

Webinar Series

JT:READY – Launch of the Just Transition Readiness Evaluation Tool



Local Governments
for Sustainability
EUROPE

Agenda

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Welcome & Intro
Tomaž Cigüt – ICLEI

02

Presentation of the JT:READY tool
Jannis Beutel – Wuppertal Institute

03

Applying the tool in practice
Carsten Elsner – Wuppertal Institute

04

**Discussion – Perspectives on the use of
the tool by practitioners**

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Q & A Section

06

Wrap Up + Upcoming events

Housekeeping rules

- The session is being **recorded**
- **Please mute yourself** if you are not a designated speaker
- You may **use the chat to communicate** with each other and ask your questions
- The recording and slides will be made **available soon after the session** on our website: www.cintran.eu

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cintran



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Local Governments
for Sustainability

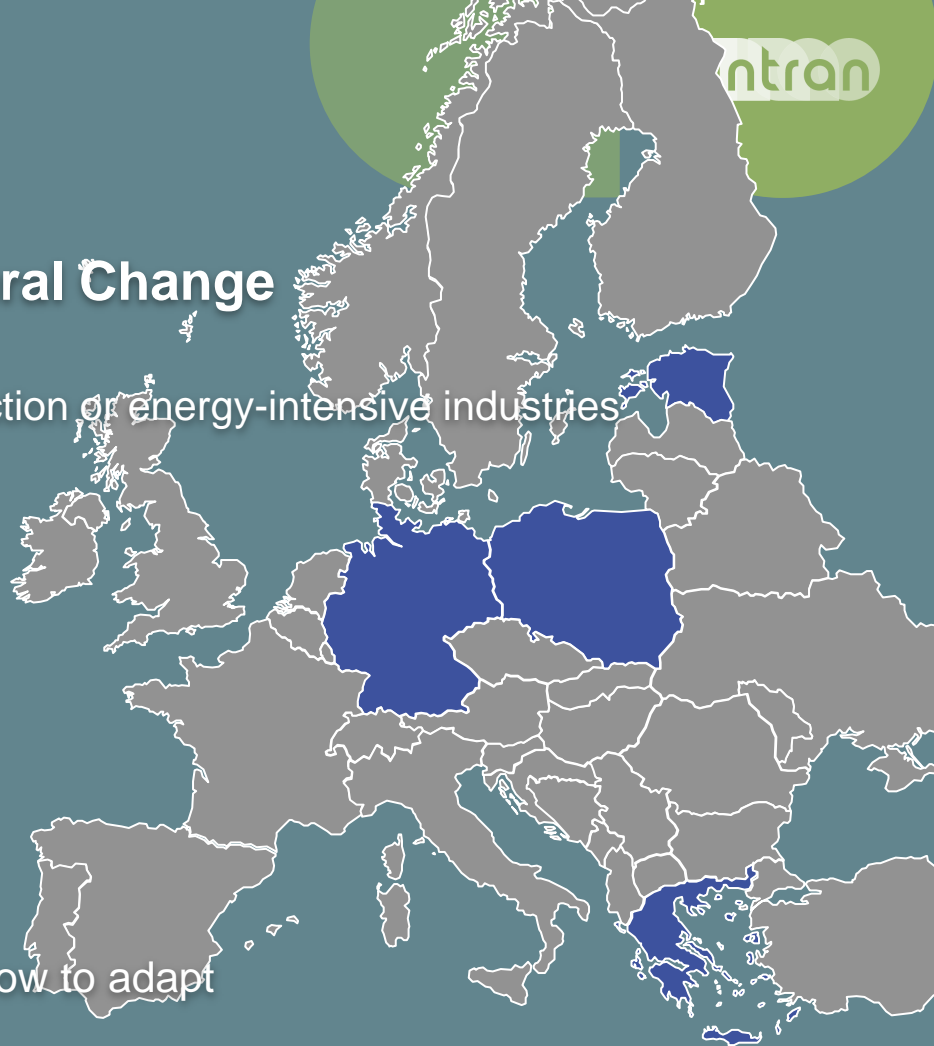
EUROPE

The CINTRAN project



Unravelling the Challenges of Structural Change

- ▶ Regions highly dependant on fossil fuel extraction or energy-intensive industries
 - ▶ Rhenish Mining Area (Germany)
 - ▶ Silesia (Poland)
 - ▶ Western Macedonia (Greece)
 - ▶ Ida-Virumaa (Estonia)
- ▶ Pace of transformation / Capacity to cope / How to adapt





The aim for Balcombe, UK: to match 100% of Balcombe's electricity needs with locally owned solar power. - CC BY 2.0
- Photo by 10:10

Finding 1

Transition needs to start now

It is urgent to start anticipating the transition now to get the best results for workers, communities and businesses.

