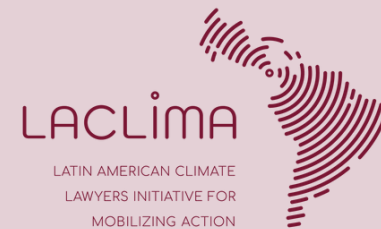


The Just Transition Compass

A framework for action and international coordination

What it means for the Just Transition Mechanism adopted at COP30?

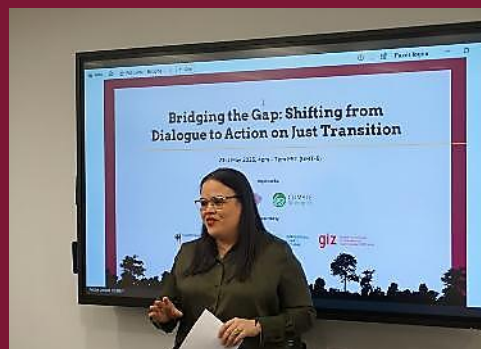


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From Commitment to Action: The Just Transitions in Motion Project

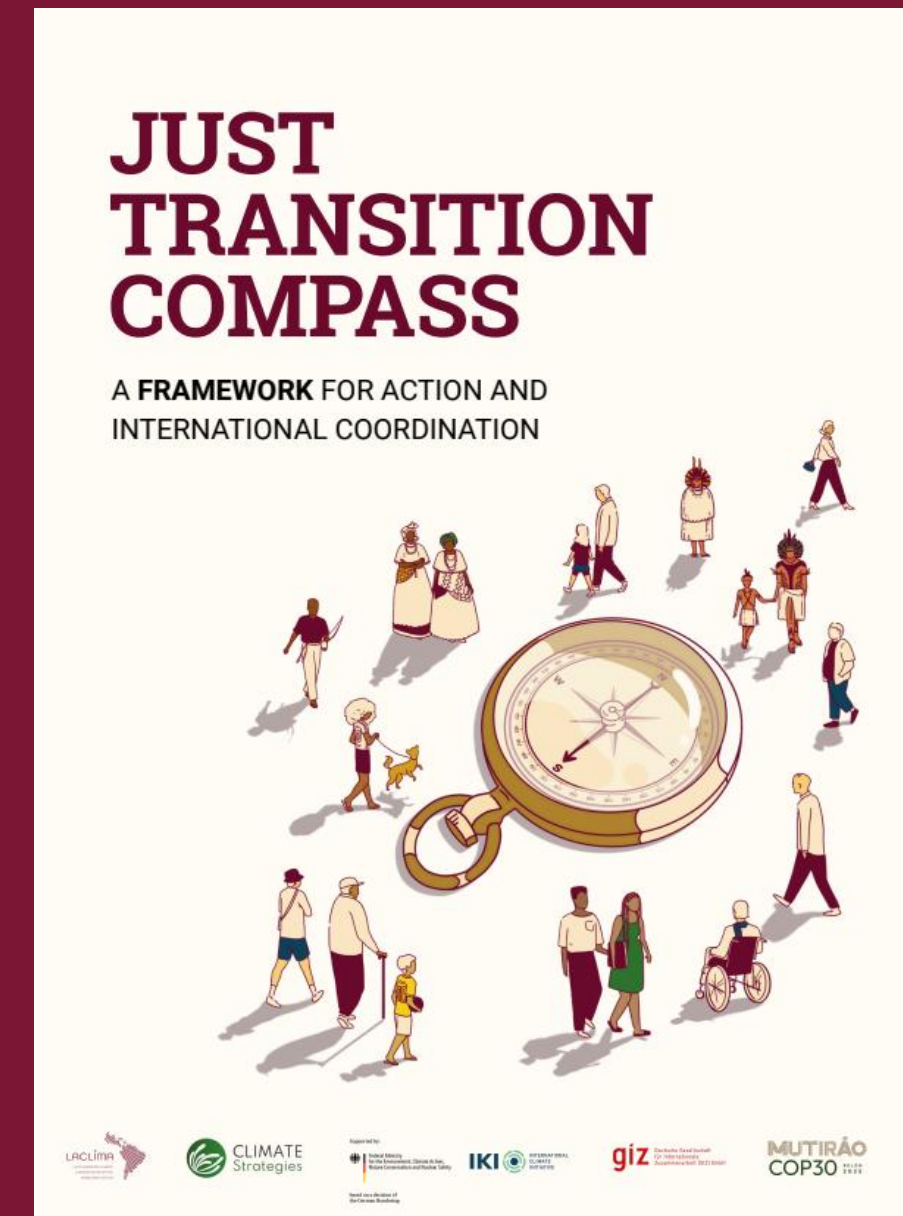
Why	How	Output
<i>Implementation Gap</i>	<i>Co-creation process</i>	<i>Just Transition Compass</i>
JT commitments disconnected from national & local realities	4 workshops: Panama, Bonn, Addis Ababa, Brasília	Launched at COP30 Belém
New JT Mechanism needs practical operationalisation guidance	200+ participants including policymakers, negotiators, civil society, grassroots, experts	Actionable guidance for international, national & local actors
No shared vision on how international actors can support implementation	Topics: barriers, finance, multilevel strategies, NDC integration	Input for the JT Mechanism



What is the Just Transition Compass?

Manual for translating climate ambition into real, fair, and inclusive transitions.

