Mpumalanga Community Development Project

Financing:

CIF concessional loan
\$75 million,
CIF grant \$25 million

Further co-financing
with bilateral
development partners,
philanthropies, World
Bank (IBRD) and African
Development Bank
(AfDB) loans, and
private sector
investments.

This project will work directly with community organizations and provincial and municipal governments to:

1. Mobilize affected communities and build capacity to support decision-making over local investments;
2. Strengthen governance mechanisms and the institutional capacity of provincial, municipal and local government authorities; and
3. Invest in community infrastructure and income-generating opportunities in the green sector using participatory approaches.

This includes support to the “Mpumalanga Green Cluster,” which will support green-tech small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)

“Just” Transition in Practice: The Philippines

Promote Research Innovation through Strengthening Transformation of industries and Enterprises (PRISTINE)

Financing:

| Source | Amount (US\$ million) |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Asian Development Bank | 280 |
| Climate Investment Fund Debt | 120 |
| Climate Investment Fund Grant | 5 |
| Government of the Philippines | 50 |
| Total | 455 (450 and 5 Grant) |

- The PRISTINE project will strengthen the implementation of industrial transformation and green transition in MSMEs through evidence-based applied solutions.
- The project will specifically finance infrastructure and facilities for advanced applied research, innovation, and training and accreditation in emerging technologies, including centers of excellence for renewable, clean, efficient energies, and smart climate technologies in KIST and STP.
- The reskilling and upskilling training will include new courses on installation, commission, repair, maintenance of renewable energy assets. The project aims to **reskill 3,000 existing workers and train 2,000 new graduates.**

Women-led Coal Transitions Grant Mechanism:

To foster women's climate leadership and effective participation in design and implementation of coal-to-clean transition strategies

The grant mechanism aims to support platforms to bring together the representatives of affected communities and the CSOs working on the rights of women and other excluded groups in relation to coal transitions to:

- Amplify the voice of women and disadvantaged groups in communities affected by the transition to articulate their priorities related to transition and receive and manage small grant for activities addressing those priorities.
- Translate local needs and preferences into inputs to the design of investments and policy documents (transformation strategies, economic and social development plans) supported under ACT. *Intersectionality:* Not treating women as homogenous group, but identifying and addressing challenges faced by Indigenous Women, migrants and informal workers, persons with disabilities, racial, ethnic and linguistic minorities

Funding women groups and coalitions directly:

Bridge between local excluded groups and ACT decision makers

DOWNSTREAM SUPPORT:

Empowering local stakeholders for locally-led action and amplified voice in transition decision-making

**WOMEN LED
COALITIONS**

UPSTREAM SUPPORT:

Translating local needs and preferences into the inputs for national policy making/ project design

Excluded groups in the local communities affected by transition

- Supporting local women and excluded groups to articulate their priorities on community cohesion/ livelihood restoration activities during the transition
- Managing direct grants for the local communities to address priorities identified
- Communication and outreach to address gender norms and social cohesion risks including GBV

ACT National Stakeholders

- Dialogue with national gender agencies (i.e., Ministry of Women Affairs, gender focal points in sectoral Ministries, UNFCCC Secretariat, NDC)
- Analytical work to contribute gender and inclusion perspective to transition policy making and regional development plans
- Capacity building on gender and inclusion for energy sector actors
- Design of services to promote employment and entrepreneurship of women through transition
- Feedback from communities on ACT-investment project implementation

WOLCOT progress to date: Indonesia

28

Preparatory grants delivered through the WOLCOT grant mechanism have advanced analysis and consultation. These activities aim to inform the design of women-focused activities and are expected to be scaled up under ACT.

Women for Just Transition Coalition, World Bank, Indonesia

The project aimed to

1. Map out gender stakeholders at national and subnational levels;
2. Deepen gender angle in ongoing socioeconomic analysis; and
3. Design downstream activities that can be supported by CIF ACT and other programs.

The analysis included a desk review on the national level, as well as an in-depth assessment of the two regions and project sites that will potentially be targeted by the World Bank's Indonesia CIF-ACT Investment Plan for a just transition and repurposing project in West Sumatra (Ombilin) and East Kalimantan (Kutai).

Technical Consultations on Women Leadership in Energy Transitions under WOLCOT

As part of the knowledge work under WOLCOT, the CIF Secretariat's gender team is collaborating with the WB energy and extractives team in Indonesia to incorporate gender equality and women leadership considerations in the policy dialogue around energy transition.