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About CINTRAN

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FINDINGS PUBLICATIONS

Publications

COPING STRATEGIES INVENTORY OF COPING STRATEGIES



Boxberg/Oberlausitz, Germany - Photo by Torsten Kellermann

Coal Transitions is an international research hub which aims to collect credible and feasible trajectories and policy guidance for deep transitions in the coal sector in major coal producing and consuming countries.

PUBLICATIONS (196)

2023

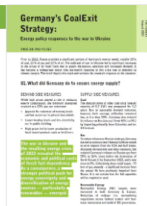


Downscaling or upskilling in carbon-intensive regions?

CINTRAN

#cintran #employment #just transition #labour #upskilling

2023



Germany's CoalExit Strategy

Pao-Yu Oei

#coal #energy policy #Germany #phase-out #Russia #Ukraine

transition phases

es that people, organisations and
lobal decarbonisation efforts.

CINTRAN events series

Capacity Building programme led by ICLEI Europe

#8 of a 10 webinar series:



Promoting energy communities for a just transition?

ONLINE
WEDNESDAY, 5 JULY (10:00-11:30 CEST)

cintran
Unravelling the Challenges of Structural Change

Government of Western Europe
ICL E U R O P E



Coal+ Regions in Transition event series

Designing a gender just transition: women's agency and role in carbon-intensive regions

ONLINE
TUESDAY, 28 MARCH 2023 (14:00-15:00 CET)

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Coal+ Regions in Transition event series

Coping together: united communities & engaged governments for a just transition

ONLINE
TUESDAY, 6 DECEMBER 2022 AT 10:00-11:00 CET

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Coal+ Regions in Transition event series

Russia's war's effects on coal+ phase-outs

ONLINE ON ZOOM
WEDNESDAY 6TH APRIL 15:00 - 16:30 CEST

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Coal+ Regions in Transition event series

Powering the just transition through youth engagement

ONLINE
WEDNESDAY, 8 FEBRUARY 2023

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Coal+ Regions in Transition event series

Territorial Just Transition Plans, in Process and in Practice

ONLINE
THURSDAY 19TH MAY 10:00 - 11:00 CEST

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Coal+ Regions in Transition event series

Building socio-economic resilience in at-risk regions

ONLINE
TUESDAY, 20 SEPTEMBER 2022 AT 11:00-12:00 CEST

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In-person events and webinars

(2 more still to come) - be sure to subscribe, tweet and link in with us!



JT:READY - A Just Transition Readiness Evaluation Tool

for coal and carbon intensive regions



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Unravelling the Challenges
of Structural Change

Why have we developed this tool?

- › *Theoretical problem:* There is **no collectively agreed definition** of Just Transition. Instead, a **wide range of justice and environmental dimensions** are considered in the literature and in practice.
- › *Practical problem:* Debate in the region about JT is often not only about the fairness of the strategy development process and coal worker's compensation schemes. Instead, very quickly the discussion shifts towards the 'big questions': **How can the region improve the livelihood of their people? Who will be affected by the changes that are happening within the transition? But also: How can the region reduce existing injustices and tackle problems that have been existing in the region for a long time?**