- A navigation tool and knowledge repository to help move Just Transitions from discussion to delivery
- A process rooted in co-creation: Built on stakeholder engagement, UNFCCC negotiations analysis, and party positions.
- Not prescriptive: a compass orients, it doesn't dictate the path. There are multiple pathways for Just Transition.



The gap:

While countries increasingly reference Just Transition, international coordination and implementation mechanisms remain fragmented.



Concept without Clarity: 66 countries reference Just Transition in their NDCs — yet interpretations diverge widely. Without shared high-level principles, efforts fragment and overlap.



Tools without Coordination: Many frameworks and guidelines exist, but they operate in silos. No coherent system connects them at the international level.



Ambition without Implementation: Countries increasingly plan transitions but lack the specific roles, coordination mechanisms and finance needed to move from plans to action.

The Compass explores 3 core questions:

- What are Just Transitions — and do we need to agree on an international definition?
- What barriers hinder national Just Transition implementation and how can international actors help overcome them?
- What role can international cooperation play in advancing a Global Just Transition? Not just nationally but as part of a global effort to address structural inequalities.

Common elements of Just Transitions

Leverage change to address injustice

Use transitions as a transformational opportunity to address root causes of inequality. Restorative justice.



Meaningful stakeholder participation

Inclusive, bottom-up, whole-of-society processes. All affected groups must have a voice in planning. Procedural justice.

Paris-aligned structural change

Manage the shift to low-carbon societies fairly. Just Transitions are not a rationale for delay, they enable climate ambition.

Fair distribution of burdens and benefits

Recognize negative impacts on workers, communities and regions. Ensure benefits are widely shared, not concentrated. Distributive justice.

Barriers to Implementing Just Transitions Nationally

- 1) Political economy often prevents governments from being involved in proactive transition planning
- 2) Governance structures are not fit for purpose
- 3) Limited subnational institutional capacity
- 4) Lack of exposure to examples of good practices.
- 5) Planners and practitioners tend to overemphasise the benefits of change, little attention to potential costs or social welfare risks.
- 6) Planners and practitioners over-rely on environmental and social safeguards, inadequate for identifying and managing transition risks.
- 7) Additional financial resources are not always available.



Key international tools and resources available to support countries

- 1) **Finance & economic support:** MDBs and climate funds provide financing for Just Transition investments and planning.
- 2) **Technology transfer & innovation:** International institutions support deployment of clean technologies and industrial transformation.
- 3) **Capacity building & policy guidance:** Organisations provide technical assistance for labour policies, social protection, and climate planning.
- 4) **Partnerships & knowledge networks:** Global platforms facilitate cooperation, knowledge sharing, and coordination across countries.

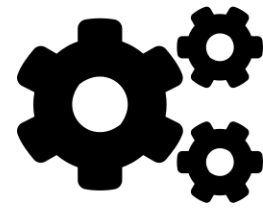


COP30 Decision: The Just Transition Mechanism

The Mechanism's Four Pillars



International
Cooperation



Technical
Assistance



Capacity-
Building



Knowledge-
Sharing



25. *Decides* to develop a just transition mechanism, the purpose of which will be to enhance international cooperation, technical assistance, capacity-building and knowledge sharing, and enable equitable, inclusive just transitions, noting that the mechanism is to be implemented in a manner that builds on and complements relevant workstreams under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, including the work programme, and *requests* the subsidiary bodies at their sixty-fourth sessions (June 2026) to recommend a draft decision on the process for its operationalization for consideration by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement at its eighth session (November 2026);

KEY COMPASS CONTRIBUTIONS TO MECHANISM DESIGN



Agreed Principles as a Foundation

The Compass's four common elements — structural alignment, fair burden-sharing, meaningful participation, restorative justice — provide the principled baseline the Mechanism needs to avoid fragmented interpretations.



Named Barriers, Named Solutions

Specific implementation barriers documented: political economy, governance silos, limited subnational capacity, siloed climate finance. The Mechanism can target these directly rather than starting from scratch.



Global Justice, Not Just National Reporting

The Compass argues the Mechanism must go beyond aggregating national plans — it must address cross-border spillovers, corporate accountability, and structural North-South inequities.



Finance Architecture for Just Transitions

Concrete proposals: update climate finance to include JT activities (reskilling, diversification, stakeholder engagement) and create monitoring systems to track funding flows.

How the Compass can serve the Mechanism

JUST TRANSITION MECHANISM	JUST TRANSITION COMPASS	
International Cooperation	Maps structural barriers between countries, cross-border dynamics & coordination gaps	- Party positions on key topics of the JTWP - Ways to address gaps in UNFCCC finance, tech transfer & capacity building - Cross-border trade impact analysis (CBAM)
Technical Assistance	Provides sector-specific guidance and national governance model	- Guide to implement Just Transitions (as a process and as an outcome) with 9 governance examples - Examples of sectoral transition: energy, transport, food, forestry and industry
Capacity-Building	Identifies national capacity gaps and what international actors can do to support	- Maps 7 barrier types blocking national implementation, including specific Global South barriers (debt, informality) - Tools and Resources Available to Support National Just Transitions
Knowledge-Sharing	Case studies, best practices, finance tools & indicators	- Case studies: Australia, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Belize and more - Finance & Knowledge Resources and Toolkits - Key Criteria for Developing Just Transition Indicators



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Full version of the Just Transition Compass



Feedback survey



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