White Paper on Women Empowerment

The team is working on a white paper on "Entry Points for Women Empowerment in Energy Transition Policies and Finance" in Indonesia, developed through a participatory consultative process involving multiple stakeholders.

WOLCOT progress to date: South Africa

29

Preparatory grants delivered through the WOLCOT grant mechanism have advanced analysis and consultation. These activities aim to inform the design of women-focused activities and are expected to be scaled up under ACT.

Catalyzing Change for Women and Excluded Groups in South Africa's Path to a Just Transition, World Bank, South Africa

World Bank's activities in South Africa focused on preparatory work for the establishment of women's coalitions on national and local levels. It aims to enhance the resilience of women and other vulnerable groups to the effects of the energy transition, empower them in decision- and policy-making processes, and enable them to both proactively identify and seize the opportunities arising from the transition

JET Jobs First Project (SAJJOF) Gender and Social Inclusion in the Mpumalanga Province, African Development Bank, South Africa

In South Africa, the AfDB added the WOLCOT preparatory grant to a larger multi-partner grant to support the preparation of the Mpumalanga Community Development Project. The grant aims to support the "just" elements of just energy transition with a special focus on gender and social inclusion in the province of Mpumalanga. Project activities will center around skills development, youth entrepreneurship, and job

Workshops on Women's Climate Leadership

Workshop have focused on different sets of objectives leading towards the goal of establishing a coalition tentatively titled the "Gender Equal and Inclusive Just Transition Coalition"

CIF



CLIMATE INVESTMENT FUNDS

Investing in the future





Government Perspective

Carolina Gomez

Carolina is an Industrial Engineer with a specialty in Environmental Engineering from the Catholic University of Chile and an MSc in Environmental Technology at Imperial College London, with 19 years of experience working on environmental issues in the energy sector. Executive Secretary of the Chilean Association of Women in Energy.

On Gender issues, Carolina is a member of the Gender Roundtable of the Ministry of Energy and the National Roundtable on Gender and Climate Change.



Just Energy Transition and The Tocopilla Socio-Ecological Just Transition Plan

Carolina Gómez Agurto
Strategic Planification and Sustainable Development Division
Ministry of Energy of Chile
04/10/2024



Context of coal in Chile

We don't have coal mining, only coal fired power plants

IQUIQUE

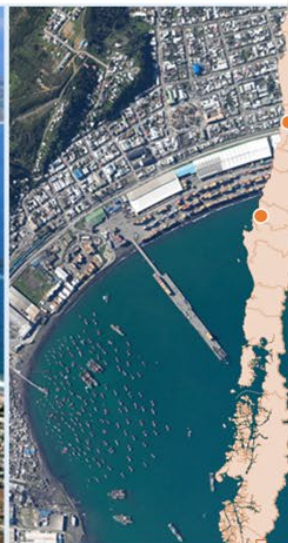
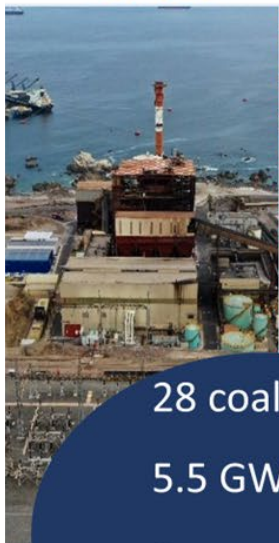
TOCOPILLA

MEJILLONES

HUASCO

PUCHUNCAVÍ

CORONEL



28 coal units

5.5 GW

5 companies

6 cities

Today, **2024**, 11 units have been retired

By the end of **2025**, 9 units will be retired or reconverted

The last 8 units will be retired or reconverted no later than **2040**

TOCOPILLA



Political and legal framework to phase-out coal power plants



Long Term Energy Policy (2015)



Actualization of the Energy Policy (2022)

National Energy Policy Goals

100% Zero-emissions energy by 2050

+80% Renewable energy by 2030



Climate Change Law (2023)
Ministry of Environment



Long-Term Climate Strategy (2021)
Ministry of Environment

Chile's goal:

Chile aims to be carbon-neutral by 2050



Just Energy Transition Strategy



Launch of the elaboration process of the Just Energy Transition Strategy
June 2020



Work Group
November 2020 to January 2021



Public Consultation
August 2021



Update of the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) April 2020

Workshops
October to November 2020



Review of the Strategy
May 2021



Launch of the Just Energy Transition Strategy
December 2021

It incorporates a Social Pillar of Just Transition and Sustainable Development that commits to “Prepare by 2021 a Just Transition Strategy”.