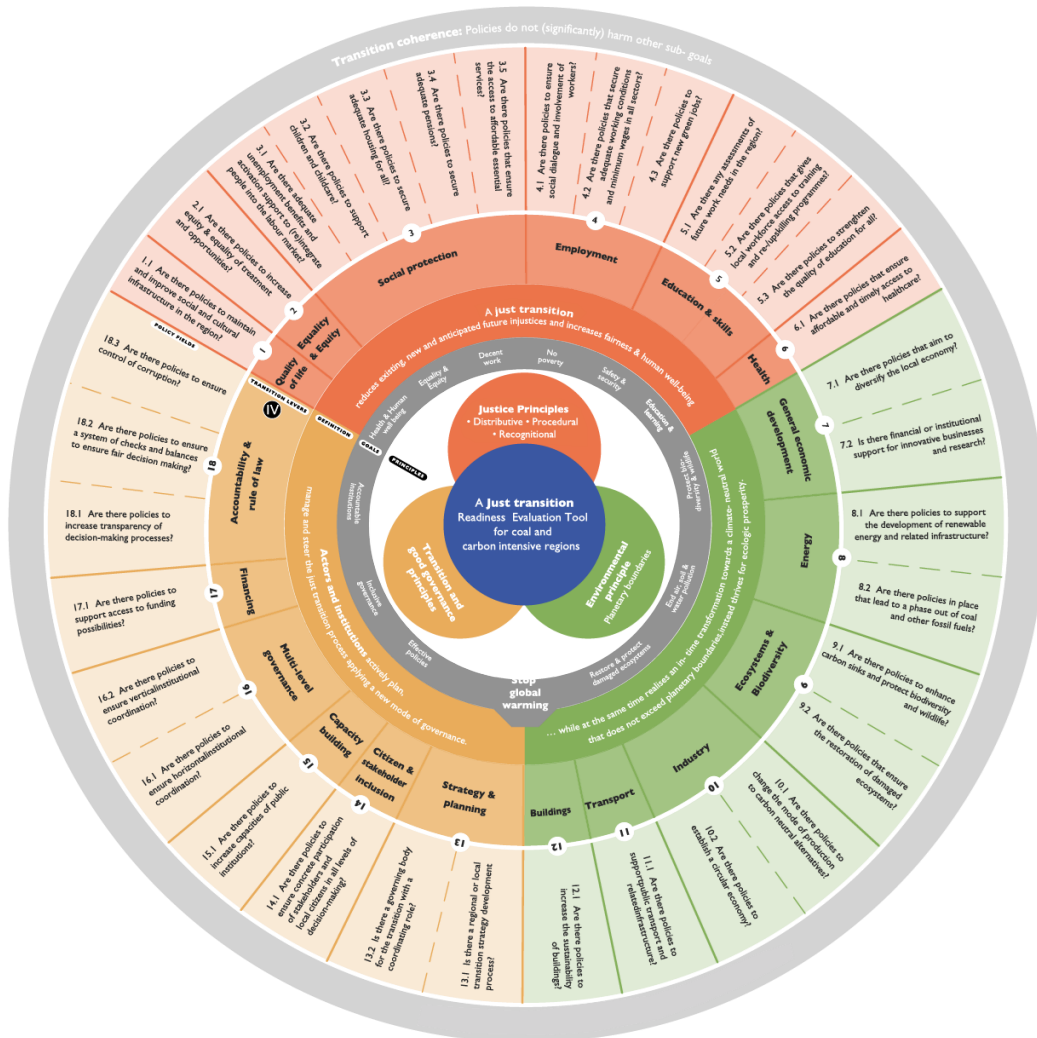
Just Transition Readiness Evaluation Tool



What is the aim of the tool?

Providing a holistic framework **covering all major dimensions of just transition** from a *whole-systems perspective*.

Source: Just Transition Research Collaborative



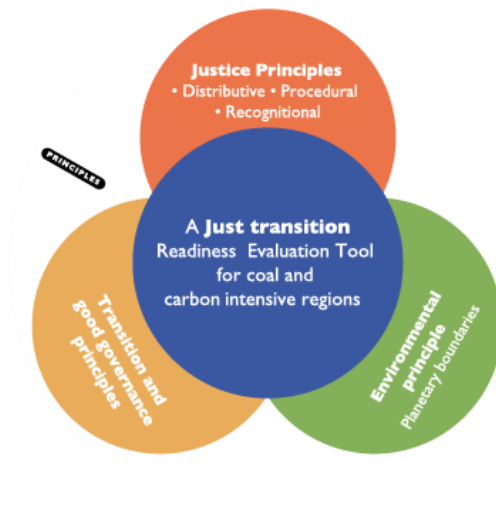
The full JT:READY framework

How to read the 'Fortune Wheel' visualisation of the tool

Read from inside to the outside: A whole-systems understanding of just transition is based on justice, environmental and transition governance principles ❶. From that basis, we conceptualised main goals ❷ and a working definition ❸. To achieve the goals, we identified transition levers ❹, that lead to the final policy areas ❺ that are relevant for realising a just transition in coal and carbon intensive regions.

The full JT:READY framework

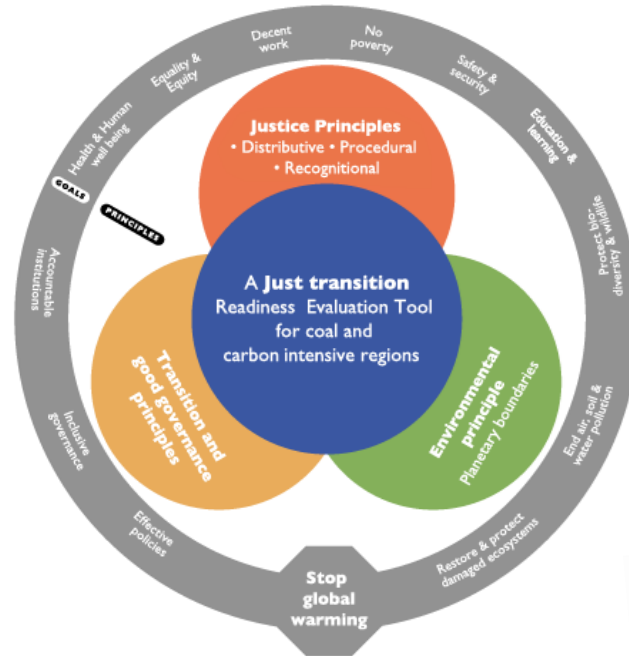
- › Principles of just transition can be divided into **justice**, **environmental** and **governance** pillars.



