



Global Climate
Action Partnership

regional leadership, global change



Tracking Progress Towards a Just Transition

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MINISTÉRIO DA
CIÊNCIA, TECNOLOGIA
E INOVAÇÃO



United Nations
Climate Change



Session Objectives



Understand the benefits of monitoring and evaluating a just transition



Become familiar with the methodology outlined in the ICAT Just Transitions Monitoring Guide



Understand how just transition planning, monitoring and evaluation can be streamlined alongside national climate action



Learn of opportunities for further collaboration and peer to peer exchange

Agenda



OVERVIEW OF THE
ICAT JUST
TRANSITIONS
TRACKING GUIDE



COUNTRY
PRESENTATION



HANDS ON
ACTIVITY:
MONITORING AND
EVALUATING A JUST
TRANSITION



DEBRIEF AND
PLENARY



CLOSING REMARKS

ICAT Just Transitions Monitoring Guide

By Neelam Singh and Chelsea Gómez



Just Socioecological Transition case of Chile

Breakout session Tracking Progress towards a Just Transition
Felipe Gajardo, Ministry of the Environment of Chile.

Outline

- 1 Brief Context: Triple crisis
- 2 Climate Change and Just Transition
- 3 Just Socioecological Transition Strategy
- 4 Some results

Triple crisis

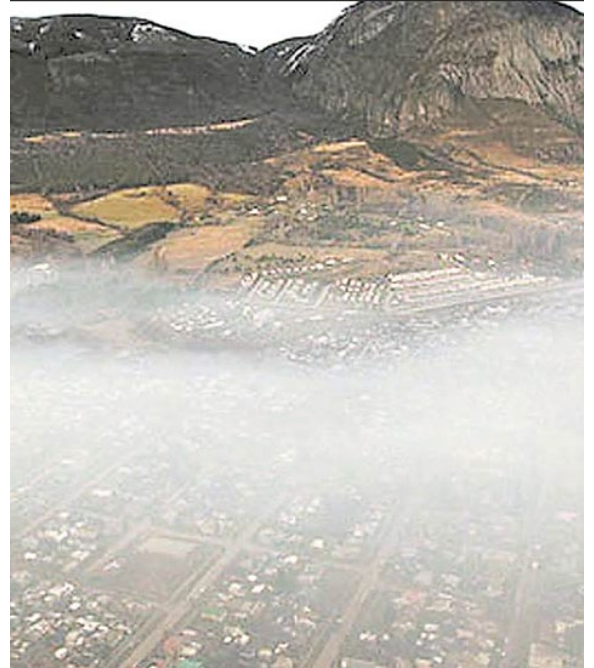
Climate Change. Chile in the last 60 years , minimum temperatures have increased by:

- 1.4 °C in the northern zone
- 0.9 °C in the central zone,

While the average maximum temperatures register increase of:

- 1.1 °C in the central zone
- 1° C in the southern zone.

State of the Environment Report (MMA, 2023),



Coiyaique city, Aysén región of Chile..

Triple crisis

- **Lost of biodiversity.** 49 municipalities has been declared in hydric stress with 1.655.458 habitants, 9,4% of out total population.
- In the last 7 years, there has been burnt almost 1,4 million ha of forest.
- **Contamination.** In 2021, almost 11 million of habitants live in zones who has been declared latent or saturate for PM 2.5.



Petorca, Chile.

Fighting against triple crisis

Climate Change and Just Transition

- 2014/5 Council of Environmental and Social Recovery Program (CRAS) in 3 municipalities: Huasco, Quintero-Puchuncavi, Coronel.
- 2017/8: Environmental and Social Recovery Program (PRAS) approved by the CRAS.
- 2019: Phasing out Coal Power Plants (Ministry of Energy)

Climate Change and Just Transition

- 2020 NDC. Chile considered for first time as a social component the Just Transition
- 2021 LTS included Just Transition measures
- 2022 strengthening Annex NDC: included Just Socioecological Transition concept.
- 2022 Climate Change Framework Law: climate justice
- 2022 Just Socioecological Transition Office in Ministry of Environment and Intergovernmental Council of JST

Climate Change and Just Transition

- 2023: The Council determined three new municipalities in transition: Tocopilla, Mejillones and Concón.
- 2024/5 Just Socioecologic Transition Strategy
 - It would contain PRAS measures
- 2025 NDC Updating: more ambitious

Just Socioecological Transition Strategy

- **Principles:**
 - Gender equality
 - Human Rights
 - Decent work
 - Sustainable and resilience ecosystems
 - Productive Transformation

Just Socioecological Transition Strategy

- **Strategic guidelines:**
 - Ecosystem protection and repair
 - Job Retraining
 - Innovation and Technology for sustainable production
 - Social welfare and benefits for communities

Some Results

Some results

- Phasing out of 11 Coal Power Plants between 2019 and 2024
- Elimination of Petcoke in Thermoelectric power plant in Huasco
- Environmental quality regulation for Huasco river.
- Atmospheric decontamination regulation in Quintero-Puchuncavi and creation of a monitoring public system of air quality

Thanks!



Learn more and join
globalclimateactionpartnership.org



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Interactive Activity: Monitoring and Evaluating a Just Transition

Rules for Activity

Developing Goals

- 15 minutes
- Everyone works together to create goals for the just transition

Identifying Targets

- 15 minutes
- Targets should be created for each goal

Tracking Progress

- 10 minutes
- In pairs, discuss “how can monitoring just transition progress be used to develop NDCs, LT-LEDS, or mitigation scenarios?”



Identifying Targets

S	Specific	What specific change does the target seek to capture? What is the intended action or outcome?
M	Measurable	How can progress be measured over time to determine if the target has been met?
A	Achievable	Is the target realistic to achieve?
R	Relevant	Is this target aligned with the just transition goal(s)?
T	Time-Bound	What is the target's deadline?



For example, if the **goal** is 100% of national power generation to run on renewable energy by 2040...
the **target** could be...By 2030, 60% of national power generation is generated by renewable energy.

Developing Goals

To ensure the transition is just, consider creating both **process** and **outcome goals**

Process goals can *describe how the transition may be facilitated*

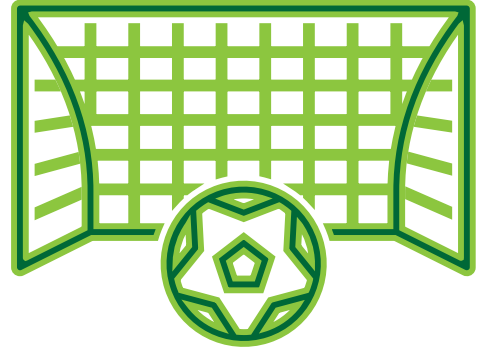
This may answer-

- How will stakeholders be involved?
- How can the transition be considered just and equitable?

Outcome goals define the future state to be realized.

These goals may answer-

- What is the overarching problem the transition is trying to address?
- How can problems be reformulated into ideal outcomes?



Tracking Progress

10 minutes (as a whole table)

- How could information from tracking just transition benefit stakeholders?





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Closing Remarks

To learn more...

About the **ICAT Just Transitions Monitoring Guide**,
Contact Chelsea.Gomez@wri.org or Neelam.Singh@wri.org

About the **Initiative for Climate Action Transparency**,
Visit [Transparency for more effective climate action.](https://transparencyforclimateaction.org)
(climateactiontransparency.org)



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Rwanda