The Just Energy Transition Strategy. General Framework



Just Transition Strategy in Energy Sector (2021)

<https://energia.gob.cl/mini-sitio/estrategia-de-transicion-justa-en-energia>

Main Guidelines:

People-focused transition

Economic development and productive promotion

Environmental development and territorial approach

Participatory governance and public-private articulation

Just Transition Local Action Plans



The Tocopilla Socio-Ecological Just Transition Plan

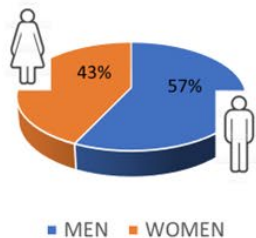
Participatory Process to develop the Tocopilla Socio Ecological JT Plan

Civil Society
33

Public
Sector 16

Companies
8

Unions
8



Youth participation. UNICEF guidelines



Youth participation Pilot experience



Actualidad

LA ESTRELLA 05
VIERNES 30 DE DICIEMBRE 2022

Jóvenes realizan mural afuera del Estadio Municipal

De esta forma terminó la participación juvenil en la transición socioecológica justa de Tocopilla.



FUE UN TRABAJO COLABORATIVO QUE REUNIÓ A LOS JÓVENES Y A LOS ADULTOS.

ES UN HERMOSO TRABAJO QUE TODA LA COMUNIDAD PUEDE VER Y
CÓMO LA FORMA DE TRABAJO.

Un grupo de estudiantes del Liceo Portales realizaron un taller para entrar a la participación juvenil del Plan de Acción Comunal para la Estrategia de Transición Socioecológica Justa, que lo

es el Ministerio de Energía y que persigue definir los estándares y compromisos del Estado, las empresas y la ciudadanía, para el caso de Chile, con el apoyo de UNICEF Chile, quienes desde octubre a diciembre lideraron un proceso participativo con los jóvenes de Tocopilla, en el marco de la elaboración de un Plan de Acción Justa

con asociaciones locales, y que persigue definir los estándares y compromisos del Estado, las empresas y la ciudadanía, para el caso de Chile, con el apoyo de UNICEF Chile, quienes desde octubre a diciembre lideraron un proceso participativo con los jóvenes de Tocopilla, en el marco de la elaboración de un Plan de Acción Justa

traban en instancias que tenían como objetivo escuchar sus voces, abrir un espacio de diálogo y reflexión entre ellos, así como recoger sus visiones, preocupaciones y propuestas para lo que será un proceso de cambios relevantes en el territorio, entre las que están la importancia que la recuperación energética de la empresa tenga y proteja el medio ambiente y fortalezca el empleo local, que las autoridades locales, las empresas y la comunidad se comprometan con la recuperación de los espacios públicos y turísticos de la ciudad, que se promueva la educación ambiental y el reciclaje para enfrentar la problemática de los basurales, que se promueva la protección de los animales, que se desarrollen más áreas verdes, que se reconozca y valore la identidad local, que se reconozca la contribución histórica

al desarrollo del país y llevar su valor social y cultural. Como cierre simbólico de la iniciativa que se realizó un mural en las adyacencias del Estadio Municipal, por parte de los estudiantes del Liceo Portales y los asociados municipales de la Parroquia "Pere" Chávez

y Rhonitha "Puga" Rivera, con quienes se trabajó en el cuidado del medio ambiente, buscando dejar un testimonio visible y accesible a toda la comunidad. La implementación de la estrategia de transición socioecológica justa tendrá alrededor de 10 años en cumplir sus objetivos a largo plazo.


NZW within the Tocopilla's Plan

1. Reduce knowledge gaps in clean energy through **technical assistance**. ✓



2. Exchange experiences and development opportunities in clean energy through the **sister cities** program, between Tocopilla and a city in the United States. ✓



3. Implement a solar panel reuse or recycling **pilot project** in Tocopilla. 



Lawrence-Tocopilla sister cities program



July 18, 2024. Lawrence, Kansas.