- › At it's core, the justice dimension is about **what we want to achieve on the social side** of the transition,
- › the environmental dimension **what we have to change to stay within planetary boundaries**,
- › and the governance dimension entails **how we can enable these changes**.

The full JT:READY framework

- Based on the principles, we derived **GOALS** of just transition to define what a just transition process should thrive for.



For the identification of the goals, we took into account the

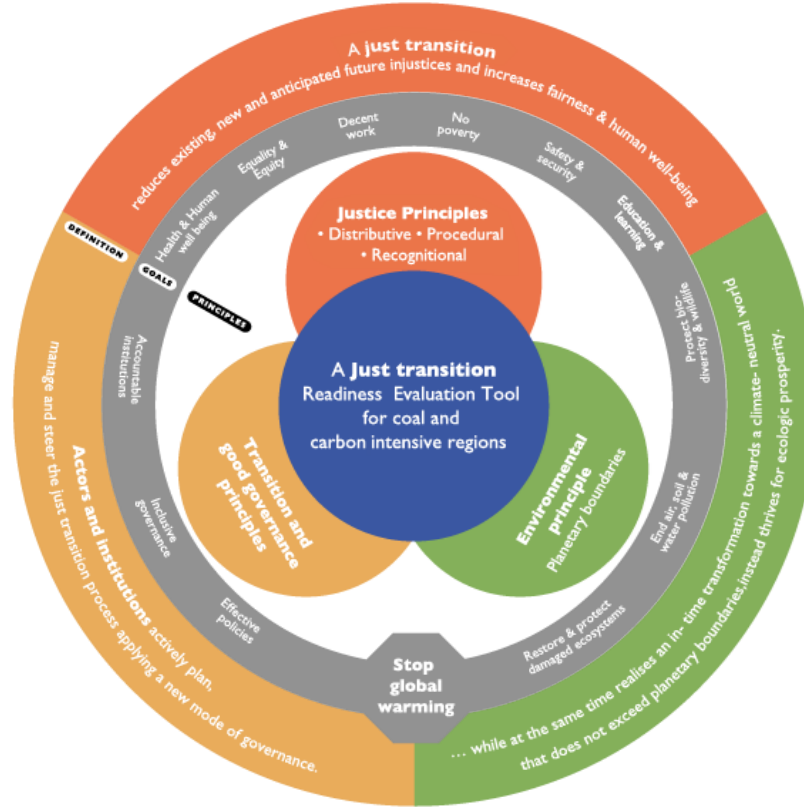
- Paris Agreement
- UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)
- ILO guidelines for a just transition for all
- EU climate goals for 2050
- EU Pillar of Social Rights.

Annex: International reference documents for synthesising just t

Goal	SDGs (2030)	ILO Guidelines	Paris Agreement
Decent work	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	13 (a) [...] promote the creation of more decent jobs [...]. 29 (a) Encourage sound labour market policies [...]	
No poverty	1 NO POVERTY 2 ZERO HUNGER	15 (a) [...] enable sustainable enterprise development and decent work for all, social inclusion and the eradication of poverty in the transition to sustainable economies	
Security & safety	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS	13. (b) [...] fundamental principles and rights at work. 28. (a) promote and establish adequate social protection systems [...].	Art. 2 (1) - (b) [...] Increasing the ability to adapt to not threat production

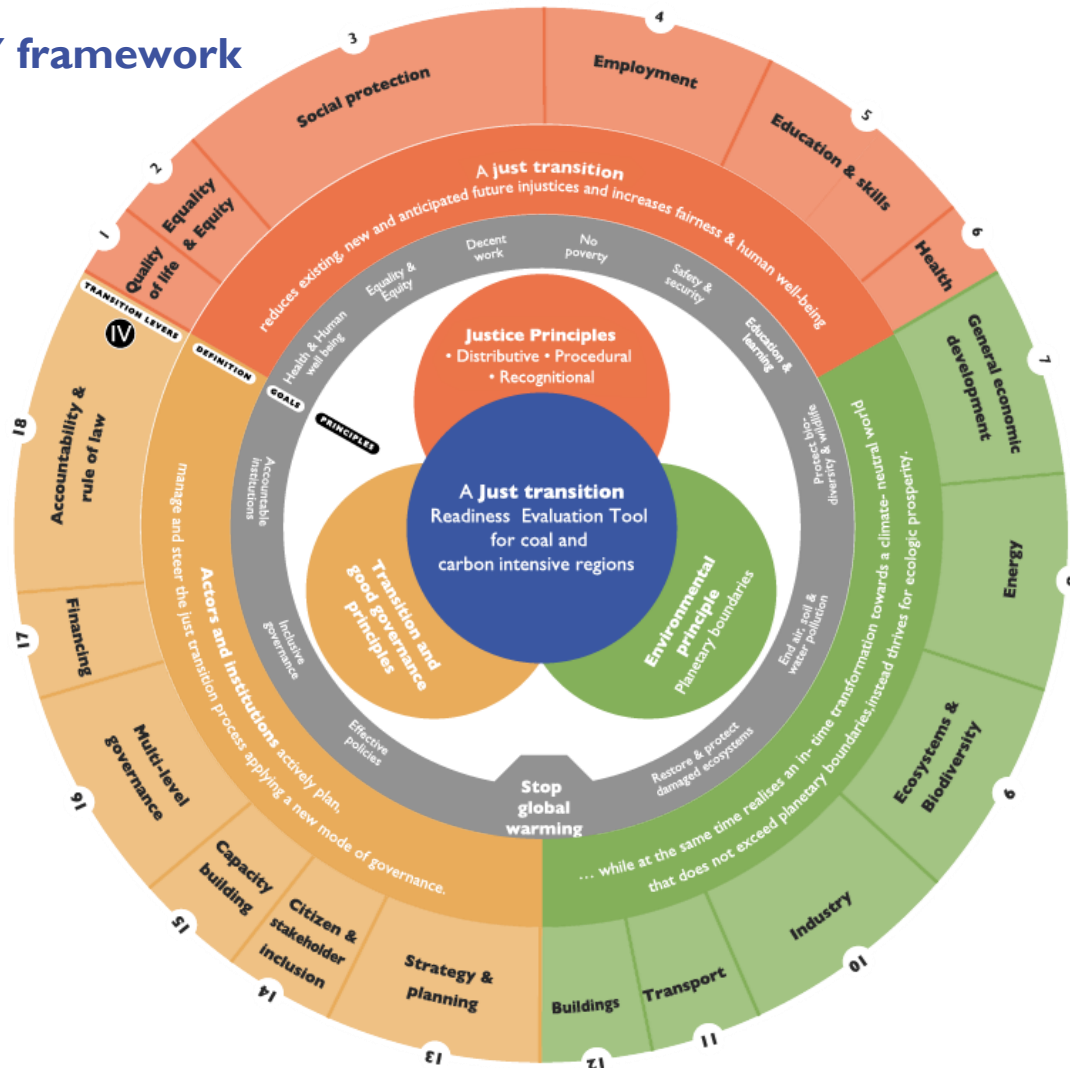
The full JT:READY framework

Based on our whole-systems understanding and the goals, we conceptualised a **working definition of just transition.**