Interministerial Committee for Socio-Ecological Just Transition

In 2022, it was created the **Interministerial Committee for Socio-Ecological Just Transition** integrated by:

- Minister of Environment (leads the Committee)
- Minister of Energy
- Minister of Social Development
- Minister of Labor
- Minister of Economy
- Minister of Mining
- Minister of Health
- Minister of Women and Gender Equality
- Minister of Education



Creation of the **Office of Socio-Ecological Just Transition** in the Ministry of Environment to operationalize the implementation of the SEJT in the territories

“Dream Big, Work Together, and let the Magic Begin”
Reshma Singh

Just Energy Transition and The Tocopilla Socio-Ecological Just Transition Plan

Carolina Gómez Agurto
Strategic Planification and Sustainable Development Division
Ministry of Energy of Chile
04/10/2024



Community Perspectives



Lilibet Jimnez

Lilibeth is a Solar Champion from Panama, who participated in the Solar Champion program for her community Gnaebere Bugle, BSc, in Logistic Systems and international markets.



Sebastian Pilla Quinchiguango

Sebastian is an educator, environmental activist and promoter of youth actions in the Galapagos Islands.



Question for our Community Leaders

Eng: From your experience, what do you think is the most important thing for projects, governments, or the international community to consider when considering JET in their NDC's and energy transition plans?

Esp: Desde su experiencia, ¿qué cree que es el componente más importante que los proyectos, los gobiernos o la comunidad internacional deben considerar al respecto a transiciones justas en sus NDC y planes de transición energética?

Panelists



Isleany Angulo

Isleany is an Energy Expert, Member of the LAC Bioenergy Community of Practice, Colombia



Ana Maria Ramirez Tovar

Ana is an expert in energy communities, who worked with the Ministry of Mines and Energy of Colombia on their energy community programs



William Wills

William serves as Project Director at the Centro Brasil no Clima (CBC) and as a senior consultant at CentrolClima



Rosilena Lindo

Rosilena is a climate energy lead and the former National Energy Secretary of Panama 2023-2024



Question for our Panelists

From your experience, what guidance or recommendations do you have regarding incorporating JET in energy transitions to support climate targets?

Facilitators



Nina Kolybashkina

Nina is the Gender and Social Inclusion Lead with the Climate Investment Funds (CIF)



Ana Maria Ramirez Tovar

Ana is a mechanical engineer with a PhD in sustainability, specializing in energy planning, and has extensive experience driving energy transition initiatives in academic, public, and private sectors.



Ms. Cherri-Ann Farquharson

Cherri-Ann oversees programs for the Caribbean Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency, including the CCREEE's Knowledge Management and Capacity Development.



Rosilena Lindo

Rosilena is a climate energy lead and the former National Energy Secretary of Panama 2023-2024



Carolina Gomez

Carolina is a professional of the Division of Strategic Planning and Sustainable Development of the Chilean Ministry of Energy



William Wills

William serves as Project Director at the Centro Brasil no Clima (CBC) and as a senior consultant at CentrolClima



Group Discussions

45 minutes per table

Group 1 Facilitators: Ana Maria Tovar and William Wills



Participatory engagement and local ownership for development of large scale renewables

Description: As countries develop large scale renewables in support of their clean energy goals, oftentimes, those renewables are being developed in communities who may not be fully benefiting from those renewables (in terms of access to energy, reliability of electricity service, associated jobs and livelihoods), but are experiencing negative impacts from the development (land use, ownership, livelihoods, etc.). This is a tremendous risk for the viability and success of the clean energy transition.

Group 1 Facilitators: Ana Maria Tovar and William Wills



1. What are the characteristics of a “just” transition in the context of large scale renewables?
1. What examples of just energy transitions related to large scale renewables have you seen in your countries or regions?
1. What were the key successes? What worked and why, how could it be replicated?
1. Where did you see the key challenges? What didn’t work and why? How could it be avoided?
1. What strategies exist to meaningfully engage local communities as partners in renewable energy development (e.g. partial ownership models, local workforce development and training)? How can we ensure that renewable energy is arriving as a benefit (not a cost) for all communities?
1. What mechanisms can we put in place to help local communities hold development partners, governments and the private sector accountable for just transition outcomes?
1. What are some key enabling conditions for just transitions (e.g. finance, technical assistance, workforce training and transition, stakeholder engagement, incentives, partnerships, data, policy, etc.)?
1. How can JET be successfully integrated into NDC updates and LTS?

Group 2 Facilitators: Carolina Gomez
and Nina Kolybashkina



Coal transitions local livelihoods and economic development

Description: Phaseouts and transition projects for coal are accelerating globally. It is critical to be developing proactive transition strategies to support the communities who rely on coal chain (mining, power plant operations, etc.) for jobs and livelihoods.