The full JT:READY framework

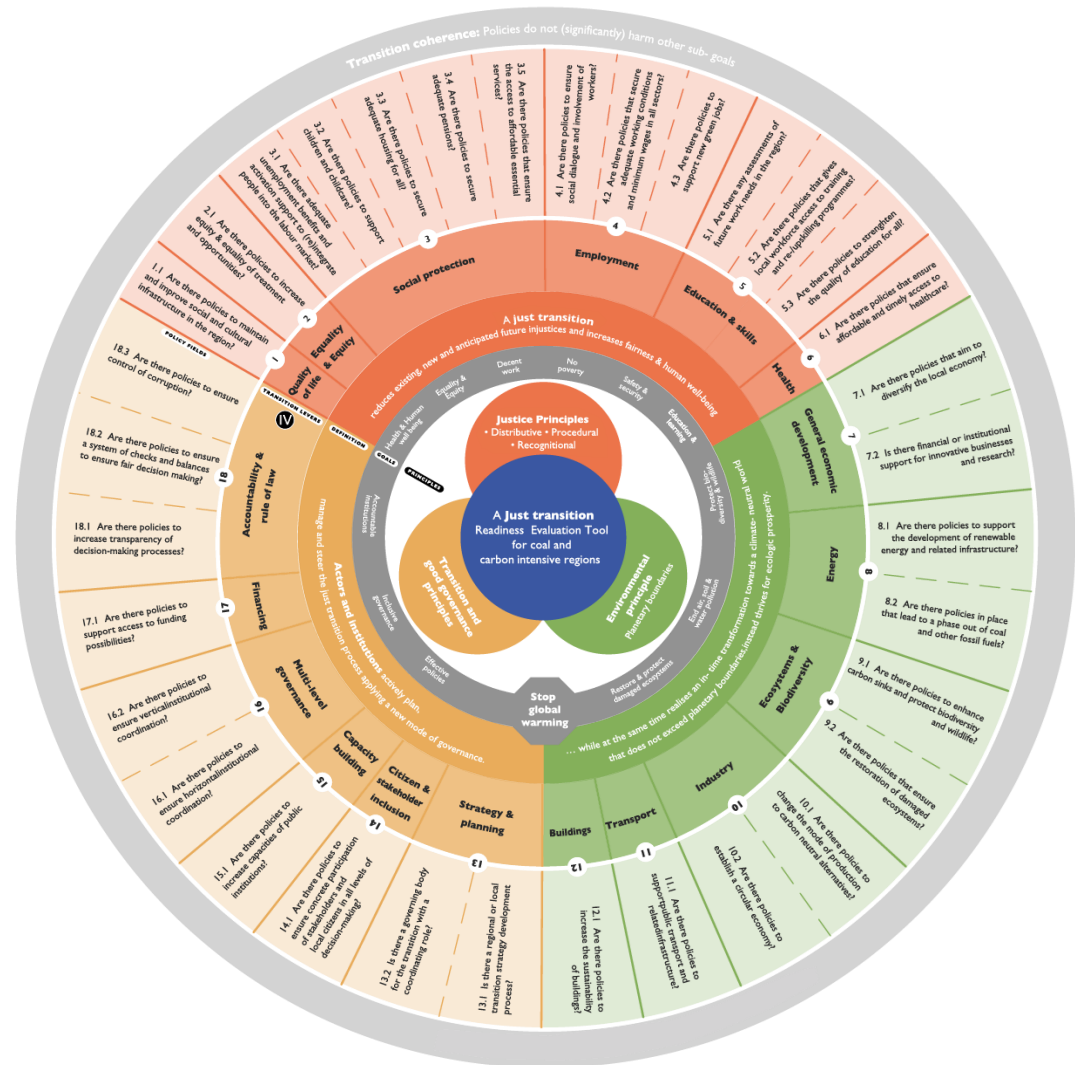
➤ Based on the goals and definition, we conceptualised **18 transition levers**.



➤ They represent the **most important policy topics** that need to be addressed in order to fulfil the goals of a just transition.

The full JT:READY framework

- For each transition lever, we defined several **policy areas** that we see as relevant to take into account when working on just transition implementation



Social pillar I. Quality of Life Environmental pillar Governance pillar

I.1. Are there policies to maintain and improve social and cultural infrastructure in the region?

Why is it needed?

- Coal and carbon-intensive regions are often also undergoing a demographic change, in which young people move away, while the people who stay, feel 'left behind'.
- The social side of the just transition is not only about jobs, but about the quality of life that people can expect to have in a region.
- Improving social and cultural infrastructure is an essential part of a just transition, as it can improve the attractiveness of the region as a place to live in and give their inhabitants opportunities for self-expression and well-being.

What is needed?

- Opportunities for citizens to actively engage in their community in various forms¹.
- Public and semi-public spaces for being creative and trying new things.
- Recreational spaces for citizens.

How can it be addressed locally?

- Incorporate the potentials offered by cultural heritage and the creative industries into the process of setting up local policy strategies.
- Policies to support bottom-up initiatives and community groups (sports teams, theatre networks, reading circles, etc.).
- Enabling an (interim) use of cultural events.
- Providing space for youth to own thing.
- Environmental rehabilitation and touristic purpose

Social pillar I. Quality of Life I.1. Are there policies to maintain and improve social and cultural infrastructure in the region of Life Environmental pillar Governance pillar

The former mine building has been transformed into a museum, giving the region a place for upholding mining heritage, but at the same time also spaces for cultural events. (Source: Mining History Centre)

Examples

The Lezarde Mining History Centre in France is an example of how cultural heritage has been preserved while opening up new economic opportunities for the region. It symbolises the transition from a highly industrialised region into a tourist hot spot with a national significance. Many other coal mining regions in Europe have established museums and heritage sites, but Lezarde has been particularly successful in interlinking the museum to the local community and mining heritage of the city.

Read more: [The Lezarde mining history centre \(France\)](#)

The Latrobe valley is a regional events precinct which hosts many sport events. (Source: Latrobe Valley Sports Precinct)

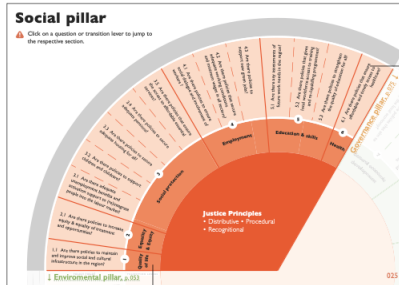
The 'Latrobe Valley Sports and Community Initiative' supported construction and upgrades of many sporting precincts in the Latrobe Valley, Australia. This increased opportunities for local communities to participate in local sport clubs and provided an economic boost through visitation to the region for major events. (Partnerships with 8 elite sporting organisations have brought over 50 major events to the region).

Read more: [Latrobe Valley Sports and Community Initiative](#)

Just Transition Readiness Evaluation Tool

For coal regions in transition

🔑 Navigating the tool



The just transition levers serve as sub-chapters within the tool. Click on a lever to jump to the respective section.

The tool is structured around the policy areas that are relevant for realizing a just transition. Click on one of the questions to jump to the respective section.

Click here to go to the navigation page of the social pillar

Click here to go to the navigation page of the environmental pillar

Click here to go to the navigation page of the governance pillar

Social pillar
1. Quality of Life
Environmental pillar
Governance pillar

1.1. Are there policies to maintain and improve social and cultural infrastructure in the region?

Why is it needed?

- Coal and carbon-intensive regions are often also undergoing a demographic change, in which young people move away, while the people who stay feel 'left behind'.
- Thus, the social side of the just transition is not only about jobs, but about the quality of life that people can expect to have in a region.
- Improving social and cultural infrastructure is an essential part of a just transition, as it can improve the attractiveness of the region as a place to live in and give their inhabitants opportunities for self-expression and well-being.

What is needed?

- Opportunities for citizens to actively engage in their community in various forms¹.
- Public and semi-public spaces for being creative and trying new things.
- Recreational spaces for citizens.

How can it be addressed/financed?

- Incorporate the potentials offered by cultural heritage and the creative industries into the process of setting up local policy strategies.
- Policies to support bottom-up initiatives and community groups (sports teams, theatre groups, reading circles, etc.).
- Enabling an (interim) use of old industry sites for cultural events.
- Providing space for youth to be creative and do their own thing.
- Environmental rehabilitation of mining sites for recreational and touristic purposes.

1 For more information, please also see transition lever no.3 'social protection'

Just Transition Readiness Evaluation Tool 026

The tiny wheel indicates in which section of the tool you are right now.

What can practitioners do with the tool?

By using the JT:READY tool, local stakeholders can analyse the following:

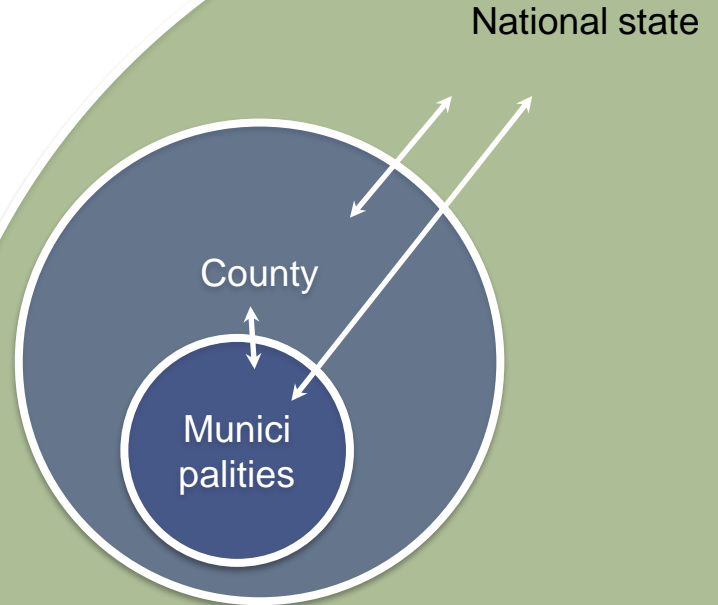
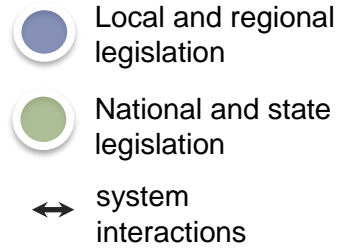
- 1. Completeness of just transition planning:** Which aspects of a (whole-systems) just transition are currently already addressed, and which areas were overlooked?
- 2. Mandate to make changes:** In which areas does the region or municipality have the authority to develop own policies and in which areas do they need to coordinate (more) with higher political levels?
- 3. Instruments for steering the transition:** What could be levers to steer development towards just transition in the areas that have not been addressed yet?
- 4. Priorities for getting started:** What are the priorities for developing local policy instruments, given that most likely not all challenges can be tackled at the same time?