Group 2 Facilitators: Carolina Gomez and Nina Kolybashkina



1. What are the characteristics of a “just” transition in the context of coal mining and coal generation?
1. What examples of just energy transitions related to coal mining and generation have you seen in your countries or regions?
1. What were the key successes? What worked and why, how could it be replicated?
1. Where did you see the key challenges? What didn’t work and why? How could it be avoided?
1. What strategies exist to meaningfully engage local communities as partners in coal transitions? How can we balance climate action with local community well-being and livelihoods? (e.g. compensation mechanisms, local workforce development and training)
1. What mechanisms can we put in place to help local communities hold development partners, governments and the private sector accountable for just transition outcomes?
1. What are some key enabling conditions for just transitions (e.g. finance, technical assistance, workforce training and transition, stakeholder engagement, incentives, partnerships, data, policy, etc.)?
2. How can JET be successfully integrated into NDC updates and LTS?

Group 3 Facilitators: Cherri-Ann Farquharson and Rosilena Lindo



De-dieselization and energy transitions for island or remote “islanded” communities

Description: Centralised diesel mini-grids have been a historic strategy for governments to provide electricity service to island or remote “islanded” communities. “De-dieselization” has become a common part of energy planning for national governments and developing sustainable renewable energy solutions to replace the diesel assets and improve service. This represents a significant transition for these diesel communities and requires close engagement to ensure that solutions are effectively developed to meet local needs. The new energy projects also represent a significant opportunity to improve local livelihoods (e.g. enterprise development and productive use) and development outcomes (e.g. for gender, health, inclusion, etc.), but that doesn’t happen automatically. There is also a significant risk that the most remote communities are last served (if at all) by this clean energy transition.

Group 3 Facilitators: Cherri-Ann Farquharson and Rosilena Lindo



- a. What are the characteristics of a “just” transition in the context of de-dieselization?
- a. What examples of just energy transitions related to de-dieselization have you seen in your countries or regions?
- a. What were the key successes? What worked and why, how could it be replicated?
- a. Where did you see the key challenges? What didn’t work and why? How could it be avoided?
- a. What strategies exist to meaningfully engage local communities as partners in de-dieselization? How do we ensure that the new renewable grids are being equitably deployed and supporting local priorities? (e.g. productive use of energy/enterprise development, local workforce development)
- a. What mechanisms can we put in place to help local communities hold development partners, governments and the private sector accountable for just transition outcomes?
- a. What are some key enabling conditions for just transitions (e.g. finance, technical assistance, workforce training and transition, stakeholder engagement, incentives, partnerships, data, policy, etc.)?
- a. How can JET be successfully integrated into NDC updates and LTS?

Group 4 Facilitators: Ana Maria Majano and Isleany Angulo



Just transitions at the agriculture and energy nexus: biofuels and bioenergies for rural economies

Description: Bioenergy and biofuels offer strategic pathways for improving energy access/autonomy in rural areas while also providing an important pathway for socio-economic development in rural communities and decarbonization of other sectors like transportation, industry, etc. However, if bioenergy is not developed with robust participatory frameworks, rural communities can be left out of benefits and local areas can face significant negative tradeoffs from impacts on biodiversity loss, food insecurity and deforestation.

Group 4 Facilitators: Ana Maria Majano and Isleany Angulo



- i. What are the characteristics of a “just” transition in the context of bioenergy and biofuels?
- i. What examples of just energy transitions related to bioenergy / biofuels have you seen in your countries or regions?
- i. What were the key successes? What worked and why, how could it be replicated?
- i. Where did you see the key challenges? What didn’t work and why? How could it be avoided?
- i. What strategies exist to meaningfully engage local communities as partners in development of biofuels and bioenergy? How do we ensure that the new infrastructure is being equitably deployed and balancing local priorities? (e.g. food security, biodiversity, agroforestry)
- i. What mechanisms can we put in place to help local communities hold development partners, governments and the private sector accountable for just transition outcomes?
- i. What are some key enabling conditions for just transitions (e.g. finance, technical assistance, workforce training and transition, stakeholder engagement, incentives, partnerships, data, policy, etc.)?
- i. How can JET be successfully integrated into NDC updates and LTS?

Break-Out Session Title: Just Energy Transitions

Key Insights

(Gaps, Needs, Opportunities, Successful Approaches and Lessons Learned)

Next Steps/Actions/Requests

Opportunities for Collaboration and Champions



Summary of Key Takeaways

5 min per group representative

Thank you!



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