Rhenish coal region

Case studies

of two very different regions

Ida-Viru carbon-intensive region



Just Transition attempts in Ida Virumaa, Estonia

- **Oil shale:** Primary source for Estonia's GHG emissions, 84% Estonia's electricity, Large contributor to Ida Virumaa's GDP, large employer, environmental and health issues
- **Difficult circumstances in Ida-Virumaa:** Ageing and declining population, relative high unemployment and low income, Centre-periphery problems
- **Territorial Just Transition Plan (TJTP) for Ida-Virumaa**
 - Main challenge: Diversify economy and create new value-added jobs
 - EU's Just Transition Fund (EUR 350 million) and investment plan
 - TJTP lines of action: 'Economy and Workforce' and 'Environmental and Social Inclusion'
- **Tool application:** TJTP touches on many transition levers, building sector and transportation/mobility not addressed; Overall limited funds for transition

Just Transition attempts in Rhenish lignite mining region

- **Lignite mining:** Small GDP contribution to region, <10,000 people directly employed but many energy intensive industries affected by transition, diversified economy, urbanization but stable demography
- **Just Transition attempts**
 - Coal phase out in 2030 and EUR 14 billion allocated over 20 years
 - Main responsibility with state government (NRW); ‘Zukunftsagentur Rheinisches Revier’ (ZRR) as intermediary platform
 - 9 Thematic areas eligible for funding
- **Tool application:** Most transition levers targeted, strong focus on job creation and retraining, human well-being levers and welfare less in centre, more integration for whole-system perspective

- Do you think the conceptual framework of the tool is **helpful for coal and carbon intensive regions** to plan a just transition in practice?
- What is the **status of just transition readiness** in your region? Which **policy areas** are currently not (enough) addressed?
- How can we ensure that local policies are designed in a way that **they support a whole-systems approach** to just transition?

Thank you for joining our webinar!



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A Just Transition Readiness Evaluation Tool

for coal and carbonintensive regions | CINTRAN

2023

ENGLISH 

Keywords
#cintran #just transition

22. November 2023

To date, policies to realise a so-called 'just transition' mostly focus on technological changes, fostering economic diversification and compensation schemes for workers. We argue that this will not be enough to realise a just transition in a way that is fair for all – it would overlook already existing and anticipated future injustices that are interconnected to the impacts of the fossil fuel industry itself, the transition and the societal system that is in place today. The 'Just Transition Readiness Evaluation Tool' (JT-READY) presented in this paper aims to enable policy-makers and practitioners in coal and carbon-intensive regions in Europe to understand and use a whole-system approach to just transition and learn how it can be subsequently translated into local action. The tool is designed following a step-by-step logic, starting at the very beginning of why there needs to be a transition in the first place and what exactly 'just' means, and then subsequently arguing how the principles of just transition can guide the identification of goals, levers and policy fields. At the core, the tool provides a comprehensive overview about the themes and topics that play a role for just transition policy development and suggestions and examples for policy responses. Based on a whole-systems understanding of just transition, it takes into account distributional, procedural and recognitional justice considerations combined



› Download the tool:
coaltransitions.org

Just Transition, but implemented? Why a whole-systems approach is needed

While the decarbonisation of the energy sector is slowly gaining pace, just transition implementation in coal and carbon intensive regions is often a black box, lacking a basic consensus about its goal and focus. CINTRAN's new Just Transition Readiness Evaluation Tool aims to open that black box by identifying policy areas & approaches that are relevant for a just transition on the local level as a first step to truly advance on implementation.

While governments are starting to initiate new policies to provide the frameworks for a transition towards climate neutrality, many trade unions, civil society actors and non-governmental organisations are also increasingly pointing towards a need to apply principles of 'just transitions' to frame the transformation. Focusing more on a transition justice lens is seen as necessary, as impacts of systemic shifts towards a climate-neutral society will very much affect people's way of living at its core, and without further measures bear the risk that costs and benefits of the transition will be unfairly distributed.

What does "just" in just transition actually mean?



Q&A



Thank You
and
Happy Holidays!



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December 2023